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2011-2013

# explore

ATMOSPHERE AND LEISURE MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

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# Together



POLAND

SPAIN

ROMANIA

SLOVAKIA

# ROMANIAN TOURIST MAP





Peleş Castle is a Neo-Renaissance castle in the Carpathian Mountains, near Sinaia, in Prahova County, Romania, on an existing medieval route linking Transylvania and Wallachia, built between 1873 and 1914. Its inauguration was held in 1883. By form and function, Peleş is a palace, but it is consistently called a castle. Its architectural style is a romantically inspired blend Neo-Renaissance and Gothic Revival similar to Schloss Neuschwanstein in Bavaria. A Saxon influence can be observed in the interior courtyard facades, which have allegorical hand-painted murals and ornate fahwerk similar to that seen in northern European alpine architecture. Interior decoration is mostly Baroque influenced, with heavy carved woods and exquisite fabrics. A towering statue of King Carol I by Raffaello Romanelli overlooks the main entrance. Many other statues are present on the seven Italian neo-Renaissance terrace gardens, mostly of Carrara marble executed by the Italian sculptor Romanelli. The gardens also host fountains, urns, stairways, guarding lions, marble paths, and other decorative pieces.

Peleş Castle shelters a painting collection of almost 2,000 pieces. Angelo de Gubernatis (1840–1913) was an Italian writer who arrived in Sinaia as a guest of the Royal



# Bran Castle

Bran Castle (Romanian: Castelul Bran; German: Törzburg; Hungarian: Töröcsvár), situated near Bran and in the immediate vicinity of Braşov, is a national monument and landmark in Romania. The fortress is situated on the border between Transylvania and Wallachia, on DN73. Commonly known as "Dracula's Castle" (although it is one among several locations linked to the Dracula legend, including Poenari Castle and Hunyad Castle), it is marketed as the home of the titular character in Bram Stoker's Dracula. There is, however, no evidence that Stoker knew anything about this castle, which has only tangential associations with Vlad III, voivode of Wallachia, the putative inspiration for Dracula. As discovered by the Dutch author Hans Corneel de Roos, the location Bram Stoker actually had in mind for Castle Dracula

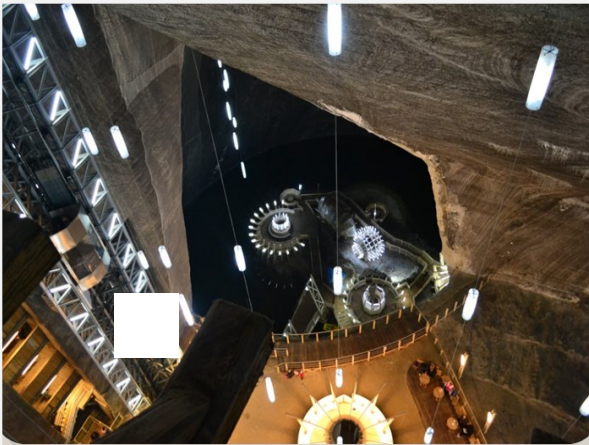


Souvenir from Bran—"ie"



**Come in Romania!**

www.romania.ro



# Turda Salt Mine

*A real museum of salt mining  
in Transylvania*

The salt mine in Turda is now a veritable history museum of salt mining. The excellent state of preservation of mining and machinery used to transport salt, together with the cautious work carried out for preparing the mine to become a tourist attraction, have made history and legend meet harmoniously here. The increasing number of tourists arriving from distant geographical areas to visit the mine are a confirmation of interest and historical value



# Salt Lake Braila

LACU - SĂRAT is a cozy resort located in Braila Plain, just 5.5 km from the town of Braila, which is permanently connected by a tram line built since 1900 and bus. Although located in the middle of the plain, the lake whose name it bears, the resort is surrounded by 70 hectares of forest, steppe and alleviating climate is a pleasant place for recreation.

Lake, with high salinity is formed on an old course of the river, which is now completely isolated. Water depth varies between 0.6 m and 1.80 m bottom is covered the entire surface of a therapeutic mud with a high degree of mineralization. Therapeutic virtues of water and sludge have been harnessed since 1879. BC Apostolescu in his "The bathrooms at Salt Lake" from 1884 talks about a patient upon arrival at the resort could not get out of the carriage and after about 15 bathrooms made long voyages away. Today the resort's reputation went abroad continue to be a great attraction annually recorded a large number of tourists who come here for hot treatments.

It is estimated that there are one of the most valuable in the country sapropelic mud and water with the highest concentration saline reality confirmed by the fact that most patients end spa cure in a state of improvement. As comment and Nicolae Iorga "Placing picturesque old park that stretches far and wide with narrow paths and thickets on summer nights will be filling a charming mystery" remains both exhortation to a restful, relaxing.

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# Colibița Lake



DURGAU MINERALIZED WATERS

The clean recreational lakes and Durgau-mineralized water are located near the Salt Valley, North of Turda. The five lakes were formed by water filling up former collapsed salt mines.



# Ursu Lake

# Sovata



A settlement at this location on the left bank of the Danube, in Wallachia, was mentioned with the name Drinago in a Spanish Libro de conocimiento ("Book of knowledge", circa 1350) and in several Catalan portolan charts (Angelino de Dalorto, 1325/1330 and Angelino Dulcert, 1339). This may have been an erroneous transcription of Brillago. In Greek documents of roughly that time, the city is referred to as Proilabum or Proilava, a Greek language adaptation of its Slavic name, Brailov. In German language sources, it is mentioned as Uebereyl. The origin and meaning of the name is unknown.

