

Fall 2017

Košice City Guide

An Exclusive Guide Through Košice & Region

complimentary copy



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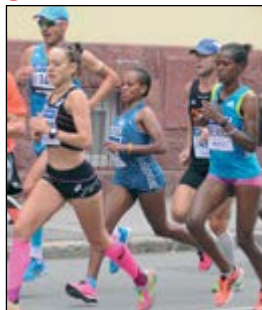


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WHAT'S ON our guide to top events



ATTRACTIONS
ENTERTAINMENT



THEATRE
EXHIBITIONS
MUSIC SPORTS



FOOD & DRINK
HOTEL DIRECTORY

TRAVEL TIPS



**Košice City CENTRE
Map included**



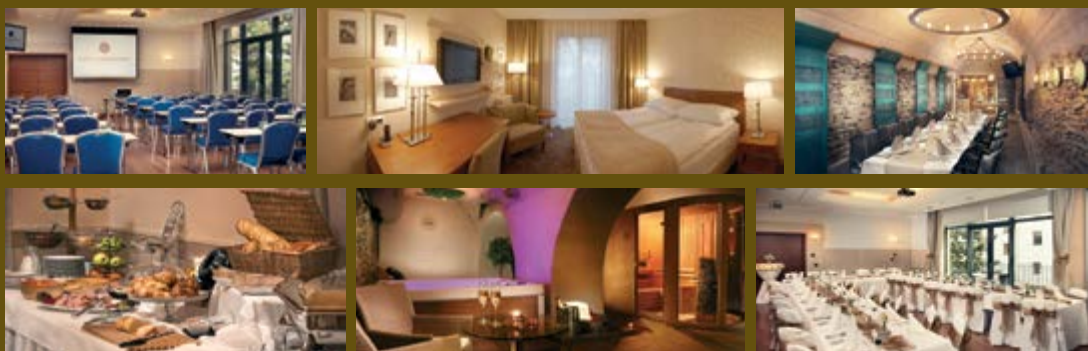
HOTEL AMBASSADOR

K O Š I C E



Family Hotel Ambassador**** in the historical and cultural center is ready to provide the comforts of home. The building originally served as a dwelling house and underwent several reconstructions in the past. The present complex look is the result of a reconstruction in combination with an additional building and a new building completed in September 2009.

Our guests can visit our cafés, whereas Café BAYER is a smoking café and Café AMBASSADOR is a non-smoking one. In our higher-standard restaurant DIPLOMAT you are welcome to taste dishes of both the international and the Slovak cuisine, as well as quality Slovak and international wines. Our guests may use our wellness centre for relaxation, as well as the wine bar for private parties on request in advance. In addition, we offer a lounge, a conference room, and a banquet room, in which we can arrange conferences with the possibility of using a portable congress system with audio system and didactic equipment.



Hlavná 101, Košice

www.ambassador.sk

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Open: Reception Non stop

Restaurant Diplomat 11:00 - 22:00, Café Bayer and Café Ambassador 7:30 - 22:00

3 BARS UNDER ONE ROOF

Café

Disco

Pub & Restaurant



KOVÁČSKA 39 JAZZKOSICE



The Statue of the Angel
Lower Gate - see map page 17

MUNICIPAL COAT OF ARMS

The oldest coat of arms in Europe

When King Louis the Great of Anjou issued a document, awarding the city the privilege to use its own coat of arms in the castle Diósgyőri on May 7, 1369, he did not expect to create such a complicated heraldic situation for his successors. The coat of arms of Košice went through a very interesting development. When creating it, Louis used the royal and Anjou coats of arms. He added the upper blue field with the three golden lilies to the four horizontal silver cross-bars in the red field. However, he did not solve the appearance of the

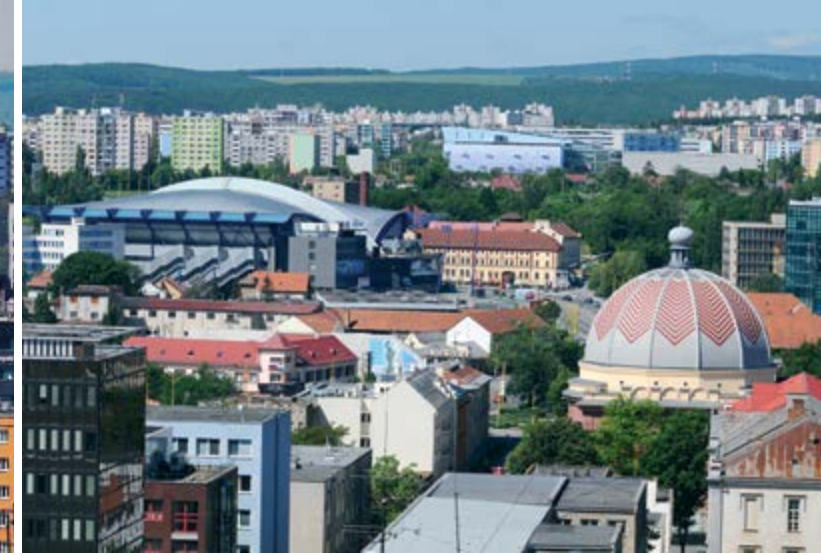
jewel and covers. The city solved it itself, by means of their imagination and used a person of an angel, the shield-carrier. Only after 55 years the coat of arms was modified to reach this appearance officially, by Emperor Sigismund of Luxembourg, who issued a normal official document certifying the coat of arms, in Bratislava on January 31, 1423. The angel holding the coat of arms shield had beautiful red clothes, which were replaced with light blue by King Ladislaus Posthumus thirty years later, on February 7, 1453.



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THE CITY OF KOŠICE

Košice, the second largest city in Slovakia, is the administration centre of the Košice region and the metropolis of Eastern Slovakia at the same time.

The city is rich in its history, however, it has much to offer at present as well. Its geographic location in the middle of the Košice Valley was suitable for settlement already in the paleolithic period, which is proved by an archeological finding of a municipality in the present town district Barca. Later historical events in the given location confirm the significance of Košice, where important trade roads of this part of Europe intersected, which provided the city's prosperity.

