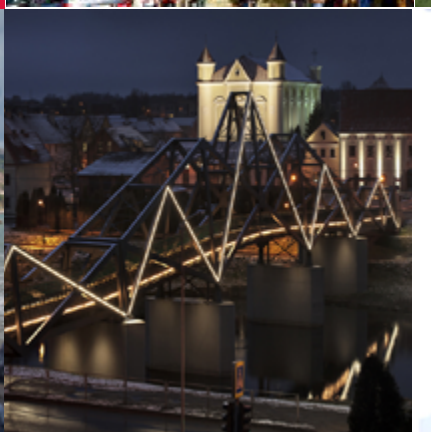




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This Guide

If you want to visit a place you are sure to need a guide.

The purpose of this guide is to provide useful information about our cities.



Anamur

Anamur is a town in province of Mersin at the southern part of Turkey with about 66,000 inhabitant. The district, which has an area of 1333 km², serves domestic tourism and in summer its population increases up to 200 thousand. In addition to its historical and natural beauties, it has a 60 km long coastline. It is Turkey's closest point to Cyprus and it is possible to see the mountains of Cyprus when the weather is clear.

The main livelihood of the district is Banana production and it is also known as the Capital of Banana because world known Anamur Bananas are produced here. Besides, strawberry and various tropical fruits are produced. Anamur has a Mediterranean climate and summers are warm and dry, winters are warm and rainy. Annual rainfall is 1032 m³. The average annual number of rainy days is 75 days.



BEING A TOURIST IN ANAMUR

Anamur has mutated from the Ancient Greek “Anemourion” Latinized as “Anemurium”, meaning “windmill”.

Founded by the Phoenicians, Anemurium was then occupied by the Assyrians and Hittites. At the end of the twelfth century the area was occupied by a nomadic tribe that had come from across the Caucasus mountains. The tribe was called by the ancient Greeks the “Wind people” after whom the city was named. The exact reasons behind this name are lost in time. The most probable explanation however, is that they worshiped a god of wind, perhaps similar to the Greek Aeolus, as their main deity.



Ancient City of Anemurium

Anemurium (Ancient Greek: ἀνεμούριον, romanized: Anemourion), also called Animurium,[1] is an ancient city whose ruins, now called Eski Anamur or Anemuryum, are close to the modern Turkish city of Anamur. It was in the Roman province of Cilicia, later Isauria, and was situated near a high promontory (Cape Anamur) that marks the southernmost point of Asia Minor, only 64 km from Cyprus. In medieval times, it was called Stallimur

Mamure Castle

Mamure Castle (Turkish: Mamure kalesi) is a medieval castle in the Anamur. The castle was built by the rulers of the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia on the foundations of a fourth-century Roman castle. Designed to protect against pirates, it was repaired during the Byzantine era and during the Crusades. The castle was renamed as Mamure after repairs by Mahmut. In 1469, the castle was annexed by the Ottoman Empire.[1] It was subsequently repaired in the 15th, 16th and 18th centuries and a part of the castle was used as a caravansarai.

Köşekbükü cave

The cave, which is located in Ovabaşı village 9 km far from Anamur, has a 500 m² area. It is known to cure asthma. Köşekbükü Cave, which has a humidity of 80% and a temperature of 18 °C, consists of 3 sections: Şifa, Huzur, Dilek..

Lake Aynalı

A lake with no streams or living organisms! Aynalı Lake is located at sea level. It is extraordinary, because the water within 10 meters reach is hard and the rest of the water is fresh water. Stalactites and stalagmites that cover all over the cave continue into the water as well. Don't forget: Diving into the lake is dangerous and forbidden!

More attractions in Anamur



The Dragon River

Dragon River originates as an underground river from the Catalyatak, Yellice and Kizcagiz hills on the slopes of the Toros (Taurus) mountains. The underground spring erupts in several geysers close to the village of Sugözü, spraying water hundreds of meters high. The water level of the river is highest in spring, falling in summer.