As a kaza, the town and its surrounding area was controlled by Ottoman Turks from 1538–1540 until 1829 (it was restored to Wallachia through the Akkerman Convention); the Ottomans called it Ibrail or Ibraila. Brăila was attacked, plundered, and set fire to by the forces of Moldavian Prince Stephen the Great on February 2, 1470, during the retaliation campaign against Wallachian Prince Radu the Fair, who had allied himself with the Ottomans. It was briefly ruled by Michael the Brave, prince of Wallachia (1595–1596). During the 19th century, the port became one of the three most important ports on the Danube in Wallachia, the other two being Turnu and Giurgiu. The city's greatest period of prosperity was at the end of the 19th century and in the early 20th century, when it was an important port for most of the merchandise coming in and going out of Romania.

# Welcome in Braila!



## PUBLIC GARDEN



## Theatre "Maria Filotti"



## EXPLORE



Braşov (în germană Kronstadt, în maghiară Brassó, în latină Corona; de asemenea pe hărțile vechi trecut Cronftadt sau Braßov, în dialectul săsesc Kruhnen, Krúnen, Krînen) este reşedinţa şi cel mai mare municipiu al judeţului Braşov, România. Potrivit recensământului din 2011, are o populaţie de 227.961 locuitori,[2] fiind unul dintre cele mai mari oraşe din ţară (totuşi în scădere în ultimele două decenii din cauza exodului saşilor şi a reducerii activităţii industriale). Staţiunea de iarnă Poiana Braşov se află la 12 km distanţă de centrul municipiului, dispunând de o infrastructură dezvoltată pentru practicarea sporturilor de iarnă. Patron al oraşului este considerată a fi Fecioara Maria. Statuia acesteia se află pe unul dintre contraforturile Bisericii Negre, îndreptat spre Casa Sfatului, având stema Braşovului sculptată dedesubt în relief.

Braşovul este cunoscut şi datorită Festivalului Internaţional „Cerbul de Aur”, ce se ţine aproape în fiecare an în centrul oraşului. Acesta a avut pe scena sa nume celebre precum Tom Jones, Coolio, Ray Charles, Pink, Kylie Minogue sau Christina Aguilera.

Municipiul Braşov a reprezentat, de secole, unul dintre cele mai importante, puternice şi înfloritoare oraşe din zonă. Datorită poziţiei geografice privilegiate şi a infrastructurii sale de astăzi, el permite dezvoltarea multor activităţi economice, culturale şi sportive.

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## DREAM HOLLYDAY IN POIANA BRASOV



Brânza cu mamaliga



Beans with pork



Make your day  
more  
beautiful!

**EXPLORE**

# **Danube Delta**

Delta (3446 km square), located mostly in Dobrogea, Romania and partly in Ukraine, is the largest and the best preserved of European deltas. Delta entered the UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1991, is classified as a Biosphere Reserve in Romania national and international taxonomy as a national park in the IUCN. Reported in Romania, the Danube Delta is located in the SE of the country, in the shape like the Greek letter "A" (delta) and is limited to the SW of the bridge. Dobrogea, in N over the border with Ukraine and the Black Sea is. Delta is crossed by the parallel 45 ° N lat and 29 ° long meridian. Its surface, together with the Rasim-Sinoe lagoon complex is 5050 km, of which 732 km are in Ukraine.



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EXPLORE



SARMALE

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## Gerovital products

Ana Aslan was born on 1st of January 1897, in Braila. As a research worker in a house for old people she is distinguished as the producer of the procaine in solving the dystrophic diseases provoked by age.

She obtains remarkable results , which are communicated to the National Academy of Romania.

In 1952 she prepares H 3 vitamins ( Gerovital), which becomes a patented invention in over 30 countries.



EXPLORE

# MADRID TOURIST MAP





## Royal Palace

The Palacio Real de Madrid (literally: Royal Palace of Madrid) is the official residence of the Spanish Royal Family at the city of Madrid, but is only used for state ceremonies. King Juan Carlos and the Royal Family do not reside in the palace, choosing instead the more modest Palacio de la Zarzuela on the outskirts of Madrid. The palace is owned by the Spanish State and administered by the Patrimonio Nacional, a public agency of the Ministry of the Presidency. The palace is located on Calle de Bailén (Bailén Street), in the Western part of downtown Madrid, East of the Manzanares River, and is accessible from the Ópera metro station. Several rooms in the palace are regularly open to the public, except during state functions.

## Roman Aqueduct

The Romans constructed numerous aqueducts to bring water from distant sources into their cities and towns, supplying public baths, latrines, fountains and private households. Waste water was removed by complex sewage systems and released into nearby bodies of water, keeping the towns clean and free from effluent. Some aqueducts also provided water for mining operations and the milling of grain.

Aqueducts moved water through gravity alone, being constructed along a slight downward gradient within conduits of stone, brick or concrete. Most were buried beneath the ground, and followed its contours; obstructing peaks were circumvented or, less often, tunneled through. Where valleys or lowlands intervened, the conduit was carried on bridgework, or its contents fed into high-pressure lead, ceramic or stone pipes and siphoned across. Most aqueduct systems included sedimentation tanks, sluices and distribution tanks to regulate the supply at need.

# Welcome to Spain!

## Segovia Castle



The Alcázar of Segovia (literally, Segovia Castle) is a stone fortification, located in the old city of Segovia, Spain. Rising out on a rocky crag above the confluence of the rivers Eresma and Clamores near the Guadarrama mountains, it is one of the most distinctive castle-palaces in Spain by virtue of its shape – like the bow of a ship. The Alcázar was originally built as a fortress but has served as a royal palace, a state prison, a Royal Artillery College and a military academy since then. The castle is one of the inspirations for Walt Disney's Cinderella Castle.



## Park de Retiro

The Retiro Park was created as a royal park; it belonged to the Real Sitio del Buen Retiro palace. In 1632, the palace was built by King Philips IV as a retreat for the Royal family. Retiro stands for retreat, hence the name of the park and palace. At the time the park was well outside the city walls, but now Madrid has completely enclosed the Retiro park. The 130ha or 320acre large royal park opened to the public in 1868. It is partially laid out in a formal French style, while other parts are more natural.