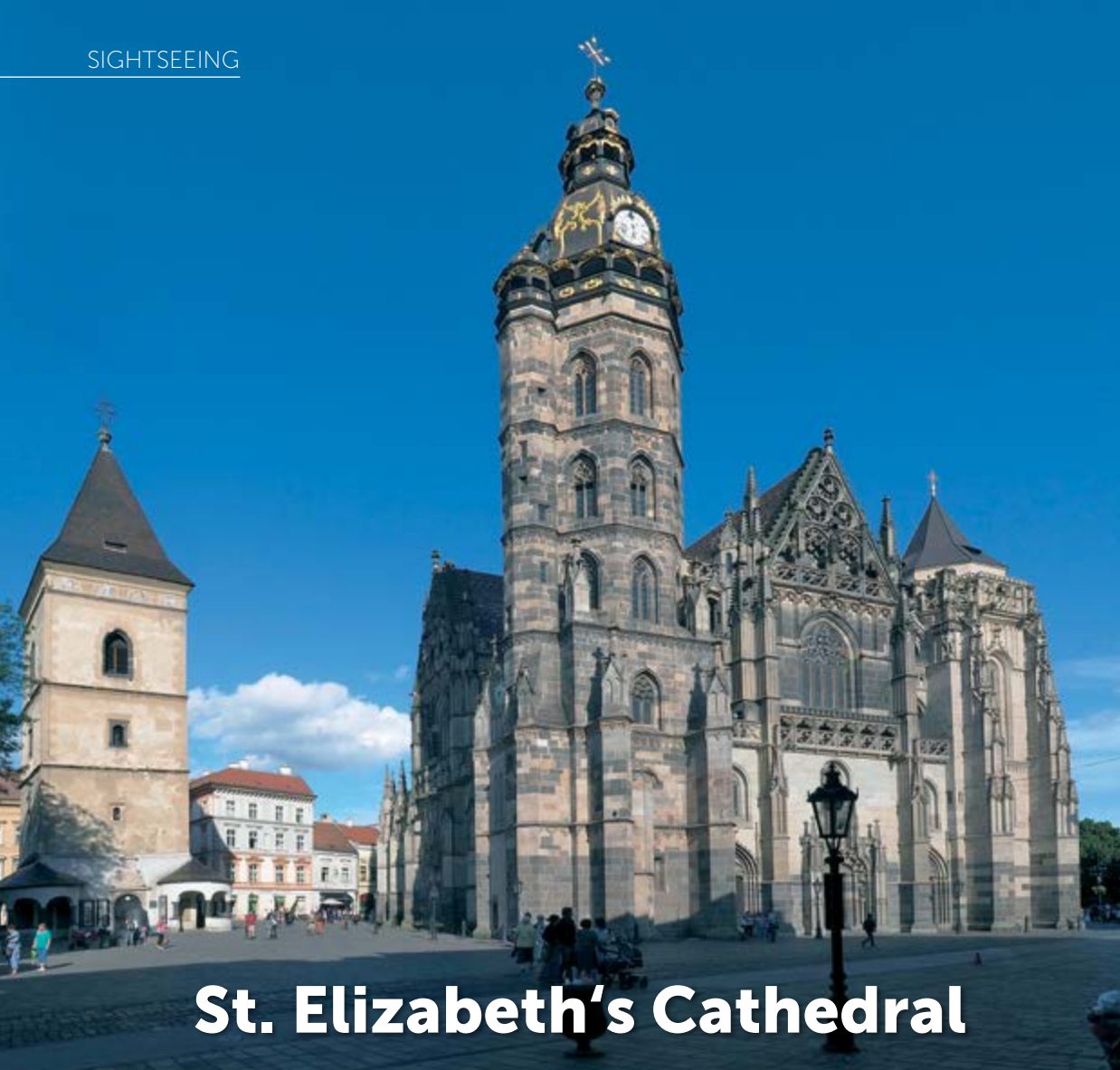
Košice used to be a significant economic, cultural and social centre of former Hungary, which in fact influenced its development.

Visitor's attention is drawn mostly by the historic centre, rich in architectonic and art monuments. It is represented by well preserved and perfectly developed type of town with a lenticular square. The St. Elizabeth's Cathedral, the easternmost Gothic cathedral in Europe, is its dominant. Renaissance Urban's Tower

stands next to the cathedral and St. Michael's Chaple is on the other side. During the large-scale reconstruction of Hlavná Street in years 1996-1997 another attraction of the city was created between the cathedral and the chapel – the Sidewalk of Famous People, with tiles of significant personalities, who had favoured the city with their visit. They include the late Pope John Paul II, Prince Albert of Monaco, the Swedish King Gustav, opera star Luciano Pavarotti, or the presidents of V4 countries. When walking down the Hlavná Street every visitor stops at the attractive building of the State Theatre and spends a while relaxing at the singing fountain in the nearby park. Behind the theatre there is a beautiful Baroque-styled Immaculata statue, reminding of the plague epidemic which raged here in the 18th century. On the

opposite side the underground archaeological complex of the Lower Gate cannot escape one's notice. The city historical monument reservation in Košice is the largest one in Slovakia, with 556 protected cultural monuments on its area of over 85 hectares. There are several museums and galleries worth visiting in Košice. Cultural experiences are provided also by theatres (State Theatre, Small Theatre, Puppet Theatre, Theatre Jorik, Thalia, Romathan) and the Slovak State Philharmonic. The city visitors willing to buy something original shouldn't miss the Street of Potter's (Hrnčiarska), known as the street of handicraft, where artistic artifacts are sold in individual shops and historic handicrafts are demonstrated. Košice was designated the European Capital of Culture in 2013 and European City of Sport in 2016.





St. Elizabeth's Cathedral

The construction of St. Elizabeth's Cathedral lasted over hundred years (the end of the 14th century – the start of the 16th century).

It is the easternmost cathedral in Western Gothic style and the biggest church in Slovakia. There used to be one smaller church in the place of the cathedral before. Because of the city's expansion and after the fire a new church construction was started, in a very interesting way. They built the circumferential walls at first, then they demolished the original church and built the roof of the new one. The cathedral is dissymmetrical, because when the

construction was to be completed, there was not enough money to finish the southern tower. A sundial from 1477 has been preserved next to the southern tower, above a Gothic window. St. Elizabeth of Hungary became the patron of the church, who lived in the 13th century and although she was noble, she would help the poor. We can find her statue with a spoon in her hand on the right hand side on the main and the most precious altar from 1474 - 1477.



