



EURÓPSKA ÚNIA



regionálny
operačný
program



PREŠOVSKÝ
SAMOSPRÁVNÝ
KRAJ



THE TATRAS 4 SEASONS



THE FOUR SEASONS in the High Tatras Region





Entering Levoča and seeing its gorgeous square surrounded by renaissance Patrician houses, visitors understand that this historic city must have been significant on a European scale. Levoča with its town walls and urban planning has preserved its medieval atmosphere. It is a municipal heritage reserve and thanks to a number of sights and monuments it is one of the most beautiful historical towns in Slovakia.



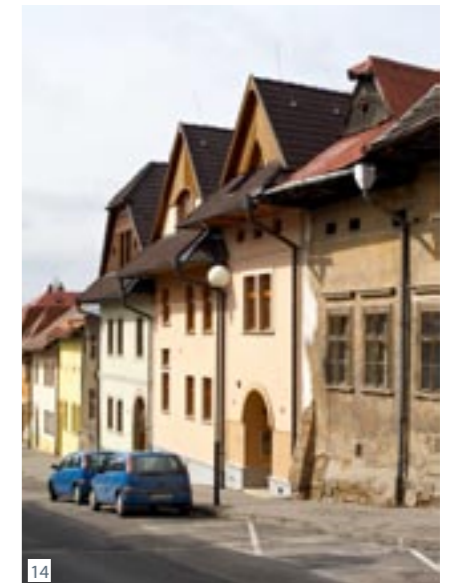
1. Košice Gate – eastern entrance to the city of Levoča. 2. The city of Levoča has always been significant from European perspective. 3. The building of elementary school.



In the middle of the square you can see three picturesque buildings that used to be characteristic for historic town centres in Slovakia: Roman Catholic Parish Church of Saint Jacob – a spiritual centre, town hall – administrative and judicial centre and a former trade house – a centre of commerce and trade. Later on an Evangelic church with a remarkable dome was built.



4. The tower of Saint Jacob's Church and the bell tower with the first tower clock in the former Hungarian Kingdom. 5. The overall view of the town hall with the Saint Jacob's church in the background. 6. The historical town hall houses the exhibit on the history of the city of Levoča. 7. Town hall entrance. 8. Evangelical church built in Classicistic style in the form of a Greek Cross with a large dome. 9. Town hall colonnade. 10. Medieval pillory - the cage of shame 11. A municipal house on the square. 12. Hain's house – nowadays Slovak national museum – Spiš museum in Levoča. 13. The house of Thurzo. 14. Historical municipal houses. 15. One of the bastions of the fortification walls. 16. Ski centre in Levoča valley.





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The single most important sight is Saint Jacob's Church with its 11 Gothic and Renaissance side altars, dominated by the world's tallest wooden Gothic altar (18.62 m) made in the workshop of Master Paul of Levoča. Since 2009 Levoča has been on the list of the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage.

17. The most valued sight of Levoča – the world's highest wooden altar from the workshop of Master Paul of Levoča in Saint Jacob's Church. **18.** Last Supper – a fragment of the altar. **19.** The entrance to Saint Jacob's Church. **20.** The visitors can admire the works of Master Paul of Levoča in the museum of Master Paul of Levoča on the square.



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KEŽMAROK



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The royal town of Kežmarok is one of the famous Slovak towns rich in history dating back as far as the 13th century. Its historic centre has been declared to be a municipal heritage reserve. Evangelic articulate church built in 1717 is a unique sight of sacral art and has been on the list of the World's Cultural Heritage of UNESCO since 2008. The wooden building made of yew wood and red spruce was built without the use of a single nail. A majestic Kežmarok Castle, built in the late 15th century, is towering above the town. It is one the best-preserved town castles in Slovakia.

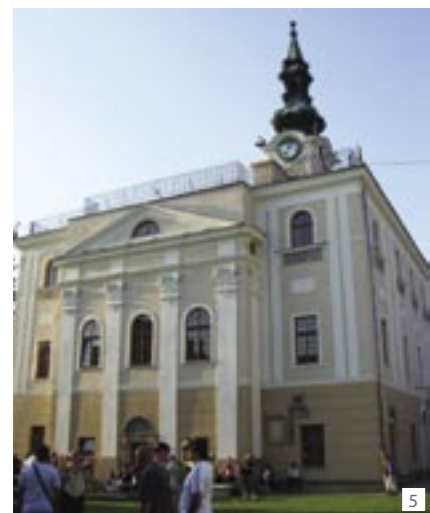


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1. The Wooden Articulate Church of the Holy Trinity a UNESCO World Heritage Site. **2.** The entrance tower of Kežmarok Castle. **3.** The Kežmarok Castle courtyard. **4.** The interior of the wooden articulate church.



There is also an evangelic lyceum in Kežmarok which is famous for having one of the biggest historic school libraries in Central Europe. Since 1991 European folk handicrafts fair takes place here every year.



5. Town Hall 6. The high altar of the articulate church. 7. The interior of the wooden articulate church. 8. New evangelical church. 9. Evangelical lyceum. 10. The library of the evangelical church. 11. Renaissance manor house Strážky with an exhibit of the paintings of Ladislav Mednyánszky. 12. Bag maker's handicraft. 13. The Kežmarok Castle courtyard during the European Folk Craft Festival. 14. The pipe maker of Brutovce. 15. Making the cheese moulds for oštiepky – a special type of sheep cheese. 16. The demonstration of smithery. 17. Traditional bells. 18. A pottery stand. 19. – 20. The Museum of Jozef Maximilián Petzval in Spišská Belá.