## Prado Museum

The specifications for The Prado, originally planned as a Natural History Museum, were approved in 1785. Charles III knew exactly what he wanted for his museum. The building would be expansive with a grand rotunda, a central gallery full of natural light, and a cube-shaped space on either end. Designed in the neo-Classical style, the building would be the envy of many and construction was soon under way.

The Prado Museum's permanent collection is one of the largest in the world. It consists of about 9,000 paintings, 5,000 drawings, 2,000 prints, 1,000 coins and medals, and approximately 2,000 decorative objects. The Prado boasts the world's finest collection of Spanish art, with extensive examples of works by El Greco, Velazquez, Goya, and Murillo. Visitors can also explore a fine collection of works by Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens and Dutch painter Hieronymus Bosch as well as a number of Italian masterpieces. Because the collection is so extensive, only about one-seventh of the museum's entire permanent holdings are displayed at a single time. Excellent traveling exhibits visit The Prado Museum as well.



## Santiago Bernabéu Stadium

The Estadio Santiago Bernabéu (Spanish pronunciation: [es'taðjo san'tjaɣo βerna'βeɯ]) is an all-seater football stadium in Madrid, Spain. It was inaugurated on 14 December 1947 and is owned by Real Madrid Club de Fútbol. It has a current capacity of 85,454 spectators.

El Bernabéu, renamed in honour of their former chairman Santiago Bernabéu Yeste, is one of the world's most famous and prestigious football venues. It has hosted the European Cup final on four occasions: in 1957, 1969, 1980, and the UEFA Champions League Final in 2010.[4] The finals for the 1964 European Nations' Cup and the 1982 FIFA World Cup have also been held at the Bernabéu.

The Bernabéu is both the second-largest stadium in Spain and the second-largest stadium home to a top-flight European club, behind only Camp Nou, home to rival Barcelona. Overall, it is the third-largest stadium in Europe, behind Camp Nou and Wembley Stadium.

**Bienvenido a España!**

Come to  
**SPAIN!**



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SPAIN

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THE BETTER THING THAT EXISTS

DELICIOUS!

# Plaza Mayor

The Plaza Mayor, a grand arcaded square in the center of Madrid is very popular with tourists and locals alike. The symmetrical rectangular square features a uniform architecture, very similar to the contemporary Place des Vosges in Paris.

At the center of the square is a bronze statue of King Philips III, constructed in 1616 by the Italian sculptors Giovanni de Bologna and his apprentice Pietro Tacca. In 1848 it was moved from the Casa de Campo to the Plaza Mayor. Around the same time, the plaza was redesigned with gardens, but those were removed in



## EXPLORE



# Las Ventas



Flamenco is a form of Spanish folk music and dance from the region of Andalusia in southern Spain. It includes cante, toque, baile (dance) and palmas. First mentioned in literature in 1774, the genre grew out of Andalusian and Romani music and dance styles. Flamenco is often associated with the Romani people of Spain and a number of famous flamenco artists are of this ethnicity.

In recent years flamenco has become popular all over the world and is taught in many countries: in Japan there are more academies than there are in Spain. On November 16, 2010 UNESCO declared flamenco one of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity

## Step by step... Madrid



Bullfighting is one of the oldest and most important traditions in Spain. Every year thousands of people gather in Las Ventas in Madrid, for the season these events.

Las Ventas is the largest bullfighting arena in the world, with a capacity of 25,000 seats was inaugurated in 1931, organized by a charity bullfight. It also considered the hardest arena for bullfighters. For a Spanish matador, to get out of Las Ventas on the shoulders of his fans, is the culmination of a truly successful career.



## EXPLORE



**Cocido madrileño** is a traditional chickpea-based stew from Madrid, Spain. A substantial dish prepared with meat and vegetables, it is most popular during the winter but is served throughout the year in some restaurants.



### ***Osechi ryouri***

Osechi ryouri is packed in a Jubako box, which has several layers. They consist of traditional dishes like prawns for long life, kuromame (sweet black beans) for health, kazunoko (herring roe) for fertility, tazukuri (teriyaki taste small sardines) for a good harvest, kurikinton (sweet chestnuts and mashed sweet potato) for happiness, and so on. On New Year's Day, the family starts the New Year with a "mochi" or rice cake breakfast. The rice cake is served in a stew called "Ozoni."

MadridMan.com 2012 - 15 May

# Ven a España!



Like Meat? A selection at the San Isidro Festival, Pradera de San Isidro, Madrid, Spain

# POLISH TOURIST MAP



# Sights of Warsaw

The capital of Poland with over 1.7 million inhabitants. It is a business city and an important scientific and cultural centre. The city was almost completely destroyed during the World War II and that is why its present architectural landscape has been shaped by the years of



Warsaw, known in Polish as Warszawa, is the capital and largest city of Poland. It is located on the Vistula River, roughly 260 kilometres from the Baltic Sea and 300 kilometres from the Carpathian Mountains.

**Souvenir from Warsaw**

**Warsaw Marmaid**



The Warsaw Uprising Museum located in the Wola district of Warsaw, Poland, is a museum dedicated to the Warsaw Uprising of 1944. The institution of the Museum was established in 1983, but no construction work took place for many years, and the museum finally opened on July 31, 2004, marking the 60th anniversary of the Uprising.



The Fryderyk Chopin Museum is a museum in Warsaw, Poland, established in 1954 and dedicated to Polish composer Frédéric Chopin. The museum has two branches: Birthplace of Frédéric Chopin, at Żelazowa Wola; and Chopin Family Parlor, on Krakowskie Przedmieście, Warsaw.



The Museum sponsors research into the history of the Uprising, and the history and possessions of the Polish Underground State. It collects and maintains hundreds of artefacts, ranging from weapons used by the insurgents to love letters, in order to present a full picture of the people involved. The Museum's stated goals include the creation of an archive of historical information on the Uprising and the recording of the stories and memories of the still living Uprising participants. Its director is Jan Ołdakowski.