On the altar wings there are scenes from her life. The altar can be shut twice. Closing it first time, next pictures appear, showing scenes from the life of Jesus Christ. After closing the altar a second time, we can see the picture from a cycle about the Virgin Mary. In total the altar contains 48 pictures painted under the influence of the Dutch painting school. A 16-metre high pastoforium on the left hand

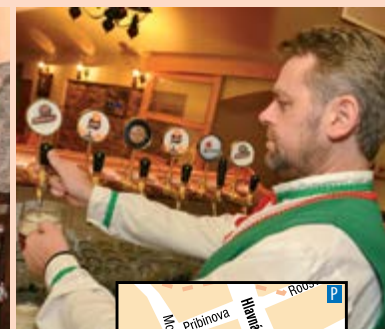
side of the altar is a Gothic stone jewel. There are several wall paintings from the 15th century in the cathedral and a bronze baptismal font, apparently from the former church. The only double Gothic spiral staircase in Europe leads to the emperor balcony on the right in the cathedral. Opposite there is a mausoleum of the leader of the biggest anti-Habsburg uprising – Francis Rákoczi II.

STARÁ SÝPKA

Restaurant - Coffee Bar - Pub
Summer Garden - Private Lounge



Traditional Slovak Cuisine.
Cozy and charming place ideal for business or family gatherings.
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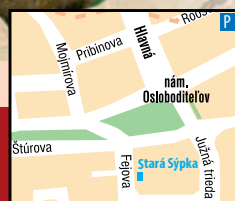
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Sat 11.00 - 23.00, Sun 11.00 - 22.00



see map page 17



St. Michael's Chapel

Hlavná Street

On the south side of the Cathedral of St. Elizabeth you can find gothic St. Michael's Chapel, devoted to the soul guide to the afterworld – Archangel Michael. Chapel, built in 1330, stands on the place of former cemetery. Lower building of the Chapel was initially used as a charnel house (for bone relics excavated during cemetery digging for new graves). Upper building was used for requiems. Above the entrance you can see sculpture of Archangel

Michael weighting the souls of the dead. Inside the Chapel there is St. Michael the patron of the death displayed on the altar fighting the Satan-Dragon. You can also find a nice stone tabernacle, „ecce homo“ sculpture and relics of medieval wall paintings there. Above the doors to the Sacristy the oldest heraldry of Košice is located. In the Chapel's walls you can see 18 gravestones from Cathedral and former cemetery embedded. Unique in Slovakia!

University church

Hlavná Street

Formerly Jesuitic and today Premonstratesian church was built in 1681 in the place of former royal house where soldiers of Bethlen had tortured three Latin priests to death in September in 1619. The priests were later sainted as the martyrs of the city. Architecture of the Church represents combination of Renaissance and Baroque style.



Karczma Mlyn Restaurant

Gourmet experience in a nice and cosy place, this is a combination that visiting our Slavonic restaurant Karczma Mlyn assures. Follow our frequenters and satisfied clients and indulge yourself in food prepared from the freshest ingredients transformed by our chefs into culinary delicacies.

High quality meat, vegetables and cheese straight from our local suppliers from well-known bio farms in our surroundings. That all in a unique Goral atmosphere full of tradition, wood and warm colours. Come and enjoy our distinguished baked ribs, crispy and juicy pork knuckle, tasty duck breast or homemade potato dumplings (halušky) and filled pastry (pirohy) like from the traditional sheep farm restaurant known as "salaš" (freshly made, no ready-to-made food). You can wash it down with our traditional Goral drink Nalewka which is served only here! Warm welcome is guaranteed by our generous and helpful, capable of foreign languages speaking staff of Karczma Mlyn.

*Don't hesitate and favor us with your visit!
Your Karczma Mlyn.*



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HLAVNÁ 86, KOŠICE

Pon/Mon - Štv/Thr - 11.00 - 23.00

Pia/Fri - 11.00 - 24.00

Sob/Sat - 11.30 - 24.00

Ned/Sun - 11.30 - 22.00

Jakab's palace

Mlynská Street

Romantic city palace was built and furnished in Oriental style by rich brick baron from Košice - Peter Jakab. In 1945 when Košice was a capital city for a short period of time Czechoslovak president Eduard Beneš was living here. Today, palace is used by city representatives for representative purposes.



Immaculata sculpture

Hlavná Street

Baroque-style sculpture of immaculate conception was built by the city in 1723 as acknowledgement for repel of destructive plague contagion by the end of Rákoczy's uprising. Sculpture was created by famous Šimon Grimming.

Evangelical church

Mlynská Street

Protestants were not allowed to build their churches in the city centre until the beginning of the 19th century. Lutherans chose for one of theirs the location next to medieval Mlynská gate which was being at that time together with the city wall demolished. It was designed in classicistic-empirical style by Jan Juraj Kitzling, a well-known architect from Košice, and was being built in the years 1804-1816. When completed, it was considered an excellent and beautiful building by all public.



Franciscan church

Hlavná Street

Gothic Franciscan Church was built during the turning point of 14th and 15th century. For certain period of time Church was abandoned and used as imperial ammunition warehouse and for military church services. Founder of University in Košice - bishop Benedikt Kišdy - was buried here. In 18th century Church was reconstructed in Baroque style with sculptures of Šimon Grimming installed on the façade. Today, building is used by nearby seminary as seminary church.



Dominican church

In the Dominikánske Square

Gothic church of Dominican Order was built during the turning point of 13th and 14th century so it is one of the oldest preserved buildings on the territory of Košice. In 1556 Church was destroyed by fire and dilapidated. In 18th century it was reconstructed in Baroque style with interior decorated with illusory tablatures. Today, it is once again administered by Dominican Order.



Calvinist church

Hrnčiarska Street

This Calvinist church as built on the place of former medieval city gate in fortifications called Malovaná (decorated). Its tower is situated exactly instead of it. The church started to be built in 1805 and was consecrated in 1811. At that time it was lacking the tower which was built in two parts, in 1853 and in 1895 when the metal cock was placed there as a symbol used since the 16th century when Calvinists owned the Cathedral in Košice. The neo-Romanesque architecture of the church is very simple.



Restaurant A La Maison

Slovak restaurant furnished in Provence style straight in the city centre.

Our goal is to make our customers feel like at home which is clear even from the translation of the name of our restaurant "A La Maison - Like at home."