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Pieniny National Park is also a part of Kežmarok Region. For many people visiting this national park stands for rafting down the Dunajec River. On the bank of the Dunajec there is Červený Kláštor well-known for a monk who was a herbalist and is called Flying Cyprian, as in the 19th century he constructed a flying machine.

21. White-water rafting down the Dunajec River and cycling are among the most popular activities with tourists. 22. Popular rafting on the Dunajec. 23. Female rafter. 24. Červený Kláštor Spa. 25. The courtyard of a well-preserved Carthusian Monastery.



STARÁ ĽUBOVŇA

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A free royal town with history dating back over 700 years lies under the most significant landmark of the region – Ľubovňa Castle located on the slope of Poprad Water Gap. The town and its surroundings are rich in natural beauties. Roman Catholic Church of Saint Nicolas built in 1280 houses several works of art as part of its Baroque interior such as a triumphal arch dating back as far as the 13th century or a late Gothic stone baptistery. Ľubovňa Castle had a rich and stirred history. At one time in the past there were Polish crown jewels hidden in the castle,

a famous adventurer Móric Beňovský was imprisoned here. After over 260 years the Renaissance Palace, the most significant sight of the castle, was open to public. It now houses unique exhibitions of castle brewery and distillery in Stará Ľubovňa. The reconstructed and renewed cultural heritage site is well documented by 3D animation of archaeological finds. The access road to the castle is lined with unique historic horse chestnut trees planted in the 18th century. Below the castle there is an open-air museum of folk architecture and a medieval military camp.



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1. Ľubovňa Castle. 2. Winter idyll on the courtyard. 3. Gothic Tower (bergfried) – the main castle tower.



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4. Aerial view of the castle. 5. The castle wall with loopholes. 6. Inner castle walls with a tall Baroque Bastion. 7. The exhibit of brewery in the Renaissance Palace. 8. Castle interior – the sentry room. 9. Decorated tiled stove inside the castle. 10. Polish crown jewels are a part of the castle exhibition. 11. A unique horse-chestnut alley leading to the castle. 12. Detail of a Forge. 13. A house from the village of Veľký Lipník built in 1922. 14. A house from the village of Kremná. 15. Wooden Greek-Catholic church dedicated to Archangel Michael in the village of Matysová and a house of a shepherd in Litmanová. 16. A goral folk costume. 17. Forest Park significant from dendrological point of view on the premises of the Ľubovňa Spa. 18. Ľubovňa Spa specialized at curing digestive diseases.



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19. The Church of Saint Nicolas on Stará Ľubovňa Square. 20. The Detail of the Church of Saint Nicolas. 21 – 22. The Church of Saint Nicolas Interior. 23. The view of Zamagurie Region. 24 - 25. A Ľubovňa Municipal House Interior – a year-round exhibition.



The region of Poprad has been inhabited since Primeval Ages which is proven by a rare find of a brain cast of a Neanderthal woman in a nearby town of Gánovce excavated in 1926. Spišská Sobota with the Church of Saint George and the high altar made by Master Paul of Levoča is among the most important cultural heritage sights. In Poprad historic centre the most significant sight is the early Gothic Church of Saint Egidy with rich fresco decorations part of which is the oldest known painting of High Tatras.

1. The Saint Egidy's Square in Poprad. 2. The Saint Egidy's Church in Poprad. 3. An effigy and a skull of a Neanderthal. 4. The cranial endocast of a Neanderthal.



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5. A part of a park at a pedestrian zone in Poprad.
6. A fountain. 7. Evangelical Church on the Square of Saint Egidy. 8. Subtatran Museum. 9. Tatra Gallery. 10. North-eastern part of Saint George's Church. 11. Saint George's Church in Spišská Sobota.



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Poprad has been nicknamed High Tatras Gateway thanks to its location. The High Tatras are the highest mountain range in Slovakia and at the same time the only mountain range of Alpine type. As many as 29 peaks are over 2,500 m tall. The highest peak, Gerlachovský štít (2,655 m) is not only the highest peak of the Tatra Mountains but also of the whole Carpathian Mountain Range. The High Tatras are the most popular tourist destination in Prešov Region.



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18. Studenovodský Waterfall. 19. Zelené pleso mountain lake. 20. Skalnaté pleso mountain lake. 21. The Observatory on Lomnický Peak. 22. The Church of Immaculate Conception of Virgin Mary in Starý Smokovec. 23. Ski Resort Starý Smokovec – Hrebienok. 24. Toboggan chute from Starý Smokovec to Hrebienok.



TATRY 4 SEASONS



Klaster turizmu Tatranského regiónu

Projekt je spolufinancovaný z prostriedkov Európskej únie, Regionálny operačný program, Prioritná os 3 Posilnenie kultúrneho potenciálu regiónov a infraštruktúra cestovného ruchu, Opatrenie 3.2 Podpora a rozvoj infraštruktúry cestovného ruchu - neinvestičné aktivity v cestovnom ruchu.



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Európsky fond regionálneho rozvoja „Investícia do vašej budúcnosti“