# Kracow

## Old

## Town

After the war, under the People's Republic of Poland, the intellectual and academic community of Kraków was put under total political control. The universities were soon deprived of printing rights and autonomy. The communist government ordered the construction of the country's largest steel mill in the newly created suburb of Nowa Huta. The creation of the giant Lenin Steelworks (now Sendzimir Steelworks owned by Mittal) sealed Kraków's transformation from a university city to an industrial centre. The new working class, drawn by the industrialisation of the city, contributed to rapid population growth.

In an effort that spanned two decades, Karol Wojtyła, cardinal archbishop of Kraków, successfully lobbied for permission to build the first churches in the new industrial suburbs. In 1978, Wojtyła was elevated to the papacy as John Paul II, the first non-Italian pope in 455 years. In the same year, UNESCO placed Kraków Old Town on the first-ever list of World Heritage Site

Former seat of the royal family and capital of Poland. Thousands of tourists visit the city each year because of its stunning architecture and treasures of arts. It's an important cultural and academic centre with the first Polish university, the Jagiellonian University founded in 1364.



# Sightseeing Wołczyn



Wołczyn is a little town in the south – west of Poland with about six thousand inhabitants. It remembers the days of the oldest Polish dynasty – the Piasts. Wołczyn was given urban rights by Henry III Silesian in 1261.

Wołczyn Commune is located in the northern part of the Opole Province. It consists of 20 villages and the town Wołczyn

**Welcome**  
**in**  
**Wołczyn!**



In the town centre there are XIX century tenements and old houses from the beginning of the XX century. The market is surrounded by the beautiful buildings.



The Evangelic Church

Previously it was an old Lutheran church, built in 1848 with a square tower. It is made of bricks and situated near the local graveyard.



The tomb in the pyramid shape made of bricks in 1780 in Rożnów village.

**Przyjdź Wołczyn!**



# Kluczbork

Opole's history begins in the 8th century. At this time, according to the archeological excavations, the first Slavic settlement was founded on the Ostrówek - the northern part of the Pasięka island in the middle of the Odra river. In the early 10th century it developed into one of the main gróds of the Slavic Opolanie. At the end of the century Silesia became part of Poland and was ruled by the Piast dynasty; the land of the pagan Opolanie was conquered by Duke Mieszko I in 992. After the end of the Second World War in 1945, Opolen was transferred from Germany to Poland according to the Potsdam Conference, and given its original Slavic name of Opole. Opole became part of the Katowice Voivodeship from 1946–1950, after which it became part of the Opole Voivodeship. Today Opole, along with the surrounding region, is known as a centre of the German minority in Poland that recruits mainly from the descendants of the positively verified autochthons. In the city itself however only 2,46% of the inhabitants declared German nationality according to the last national census of 2002.

## FREE TIME IN WOLCZYN



The best polish  
sasuage



Silesian dumplings are potato dumplings very popular in Silesia. They are also popular in neighboring regions.

There are two major varieties: white dumplings and black dumplings, with quite different appearance and taste. The dumplings often feature a small hole or depression in the center.

The dish consisting of the dumplings, fried beef rouladen with rich gravy, and boiled red cabbage is (or used to be) an invariable component of the Sunday dinner in many traditional Silesian families. Left-over dumplings can be reheated or fried (like potatoes) for supper and eaten with left-over gravy or butter.



## Silesian dumplings



© Traditional regional dish

Wall-length street-front windows with a view into the Wonka-esque workshop lure tourists inside this enormous 2-floor old-school chocolatier that includes an immaculate shop/showroom and upstairs cafe. With delicious handmade treats in every direction - truffles, pralines, chocolate bars, postcards, figurines and more - Cracow Chocolate Factory perfectly captures that 'kid in a candyshop' excitement, and is great for dodging the rain, spoiling the sweet tooth of a date or picking up souvenirs.

Taste  
Taste  
is  
delicious!

Mlekovita Kluczbork 



Production of dairy products (such as milk, yogurt, cheese).