We want to give over an excellent experience to our customers not only by cosy atmosphere but the delicacies from our cuisine, too. Fresh vegetable salads, steaks, minute meals, crapes, company and private events, lounge. Apart from main menu you can find a special lunch menu here.

 /alamaisonke
+421 915 316 733

Hlavná 102
Košice

Mon - Thr: 11.00 - 21.00, Fri: 11.00 - 24.00
Sat: 10.00 - 24.00, Sun: 10.00 - 20.00



The State Theatre of Košice

The history of stage-craft in Košice has had tradition longer than 600 years. The present State Theatre was built more than 100 years ago and it took just two years to build it.



Adolf Lang – one of the most talented European architects of 19th century, who projected some buildings in Budapest and taught at universities in Vienna, Romania and Holland as well-became entrusted with the construction. It is built in the style of eclecticism with elements of Neo-baroque style and secession. The interior is richly decorated with plaster ornaments,

the stage is lyre-shaped. The ceiling of the building is decorated with scenes from William Shakespeare's tragedies Othello, Romeo and Juliet, King Lear and A Midsummer Night's Dream. The reconstruction of the building was needed in the 90's and after that the theatre was included between the most beautiful theatre buildings in Europe.

STATE THEATRE KOŠICE

ONDREJ ŠOTH
ZUZANA MISTRÍKOVÁ

BALET



HAMLET

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

VOJTECH LÖFFLER MUSEUM

Alžbetina 20, Košice



Within the scope of a permanent exposition, the Memorial Room of Vojtech Löffler, a famous sculptor from Košice, presents a collection of art works and unique self-portraits of creative artists. The museum is well-known by its avant-garde expositions devoted to the most modern and contemporary art.



Open: Tue-Sat: 10.00 - 18.00, Sun: 13.00 - 17.00





Košice Marathon

The oldest marathon in Europe



Stories from Nine Decades

Today the Košice Marathon is a colourful festival of sport and fun, attracting roughly 10 000 participants from all over the world.

by Braňo Koniar
Race Director

It was in the summer of 1924 that Vojtech Braun Bukovský, Košice sports enthusiast, organizer and journalist in one person, went to see the Olympic Games in Paris. The enthusiasm he returned home with was channelled into his decision to organize a marathon race, as it was this particular discipline which thrilled him the most in Paris. And so it happened that just a few weeks later, on 28th October, the day of the 6th anniversary of the establishment of Czechoslovakia, eight brave pioneers lined up for the start below the ruins of Turňa Castle and then set off in the direction of Košice, towards a then still unsuspected adventure. The first winner, local runner Karol Halla, tried defending his first place another nine times altogether, but the growing competition was against this. The very second edition already had an international line-up, and the winners laurels from the third were carried to Germany around the neck of Paul Hempel. He was sent here by the Charlottenburg Sports Club, which still exists to this day and stands, as it has always stood, behind the Berlin Marathon.

The Marathon quickly made itself at home in Eastern Slovakia, and started getting a response from the rest of the world as well. One persistently memorable year



was 1931, when the 20-year-old Argentinian new boy Juan Carlos Zabala shocked everyone with his course record of 2h33m19s. Many doubting voices were raised, but they were all silenced a year later by Zabala's victory at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. It must be stressed that the performances achieved in Košice always had the hallmark of credibility, because since 1924 the course has been remeasured every year exactly in accordance with the rules to ensure it conforms with the now generally-acknowledged 42.195 kilometres. This has not always been as self-evident as it might seem, when even as late as 1956 for example the Boston Marathon was run over a course of only 40.6 km.

Not even the torments of war could stop the Marathon, and its continuity was preserved. The early snowfall in 1946 was a kind of premonition that the era of the Northerners was beginning. In the ten years following that snowfall, runners from Norway, Sweden and Finland won a total of eight times, with the Swede Thomas Nilsson finally setting a new course record of 2h22m06s in 1956.

During that period the Košice Marathon had a superb reputation in Scandinavia. "May Boston forgive us, but the greatest marathon contests in the world are being played out in Košice," wrote the daily Göteborg Posten. And the leader of the Swedish team announced: "If I could, I would declare the Košice Marathon the official championships of Europe – it is unofficially so today in any case."

A great shift in the course record was achieved in 1959 by the Russian Sergej Popov, who not only won in Košice with a time of 2h17m45s, but also climbed by the end of that year to first place in the world marathon rankings. And in one more parameter Košice was number one in the world, namely in the number of participants. It may seem laughable in terms of today's marathon mass starts, but in 1946 and 1947 Košice had the most runners finish-

ing the race in comparison with the rest of the world: 74 in both years. Nowhere in the world could outdo Košice in this regard in 1951 either, when there were 69 finishers.

In 1960 Košice acquired its own artistic symbol: a 3.5-metre high, bronze statue of a marathon runner, on the plinth below which everyone could admire the names of the winners. Just a year later the name of one of the greatest was added there. He came, he saw, he conquered. We are referring to Abebe Bikila, Olympic champion in Rome and later in Tokio as well. The population of the city at that time was no more than 80 000, but nearly 30 000 people were crammed into the stadium to see the finish, and several thousands more plentifully lined the course too.

The next few Marathons were graced with other fine-sounding names: world record-holder, American Leonard Edelen won in 1963, and brilliant runners from Great Britain and the Commonwealth took turns lining up at the start, such as Bill Adcocks, John Farrington, Derek Clayton, and Ron Hill.

To run in Košice meant meeting a quite demanding qualification time limit. This became history in 1980, when the Košice marathon was opened to women as well. For many years the women's event was ruled by the German Christa Vahlensieck. Back in 1977 she had set the world record of 2h34m48s in Berlin, and in Košice between 1981 and 1988 she won five times altogether. Her countryman, double Olympic winner Waldemar Cierpinski, tried repeatedly for victory in Košice, but none of his five starts here brought him that honour. He started his marathon career with his debut in Košice in 1974, and completed it here as well with his start in 1985.

The year 1989 brought great changes in more than one sense. Less than two months before the Velvet Revolution, it looked like the Marathon itself was anticipating the changes in society. The traditional course going out to Seňa and back, which had awaited the runners from 1926 onwards, was replaced with a city circuit. This attracted the attention of the whole world in 1997, when the IAAF World Half-marathon Championships were held in Košice. Records were broken, with three men finishing with times under 60 minutes. The race was controlled by Kenya, and the titles were taken by Shem Kororia and Tegla Loroupe. A short time later the organizers were

faced with another challenge, which was to start off the Marathon that same afternoon. They succeeded with that as well.

Just two years later Košice gained another honour. The city hosted the 12th AIMS World Congress, getting the chance to present its rich marathon history and organizational abilities once again. At that time, but many times later as well, it was declared that Košice is the place continually organizing the oldest marathon in Europe. The only place with a greater tradition in the world is Boston. Attentive statisticians will surely have noticed that these marathons both have two common winners. They are the Swede Karl Leanderson (Boston 1949, Košice 1948 and 1950) and the Belgian Auel Vandriessche (Boston 1963 and 1964, Košice 1965).

Today the Košice Marathon is a colourful festival of sport and fun, attracting roughly 10 000 participants from all over the world. All those running around the extensive historical centre of this city, the first in Europe to acquire its own coat of arms from King Louis the Great in 1369, must surely admire the Gothic St. Elizabeth's Cathedral from the 14th century and a great many other architectural gems in this metropolis. It was also thanks to this heritage and its programme of creative transformation that Košice gained the title of European Capital of Culture for the year 2013.

This Marathon is attractive not only due to its tradition and precise organization, and the olden-day charm of the city, but also for the fast course it offers. This has not changed essentially since the World Championships in 1997, and it has kept its epithets: flat and fast. This is witnessed by the many personal best records which the runners in Košice improve on every year, but also by the two course records. The men's is based on a time of 2h07m01s, while the women have the time to beat of 2h27m47s.

If you ask the runners what they see as exceptional in the Košice Marathon, their answers often match. The unusual atmosphere, streets full of runners and spectators, and positive energy which everyone recharges themselves with mutually. This is an image which reflects 90 years of existence of the marathon phenomenon in this city. The people understand this marathon, live with it, and are rightly proud of it.

WHAT'S ON the guide to top events FALL 2017

30 September starts after dark
WHITE NIGHT



The city centre transforms to magic by lighting, art and performance during the night
Centre of Košice

1 October starts at 9:00
KOŠICE MARATHON



4 October 19:00
RIGOLETTO - Giuseppe Verdi
A three-act opera in Italian language



One of the most famous plays of the Italian repertoire written on the basis of Victor Hugo's play "Le roi s'amuse". A critical play showing the image of vulgar and obscene society in contrast to an unconditional father-daughter love.

State Theatre Košice

4 October 19:00
Peter Breiner & The Slovak State Philharmonic, Košice Concert



The House of Arts, Košice

18 October 19:00
JÁNOŠÍK - O. Šoth, Z. Mistríková
Dance theatre

A folk dance comedy full of comic twists, grotesque and parody based on the story of a famous bandit captain who robbed nobles and gave the loot to the poor. The play includes live dulcimer music performed by the folk ensemble Železiar.

State Theatre Košice

24 October 19:00
CARMEN - G.Bizet, R.Shchedrin, D.Forest
Dance theatre



A dramatic story from Spain, full of temperament and emotions. Two men and one unbridled woman. Strong emotions, colours of the Spanish environment, influence of social conventions, it all ends with a drama.

State Theatre Košice

5 November 19:00
IL TROVATORE - Giuseppe Verdi
A three-act opera in Italian language

A dark, romantic story from the medieval Spain. One of the greatest gory stories of music literature, one of the most famous operas in history. Love, hatred, intrigue, vengeance, all in a contemporary reflection.

State Theatre Košice

8 - 12 November
KOŠICE FASHION WEEK



Kulturpark Košice

21 November 19:00
SPARTACUS - A. Il'yich Khachaturian
Classical ballet



A brand new look at an ancient Roman story set in modern times, full of fight for power which changes people into monsters.

State Theatre Košice

30 November 19:00
SLEEPING BEAUTY - P. I.Tchaikovsky
A two-act ballet



The Sleeping Beauty in the form of a romantic ballet has been successful since its premiere in Saint Petersburg in 1890. The princess Aurora and Prince Desiré, fairy Orgovan or the evil fairy Carabosse will come to life on the stage of the State Theatre Košice.

State Theatre Košice

20 December 19:00
LA BOHÈME - Giacomo Puccini
A three-act opera in Italian language



Paris, lavish artists, great love, cruel fate – that is a brief description of the story depicting the love of the poor poet Rodolfo to the noble tailor Mimi, who are brought together for a while thanks to a coincidence but divided forever by a cruel disease.

State Theatre Košice

21 December 19:00
CHARLIE CHAPLIN - Ondrej Šoth
Dance theatre



Charlie Chaplin comes to life not only as an eternal roamer with moustache, but also as a son, husband, friend, father – a man who enjoyed tremendous success and fame but also suffered slandering and injustice, all thanks to his tenacious diligence and genius.

State Theatre Košice



KOSICE FASHION WEEK 2017 8 - 12 NOVEMBER

Main Partner

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The event will be held on the premises in which the investment projects were implemented under Measure 7.1 of priority axis "Košice 2013 – European Capital of Culture" of the Regional Operational Programme and which were co-financed by the European Union from the European Fund for Regional Development (85%) and by the state budget of the Slovak Republic (10%). For more information, see www.roпка.sk, www.mps.sk and www.culture.gov.sk, ERDF: Investment into Your Future.

East Slovak Gallery



Established in 1951, the East Slovakian Gallery was the first regional gallery in Slovakia.

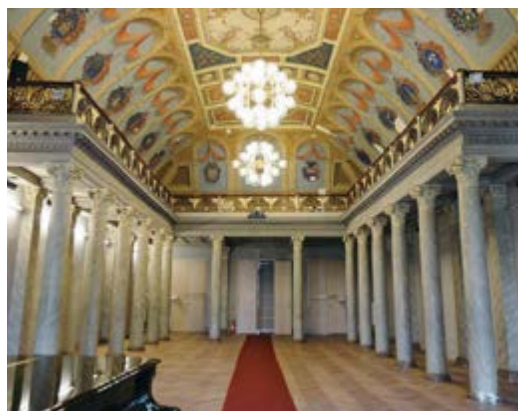
The mission of the Gallery is the protection and presentation of the collection and documentation of the art scene and artistic life in the region of Eastern Slovakia.