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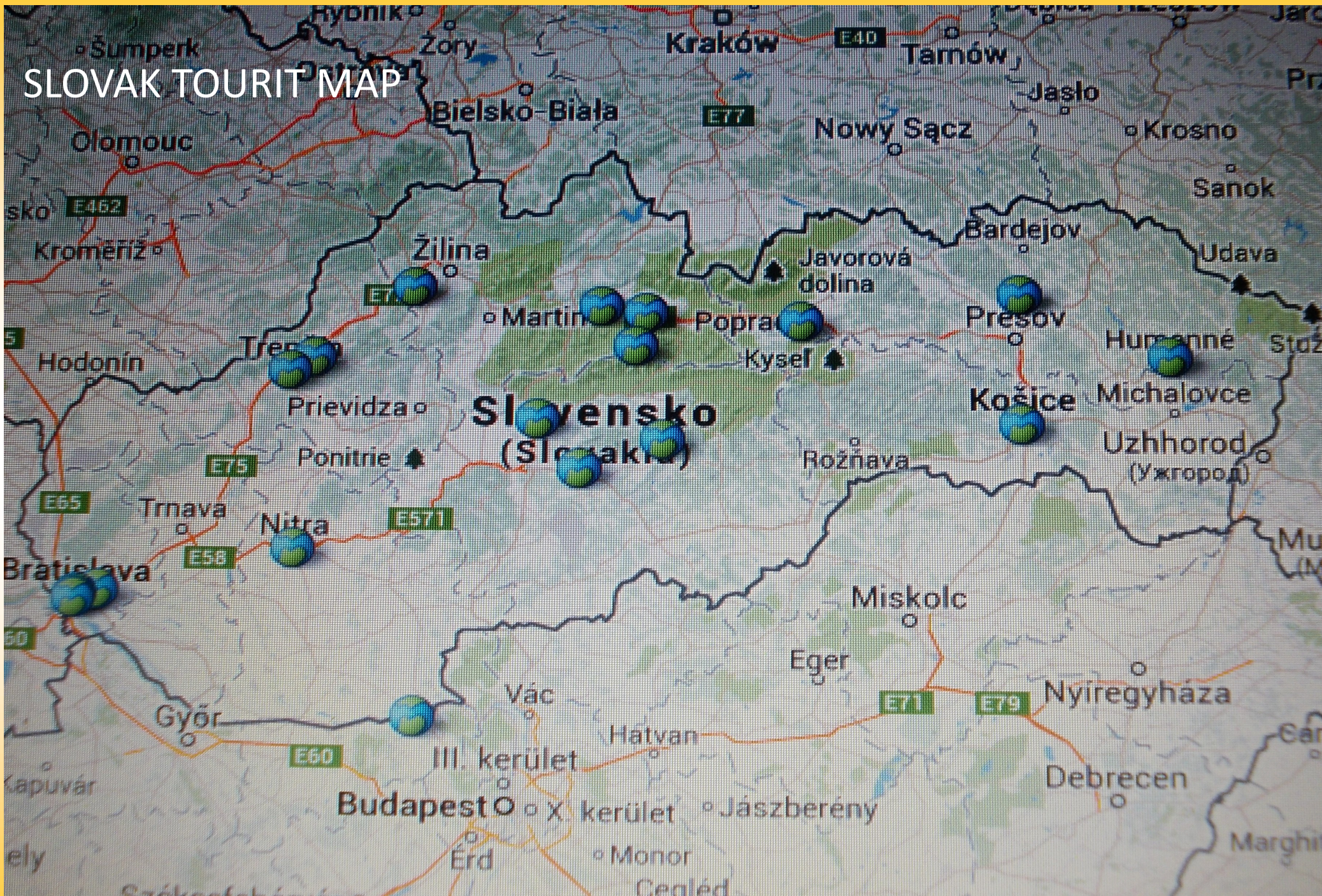
Od początku naszego istnienia, od roku 1988 doskonalimy nasze wyroby tak, by dostosować je do gustów nawet najbardziej wymagających Klientów. Uznanie w Polsce i zagranicą jest dla nas największą satysfakcją i zachętą do dalszej pracy.



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# SLOVAK TOURIT MAP



EXPLORE



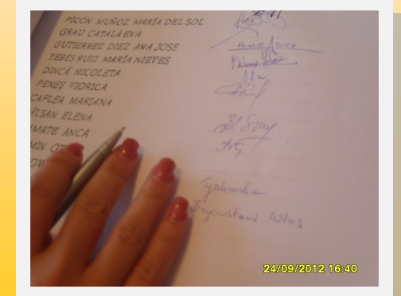
Necklaces and handmade souvenir glass



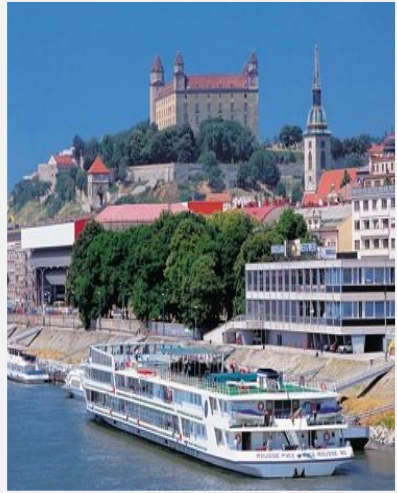
# Welcome in Valaska Bela!



## K.A.M. CRYSTAL



## EXPLORE



## Bratislava City Museum

Bratislava is the capital of Slovakia and, with a population of about 460,000, the country's largest city. Bratislava is in southwestern Slovakia, occupying both banks of the Danube River and the left bank of the Morava River. Bordering Austria and Hungary, it is the only national capital that borders two independent countries.

Bratislava is the political, cultural, and economic centre of Slovakia. It is the seat of the Slovak president, the parliament, and the Slovak Executive. It is home to several universities, museums, theatres, galleries and other important cultural and educational institutions. Many of Slovakia's large businesses and financial institutions also have headquarters there.

The history of the city has been strongly influenced by people of different nations and religions, namely by Austrians, Czechs, Germans, Hungarians, Jews, and Slovaks. The city was the capital of the Kingdom of Hungary, a part of the larger Habsburg Monarchy territories,[5] from 1536 to 1783 and has been home to many Slovak, Hungarian, and German historical figures.

The Bratislava City is a museum in Bratislava, Slovakia, established in 1868. Its headquarters are located in the Old Town, near the Main Square at the Old Town Hall. The museum is owned by one of the 11 allowance organizations of the City of Bratislava.


The museum documents the history of Bratislava from the earliest periods until the 20th century. The Bratislava City Museum is the oldest museum in continuous operation in Slovakia, a country first established in 1993.

## DEVIN CASTLE

Devín Castle is a castle in Devín, which is a borough of Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia. Owing to its strategic position, the cliff at the confluence of the Danube and Morava rivers was an ideal place for a fort. Its owner could control the important trade route along the Danube as well as one branch of the Amber Road. That is why the site has been settled since the Neolithic and fortified since the Bronze and Iron Age. Later, both the Celts and the Romans built strong fortresses there. In the Roman ruins, the first Christian church located North of the Danube has been identified. The castle stands just inside Slovak territory on the frontier between Slovakia (previously part of Czechoslovakia) and Austria. The border runs from west to east along the Morava River and subsequently the Danube. Prior to 1989, the Iron Curtain between the Eastern Bloc and the West ran just in front of the castle. Although the castle was open to the public, the area surrounding it constituted a restricted military zone, and was heavily fortified with watchtowers and barbed wire. After the Velvet Revolution the area was demilitarised.