Today the Gallery houses over 7,000 works of art. Apart from a representative collection of nineteenth – and twentieth-century art from the region of Eastern Slovakia, the collection also provides an overview of modern and contemporary Slovak art. In addition to its extensive exhibition activities the Gallery also focuses on research and exploration of art scene in Eastern Slovakia, and especially of Košice modernism, the phenomenon associated with the 1920s characterised by the unusual development of modern art.

Opening hours: Tue–Sun / 10.00–18.00

📍 Hlavná 27, Košice

www.vsg.sk



In its vast premises, the Gallery presents a wide range of Slovak and international art. The accompanying activities such as guided tours, children's workshops or lectures offer great possibilities of spending leisure time directly at the gallery premises.



Since 1992 the Gallery has a seat in the building of the former County House. The building in a Baroque and Classicist style, designed by a Vienna-based builder, J. Langer, was completed in 1779. In the period of 1888-1889 the building underwent several alterations: the front part of the house was adjusted, courtly wings were added and the rear wing was modified. On the facade one can see the coat of arms of the Abauj-Torna County of 1558.

Upstairs, there is the assembly hall, the so-called historic hall, with illusive arcades showing the coat of arms of former Abauj-Torna County as well as some of its towns and villages. It was here that the first cabinet meeting of the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks was held on April 5, 1945, which proclaimed the Košice government programme.

The Gallery's second building is located in the city centre, near the St Elisabeth's Cathedral on Alžbetina Street. In the late 19th century, the Baroque building of the early 18th century was rebuilt in the manner of pseudo-historical style based on a design of academic painter J. Bencur.

Anna Hulačová / Genesis and Other Germplasms

Exhibition duration:

8 September–26 November 2017

📍 Hlavná 27, Košice

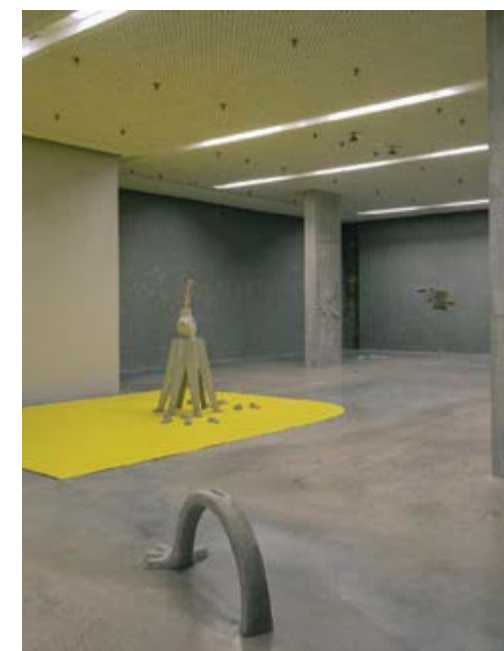
Anna Hulačová (*1984) is an extraordinary sculptor whose artwork updates traditional crafts and translates into the language of modern art the inspiration taken from the old mythologies, Eastern cultures as well as Czech folkloric traditions and original Christian symbolism. Predominantly figurative artworks embody the original aesthetics laying on the boundary between ancient idols, gothic woodcuts and surface minimalism of graphic design and photography. Hulačová has presented her work in a number of prestigious galleries both in the Czech Republic and abroad. In 2016, she was selected a finalist for the 27th annual Jindřich Chalupský Award.

The exhibition 'Genesis and Other Germplasms' prepared for the East Slovakian Gallery functions as a widening of author's formal morphology and thematic scale. It heightens the sensation of proliferation, of the swirling movement of sprout-like exotic palmettos, tentacles or snake bodies and shifts the impression of the cell walls which are solidified and vernacularized. Concurrently, the exhibition introduces another element of thematic artificiality and technicality, reaching alienating futurism. Anna Hulačová's older and newer works seem to mutate rather independently while engaging in the creation of new principles and forms within the Arch-like underground spaces of the gallery. The author still focuses on the recontextualisation of womanhood as motherhood and on woman's work as decorative creation. This



position enhances the shivery mood of pain or even existential concurrence of male and female principle. Moreover, we can witness other motives of silent pain embedded in the missing faces, vistas, intersections, in the Madonna with missing child. But the presented pain is non-pathetic, unpretentious, realistic and transformative, such as a painful separation from mother and a painful childbirth. The name interconnects the biblical Genesis with germplasm – a gene bank. Accordingly, spirituality, culture and art in which we create in our own image are connected with genetics which materialises the amalgamation of life and with mutation, the blind evolutionary principle. The sensation of deep tenderness is preserved despite the noisy flamboyance that invaded Anna Hulačová's work. It permeates through ruptures, through the feeling of new creation and revolt.

(taken and summarised from the curatorial text of Michal Novotný)



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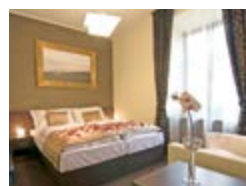
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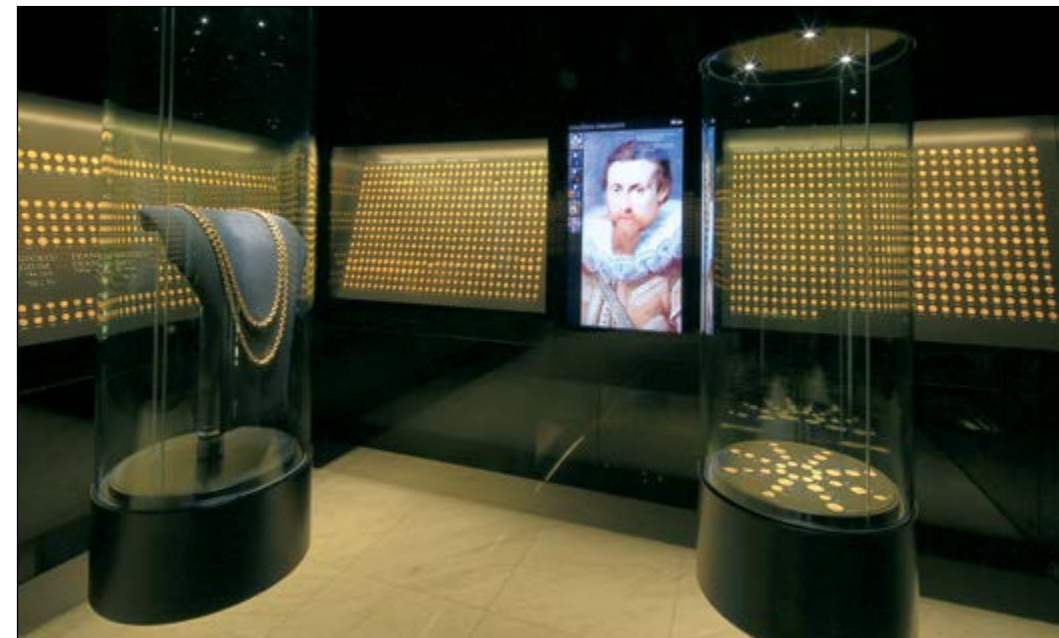
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EAST SLOVAKIAN MUSEUM