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 Bojnice castle stands on a massive travertine mound. There is a cave under the castle housing small fresh-water ponds, from where a 26 m deep well leads up to the castle, appearing on the fourth courtyard. The well was formed from an obsolete thermal crater, with some saying a secret tunnel leads from the well to a place behind the town walls. The first mention of the castle goes back to 1113. The castle and surrounding estate were originally held by the royal family. Later, the king would grant the property to important lords for their achievements and loyalty. The most famous owners and holders of the castle included Matúš Csák Trenčiansky, and the Noffry, Corvinus, Zápoľský and Thurzo families. In 1644, the castle was acquired by the Pálffy's, who had it in their possession for almost 300 years. In the years from 1889 to 1912, the last noble owner – Count Ján Pálffy – reconstructed the castle, transforming it into a post-romantic noble residence in late Gothic style bearing the slogan „In memory of famous ancient times“. Count Ján Pálffy was a great arts lover and collector of antiques. Among the most famous artifacts from his collections is the Bojnice altar, created by the Italian painter Nardo di Cione in the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The castle has served as a museum since 1950.

# LIPTOV

**ZEMIANSKY DOM - KÚRIA PALUDZA**

Drevený zemiarsky dom v obci Paludza postavili v roku 1858. Bol súčasťou hospodárskej usadlosti. Stál na miernom návrší s príľahlým ovocným sadom. Pozdĺžnou osou bol situovaný rovnobežne s miestnou komunikáciou. Patril majetnej zemiarskej rodine Lehockých, ktorej otec bol župným úradníkom.

Dom má krytý vstup na zvýšenej podmuróvke, ktorým sa vstupuje do pivtora (predsiene) a ostatných miestností. V dome je kuchyňa s príľahlou komorou, spálňou, hosiňovská izba a izba detí s expozíciou detského nábytku, textilu a hračiek. Súčasťou usadlosti (kúrie) sú aj hospodárske stavby. Sýpký, humno, maštale a krytý prístrešok pre koč a bričku. Sýpký slúžili ako skladovacie priestory pre potraviny (zemličky, obilie). Majú dvojitú strechu: vrchnú šindľovú a vnútornú hlinenú. Strecha mala jednak konzervačnú funkciu, pomáhala udržiavať stálu teplotu počas celého roka, ale aj ochránila. Keď vznikol požiar a vrchná strecha začala horieť, bolo jednoduché ju zhrdiť a majiteľovi tak nevznikla strata.

**YEOMANRY HOUSE (CURIA) PALUDZA**

The wooden yeomanry house was built in Paludza in 1858. It was a part of a farmstead. It stood on a gentle hilltop, with an adjacent orchard, in parallel to a local road. The house belonged to a well-to-do Lehocký family, the father of which was a county official.

The house has a roofed entrance on a raised masonry foundation from where the anteroom (pivtor) and other rooms can be entered. In the house there is a kitchen, with an adjacent storeroom, a bedroom, a guestroom and a room for children, with an exhibition of children's furniture, textile and toys.

Farming buildings, granaries, barns, stables and shelter for a coach and cart are a part of the farmstead. The granaries were used for storing food (potatoes, grain). They have a double roof: the outside roof is made of wooden shingle while the inner one is made of clay. Such roof had two functions: thermal insulation (inside temperature was constant throughout the year), and fire prevention (in case of the fire the outside roof could be easily torn down without losses for the owner).



**LANDESEDELMANNSHAUS - KURIE PALUDZA**

Dieses hölzerne Haus wurde in der Gemeinde Paludza im Jahre 1858 gebaut. Das Wohnhaus war ein Teil der Wirtschaftssiedlung. Es wurde situiert auf einem niedrigen Hügel und bei ihm war noch ein Obstgarten. Seine Längsachse lag parallel zu der Siedlungskommunikation. Das Haus gehörte der reichen Familie Lehocký. Der Vater von dieser Familie war ein Genbesitzer.

Das Haus hat einen bedeckten Eintrittsweg auf einer erhöhten Untermauer, von deren wir in das Vorhaus kommen. Von hier ist auch der Eintritt in alle anderen Räume. In dem Haus gibt es eine Küche mit angelegelter Kammer, ein Schlafzimmer, ein Wohnzimmer und ein Kinderzimmer. Hier befindet sich jetzt die Exposition vom Kinderzimmer, Textil und aus dem Spielzeug.

Weitere Teile dieses Baukomplexes sind Wirtschaftsbauteile wie Speicher, Stall und ein bedecktes Anbau für eine Kutsche und einen Wagen. Die Speicher diente als Lagerraum für Nahrungsmittel und Getreide. Das Haus ist bedeckt mit einem Doppeldach. Von außen gibt es Schindel, von innen Lehm. Solche Anordnung hatte zweierlei Bedeutung. Erstens diente als Isolation zur Einhaltung der stabilen Temperatur während des ganzen Jahres und zweitens bei einem Brand konnte man dieses Dach leicht beseitigen.

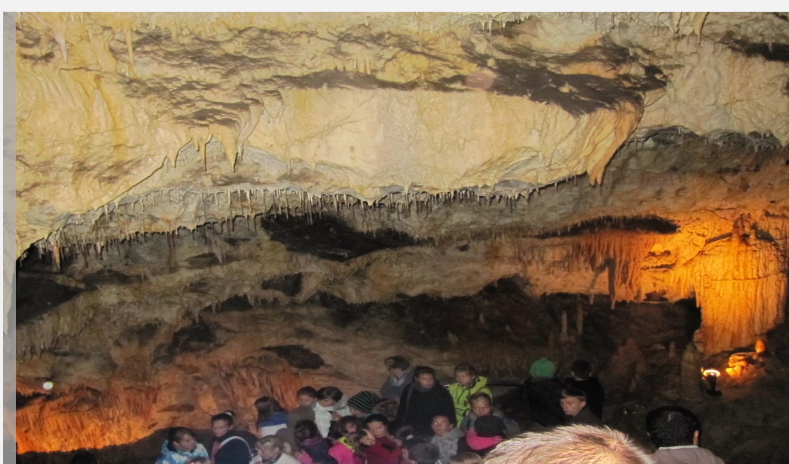
**DWOREK SZLACHECKI PALUDZA**

Drewniany dom bogatej rodziny Lehockich w Paludzy zbudowany był przez urzędnika powiatowego. Dwór postawiony był w 1858 roku jako część gospodarskiej osiedliny. Stał na niewielkim pagórku, równoległe do drogi, z przyległym owocowym sadem. Ma kryty ganek na podwyższonej podmurówce, z którego wchodzi się do sieni. W domu jest kuchnia z przyległą komorą, sypialnia, izba gościnną i pokój dla dzieci. W dziecięcym pokoju wystawione są meble dziecięce, ubrania i zabawki.