The East Slovakian Museum is one of the oldest museums in Slovakia, established in 1872. The Museum collects, does research, and organizes exhibitions of tokens of our past. The Museum manages several collection funds. Its collections are currently on display in five buildings. They reflect the richness and variety of Eastern Slovakia.

Museum has 6 permanent exhibitions – *The nature of Carpathians, Centuries of Arts, Košice throughout the Centuries, Rodosto – Memorial House of Francis Rákóczi II., House of Crafts and Gold Treasure of Košice* and all year long, East Slovakian Museum preparing various short term exhibits on history, nature and art and also special events.

KošiceCityGuide

Exkluzívny sprievodca mestom Košice a regiónom východného Slovenska
An Exclusive Guide Through Košice & Region

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Peter Kačo, managing editor, kaco@epoca.sk, tel.: +421 949 528 117
e-mail: info@epoca.sk, www.epoca.sk

Prispievatelia/Contributors: Jozef Duchoň, Milan Kolcun, Zuzana Pěolková, Branislav Hruška

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East Slovakian Museum

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opening hours:

May – October: Tuesday – Saturday: 9:00 – 17:00, Sunday: 14:00 – 18:00

November – April: Tuesday – Saturday: 9:00 – 17:00, Sunday: 13:00 – 17:00

The Tokaj wine region in Slovakia

“*Vinum regum – rex vinorum*“

Louis XIV.

Contrary to common perception, the Tokaj wine region does not exist only in Hungary but also in Slovakia, currently comprising 22 communities and about 1,000 hectares of vineyards.

The dispute between the two countries over the right of Slovakia to use the name Tokaj that started in 1958 for its wines was resolved in 2004. They came to an agreement in June 2004 under which wine produced on 565 hectares of land in Slovakia would be able to use the Tokaj label, providing that common regulations are applied. The basis of the agreement was that both countries will consider both wine regions as one single region again. In effect, this should reintegrate the two wine regions, but will require a substantial adjustment to the current Slovak wine region. With the accession of both Hungary and Slovakia to the European Union, the Tokaj name (including other forms of spelling) is being given the Protected Designation of Origin status.

In future, (since 2007), only authorised wine producers from either the Hungarian or the Slovak Tokaj region will be able to use the Tokaj. The Tokaj wine region, with 998 ha, is the smallest of the six wine regions in Slovakia. It comprises 7 towns in the Trebišov district: Bara, Čerhov, Černochovej, Malá Trňa, Slovenské Nové Mesto, Veľká Trňa and Viničky. Only 65km from Košice.

The history of the Tokaj region reaches back to the 3rd and the 4th century AD. Hungarian King Belo IV arranged a revival of the Tokaj vineyards after they had been destroyed by Tartar raids.

The royal towns of former Upper Hungary – Prešov, Bardejov, Levoča, Košice and Kežmarok – contributed to the growth of viticulture in the Slovak part of the Tokaj region in the 17th and 18th century, where they owned and leased vineyards. At that time, Polish Tokaj wine was much a sought-after article.

Taste the Tokaj wine at the local restaurant or a wine bar of your choice.

The authenticity of Tokaj wine was indicated by the designation “samorodný” (wine from selected grapes). Tokaj wine achieved its greatest fame and admiration at the French royal court under the rule of Louis XIV. The famous phrase “*Vinum regum – rex vinorum*” comes from this era, meaning ‘wine of kings – king of wines’.

TOKAJ WINES

The quality and exceptionality of Tokaj wines is due to the natural and climatic conditions as well as the varieties grown, which are capable of noble ripening and the formation of cibeba (a grape which has dried on the vine almost to raisin consistency and is usually covered with a type of fungus), the special processing technology and the unique form of storage and long-term aging. Three basic varieties comprise the character of Tokaj wines: Furmint, Lipovina and yellow Muscatel. During the course of a long and warm autumn, these varieties use the help of the fungus *Botrytis cinerea* to create the cibeba-raisin. At present, the Slovak Tokaj vineyard area produces variety of wines – Furmint, Lipovina and yellow Muscatel; dry wines – Omšové (altar wine), Tokajské samorodné suché; and sweet wines – Tokajské samorodné sladké and Tokajský výber (sweet, world-famous select, graded from 2 to 6 “putňa” according to the amount of sugar in mature wine).



UNESCO
World Heritage Site

The Spiš Castle

The ruins of Spiš Castle in eastern Slovakia form one of the largest castle sites in Central Europe. The castle is situated above the town of Spišské Podhradie and the village of Žehra, in the region known as Spiš.

This imposing fortification stands 634 metres (2080ft) above sea level on cliffs dominating the Spiš region and was included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites. The castle was one of those few, which resisted the Tartar invasion (1241). Spiš Castle was built in the 12th century on the site of an earlier castle. It was the political, administrative, economic and cultural centre of Szepes County of Hungary. Before 1464, it was owned by the kings of Hungary, afterwards (until 1528) by the Szapolyai family, the Thurzo family (1531-1635), the Csáky family (1638-1945), and (since 1945) by the state (Czechoslovakia, and since 1993 Slovakia). Originally a Romanesque stone castle with fortifications, a two-story Romanesque palace and a three nave Romanesque-Gothic basilica, were constructed by the second half of the 13th century.

A second extramural settlement was built in the 14th century, by which the castle area was doubled. The castle was completely rebuilt in the 15th century; the castle walls were heightened and a third extramural settlement was constructed. A late Gothic chapel was added around 1470. The Szapolyai clan performed late Gothic transformations, which made the upper castle into a comfortable family residence, typical of late

Renaissance residences of the 16th and 17th centuries. The last owners of the Spiš Castle the family Csáky deserted the castle, in early 18th century considered too uncomfortable to live in. In 1780, the castle burned down, and has been in ruins since. The castle was partly reconstructed in the second half of the 20th century, and extensive archaeological research was carried out on the site. The reconstructed parts of the Spiš castle now serve as a museum of Spiš culture, weapons and a torture room. There are two entrances to the castles. The main gate is on the eastern side from Spišské Podhradie.



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HIGH TATRAS - VYSOKÉ TATRY

Paradise on Earth - Peace of Soul

High Tatras with the highest peak – Gerlach's peak (2.655 metres above sea level), 24 km long mountain chain and 32 valleys are truthfully called "the smallest great mountains in the world". It offers more than 600 km of marked nature trails since early spring with scent of the awakening nature until the colourful autumn with typical weather of Indian summer.

Alpine hiking has in itself the power of nature and oasis of silence and peace. High Tatras are also the mountain villages and hamlets, which together create the town High Tatras spread on the area of 380 km². Many villages and hamlets are the starting point to Tatra valleys, in which you can enjoy the fresh Tatra air. You can follow the nature trail through saddles of alpine crossings even to adrenalin and soul calming climbs to accessible and open Tatra peaks. High Tatras, it is also constructed transport infrastructure – the airport at foothills, railway and tramline transport or road system. Across the territory of Tatras there goes the well-known Passage of freedom.

You can be driven even to alpine environment comfortably. You can come to Hrebienok by land

funicular train or, to the second highest Tatra peak - 2 634 m high Lomnický peak by aerial cableway.

DISCOVER THE BEAUTY OF TATRA NATURE

In the territory of High Tatras there is situated the oldest national park in Slovakia – Tatra National Park (TANAP), where since 1949 the efforts and attempts have continued to preserve and protect the rich and unrepeatable Tatra's fauna and flora. You can view variety of Tatra territory in the concentrated form in the TANAP Museum in Tatranská Lomnica. Don't forget to visit the Exposition of Tatra flora. Botanical garden in closeness of the museum offers 270 types of plants during the growing season.

TATRAS WITHOUT BORDERS

After accession of Slovakia to the Schengen Union, it is possible, except the time of closure of alpine hiking trails, from June 15 to October 30, to cross Slovak-Polish borders also at all points, where these trails meet at the common border.

Cableway to Lomnický štít 2634 above sea level. Enjoy an unrepeatable trip to the top of Lomnický štít, the highest inhabited place in Slovakia. You can indulge the wonderful view during 50-minute stay or in the course of night in a four-bed suite.

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FASCINATION AND MAGIC OF ALPINE CHALETs

Thanks to the most well-known natural trail - 46 km long Artery pathway leading across the whole alpine territory of Tatras, starting at Podbanské and ending at Biele pleso (White Tarn) in Belianske Tatras, you can get also to 12 unique, for tourists attractive, and appealing alpine chalets, which are open all year round. What kind of trip would it be if you didn't find time for a little rest. You can encounter an amazing sight from chalets to Tatra valleys filled with sunshine. Feel the beauty of nature deeply, forget everyday troubles and problems and enjoy the sip of hot Tatra tea in one of the chalets. A trip from Hrebienok to Zamkovského chata is a good tip for an undemanding alpine walk. You can get to Hrebienok from Starý Smokovec by the new rail cableway and further you continue walking for less than an hour, following the red tourist signs, towards Zamkovského chata. On the route you can visit picturesque Bilíkova chata or stop at Rainerova chata, which is the oldest cottage offering accommodation in High Tatras and, at the same time, there is also a minimuseum of Tatra sherpas. In the second part of your tour, you will admire the lure and power of Obrovský vodopád (Huge waterfall) and in the end, you will be rewarded with a wonderful view of Veľká and Malá Studená Dolina (valleys).

FUN AND ADRENALIN

If you want to enjoy the adrenaline from a joyride on biking tracks, do not hesitate and come to Dolný Smokovec. You can enjoy speed riding mountain scooters or experience the fast ride on roller coasters. If you still think it is not enough, try Bun-

gee-jumping from Jumping-off point at Štrbské Pleso (Tarn). In the meantime you can leave your children romp and frolic in the nearby amusement park. Would you like to get pleasure from the view of Tatras panorama and have this stunningly beautiful mountains as plain as the nose on your face? There is the joy flight or also paragliding for you. Is the horse riding attractive for you? Visit Tatranská Lomnica or the nearby village Mengusovce. Do you still have some forces left after a hike? Don't hesitate and play tennis, squash or ricochet in the surrounding hotels.

BIKING TRACKS

Discover Tatras and its surroundings the way never tried before. Take your bicycle and let yourself being magnetized by beauty of chalets, valleys, Tatra villages and hamlets on more than 160 km of bicycle tracks.

RELAX AND FUN

When there comes the feeling of tiredness after a day spent at full blast, make something in favour of relaxation and health. Let yourself being enticed into newly-built Wellness centres with beneficial saunas and whirlpools. Since night is just the beginning, play and frolic at bowling or have a fun in Vysoké Tatry High Tatras the local pubs or bars. Only 7 km from nature trails there is situated 18 + 9-hole match play professional golf area Black Stork in Veľká Lomnica. Here you can experience unforgettable moments with family or friends and play the driving range, chipping and putting green. If you are not professionals, try the smack or fly in the largest sheltered place for smacks in Slovakia, which enables you to improve in any weather.

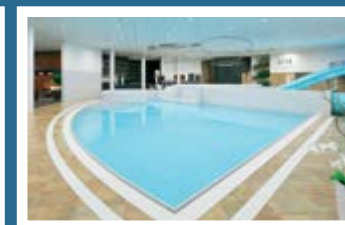
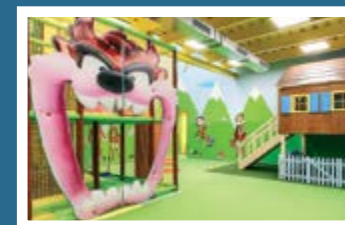


Babyfriendly hotel in High Tatras

Atrium Hotel, because of its facilities and an appealing service offer, is considered an ideal choice not only for holiday-makers spending their family time together but also for business clients who make use of a complex congress centre and unique premises suitable for organizing conferences, education sessions, seminars or workshops.



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