Częścią siedliska są budynki gospodarcze. Sypialnia, gumno, stajnia, oraz wiata na powozy.

W sypialniach składowano żywność (ziemniaki, zboże). Miały podwójne dachy. Zewnętrzny dach był gontowy a polim glinkany. W ten sposób, wewnętrzny dach był utrzymywany stałą temperaturą. W razie pożaru, wierzchnią strzechę można było łatwo zniszczyć, nie szkodząc.





# Krajinka

The best lunch!

*"Fantastic place to stop ....."*



Demänovská Cave is a karst cave in Low Tatras in Slovakia. Discovered in 1921 and opened to the public in 1924, it is the most visited cave in Slovakia.

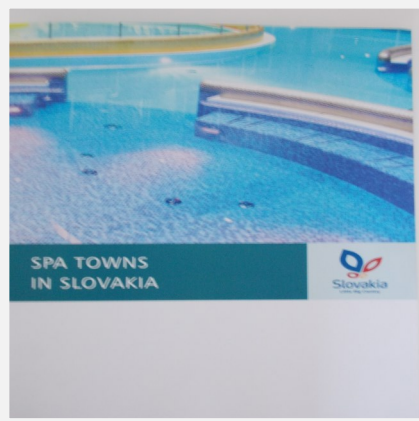
The public entrance is at an altitude of 870 metres. Of the total length of 8,126 metres, are open to the public.

Cave bear bones were found in a passage now named Bear's Passage. Large domes have been created with the largest being the Great Dome, which is 41m high, with a length of 75m and width of 35m.

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## EXPLORE



There are more than 1300 mineral sources in Slovakia that are used like curative water and high quality mineral water for drinking. There are 21 thermal spas built on these mineral springs, usually divided in three groups according to their kind:

Balneological spas: Piešťany, Trenčianske Teplice, Bojnice, Dudince, Sliach, Smrdáky, Brusno, Lúčky, Sklené Teplice, Turčianske Teplice;

Climatic spas: Štrbské Pleso, Nový Smokovec, Štós, Tatranské Matliare, High Tatras;

Mixed spas: Bardejov, Rajecké Teplice, Číž, Nimnica, Vyšné Ružbachy

Slovakia is literally overflowing with hot springs, mineral water sources, spas and even a geyser. While in the U.S. spas are generally expensive and considered a luxury, the Central and Eastern European spa tradition stresses affordability, health and relaxation.

There are 1,160 "registered" sources of healing water in Slovakia and 22 spa resorts. Besides being relaxing, restorative places for healthy people, spas have long been used in Europe to treat medical conditions – such as respiratory, digestive, cardiovascular, immunological and other disorders, even infertility. In fact, each spa specializes in one or more of these disorders.



# Turčianske teplíce





## BOJNICE

Bojnice Castle (Slovak: Bojnický zámok, Hungarian: Bajmóci vár) is a medieval castle in Bojnice, Slovakia. It is a Romantic castle with some original Gothic and Renaissance elements built in the 12th century. Bojnice Castle is one of the most visited castles in Slovakia, receiving hundreds of thousands of visitors every year and also being a popular filming stage for fantasy and fairy-tale movies.



*Comenius TEAM*



## BETLIAR CASTLE

A picturesque countryside of Gemer set in the heart of Slovakia had always been seen as little Europe or small-scaled Hungarian Kingdom. Its hills, valleys and towns formed the scene of both our own and European history. During World War II and especially the time after it, the cruel hand of fate and of the emerging era devastated the Slovak cultural and historical heritage. Fortunately, even the socialist regime was unable to completely destroy the rich culture of our ancestors. However, only a small number of almost fully preserved castles has been left to please our eyes, one of them being the Krásna Hôrka Castle. The exceptional collections in the castle museum and different types of architecture attract visitors from all over the world. Join us on our journey and get to know our history through the medieval castle of the House of Andrásy.



## ORAVA CASTLE

Orava Castle is situated on a high rock above Orava river in the village of Oravský Podzámok, Slovakia. It is considered to be one of the most beautiful castles in Slovakia. The castle was built in the Kingdom of Hungary in the thirteenth century. Many scenes of the 1922 film Nosferatu were filmed here, although until recently it was thought to have been shot in Transylvania.

Orava Castle stands on the site of an old wooden fortification, built after the Mongol invasion of Hungary of 1241. Its history since then reveals a familiar pattern of construction, destruction, reconstruction, fire, various ownerships and territorial squabbles. The original design was in Romanesque and Gothic style; it was later reconstructed as a Renaissance and Neo-Gothic structure, hugging the shape of the 520-metre spur on which it perches.

The mining magnate Thurzo family, who took charge in the mid 16th century, were responsible for a great deal of rebuilding work, although its present form was not finalised until 1611. It burned down again in 1800, after which the Pálffys occupied the castle. And then, after a period of dilapidation and World War II, the castle became a national monument.





Come to SKY!  
Come to SKY!

### Jasná

Jasná Nízke Tatry as **the largest ski arena** with great conditions for winter sports in Slovakia offers the best opportunities of entertainment and active relaxation in the northern and southern side of Chopok.

Jasná Nízke Tatry ako **najväčšia lyžiarska aréna** s výbornými podmienkami pre zimné športy na Slovensku ponúka na **severnej i južnej strane Chopku** nekonečné možnosti aktivít, zábavy a aktívneho oddychu.



<http://www.jasna.sk/domovska-stranka/>

### Lyžiarske stredisko Donovaly

The ski resort of PARK SNOW Donovaly is situated in the regions of **Nízke Tatry Mts. SOUTH, Veľká Fatra Mts.** The base altitude of the resort is 910 m and the highest point reaches up to 1361 m, for a total vertical rise of 451 m. PARK SNOW Donovaly's ski season **runs from December thru April**. Total length of the downhill runs is **11,0 km** out of which **7,4 km** could be artificially snowed. At PARK SNOW Donovaly there are **2 cableways** and **14 chairlifts**, with total capacity of 14100 people per hour.

Lyžiarske stredisko PARK SNOW Donovaly zasahuje do regiónov **Nízke Tatry JUH, Veľká Fatra**. Základná stanica sa nachádza v nadmorskej výške 910 m.n.m. a najvyššie položený bod strediska je vo výške 1361 m.n.m., celkové prevýšenie teda predstavuje 451 metrov. Lyžiarska sezóna sa v stredisku PARK SNOW Donovaly **začína v decembri a trvá do apríla**. Celková dĺžka zjazdoviek je **11,0 km** a z nich je **7,4 km umelo zasnežovaných**. V areáli strediska PARK SNOW Donovaly sa nachádza **14 vlekov** a **2 lanové dráhy** celkovou prepravnou kapacitou 14100 osôb za hodinu.

<http://www.parksnow.sk/zima/>





### Bryndza

Soft, kneading and salty sheep's cheese made from lump sheep cheese.

Ochutnajte aj vy najchutnejší výrobok z ovčieho mlieka.

You taste the most delicious product from sheep milk.



**ENJOY!**

**EXPLORE**

# SWEETS



Rich history of glass manufacture and processing, particularly crystal glass cutting and potassium sodium glass decoration, starting at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century.

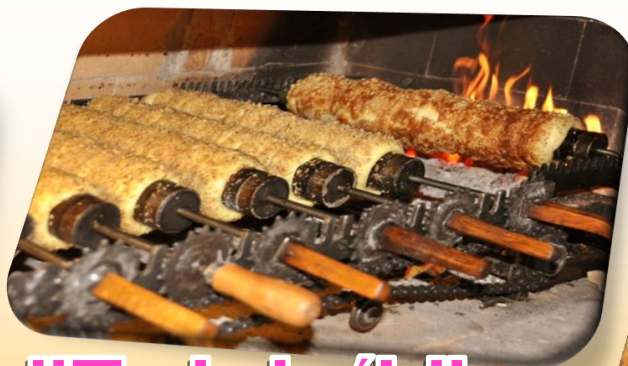


A beautiful ornament of cut glass, the perfect gift.



Horalka our Slovak peanut Wafer.

Every second was eat 2 pieces



## "Trdelník"

a traditional cake from Skalica

This is a sweet nutty pleasure.



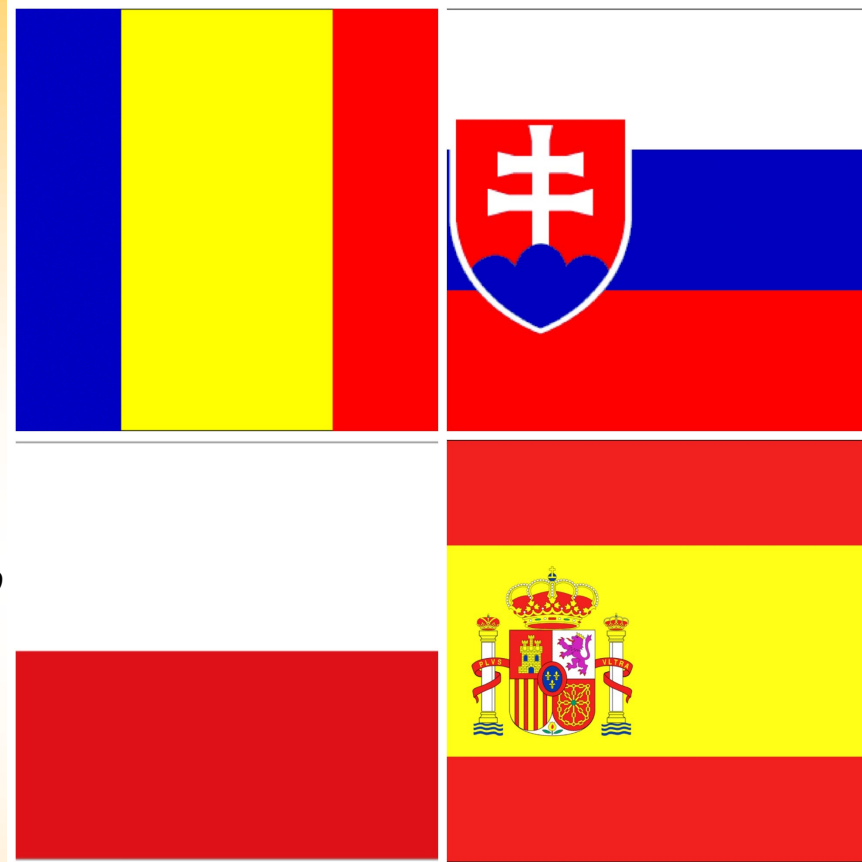
They come to his  
sweetheart Mila 😊





**ROMANIA**

*Școala cu clasele I-VIII TICHILEȘTI*



**SPAIN**

**CEIP NTRA.SRA DE LA PALOMA MADRID**

**POLAND**

*Publiczne Gimnazjum im. Jana Pawła  
II w Wołczynie*

**SLOVAKIA**

*Základná škola Valaská Belá*

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