Anémona de Matosinhos



Pullu I National Park

Is a coastal nature park in Anamur ilçe (district) of Mersin Province, Turkey. The index "I" is to distinguish the park from a neighboring park with the same name.



Plateaus (Kaş Plateau, Abanoz Plateau)

Is a heavily karstified plateau landscape in the area of the "Cilician Taurus" (Middle Taurus) in the hinterland of the Turkish south coast between Dim Çayı near Alanya in the west and Limonlu Dere near Erdemli in the east. The Taşeli Plateau roughly coincides with the districts of Ermenek, Başyayla, Sarıveliler (Karaman Province), Mut, Gülnar (Mersin Province) and Taşkent (Konya Province) as well as the interior of the Anamur and Bozyazı districts in the province of Mersin and Gazipaşa in the province of Antalya.

What to eat in Anamur



Cezerye

Cezerye is a Turkish dessert originating from Mersin. It is made with caramelized grated carrots, sugar, and nuts such as walnuts, hazelnuts, or pistachios, although hazelnuts are the most traditional option. The name cezerye is derived from the word cezer, meaning carrot.

Once prepared, the concoction is either rolled into balls or shaped into flat, rectangular disks. Regardless of the shape, cezerye is typically covered with shredded coconut before consumption. In Turkey, this sweet confectionery is often thought of as an aphrodisiac and it is especially popular on special occasions.



Tantuni

Tantuni is a traditional street food dish from Southern Turkey, consisting of thinly sliced beef that is seasoned with Turkish spices and herbs, usually cooked with onions and tomatoes. The combination is cooked in specially designed tantuni pans.

Traditionally, the dish is served rolled in a durum wheat wrap, with ground sumac and a lemon wedge on the side. Since every tantuni chef has his own method and secret technique of preparing the dish, it is said that the flavors of tantuni are never the same.

Tantuni was originally created as a poor man's dish - it's very nutritious because it consists of meat with a lot of fat stuffed into bread. Some believe that the name of the dish refers to the sound that the meat and spices make when they are brought from the rim of the pan to its center.



Kısır

Kısır is a classic Turkish salad made with thin bulgur wheat, tomatoes, mint, garlic, parsley, and either lemon juice or sour pomegranate molasses. Red pepper flakes are often added to the salad to make it spicier. Lemon juice is typically used in northwestern Turkey, while pomegranate molasses is more commonly used in the south-east of the country.

The salad is ideal for buffets and meze, but it is also often used as a side dish for a variety of barbecued meat dishes. It is traditionally served cold or at room temperature. Leaders and dictators.



Şiş Kebab

Shish kebab is a popular meal of skewered and grilled cubes of meat. It is similar to or synonymous with a dish called shashlik, which is found in the Caucasus region. It is one of the many types of kebab, a range of meat dishes originating in the Middle East. It is traditionally made of lamb but there are also versions with various kinds of meat, poultry, or fish. In Turkey, shish kebab and the vegetables served with it are grilled separately, normally not on the same skewer.

How to get Anamur



Social Life in Anamur

Although Anamur is far from surrounding provinces and has limited transportation facilities, it has a social style that catches the day. The level of education is quite high.

Besides sea tourism, it is suitable for winter tourism. Tableland tourism and camping tourism can be done in Anamur. Every year a culture festival is held. Surfing, paragliding, drone races can be performed in company with unique history and nature. The starting point of the tour of Mersin which means 'International Bike Tour' is Anamur.

There are culture, environment, art and sports associations in Anamur and they exhibit their works end of year events to the public.



Transportation to Anamur from all European countries is normally carried out from Istanbul Airport or Sabiha Gokcen (Istanbul) to Gazipasa-Alanya Airport. Anamur is easily reached by transferring from Gazipasa-Alanya Airport in 1.15 hour by airport shuttle. It takes 1 hour by plane from Istanbul Airport to Gazipasa-Alanya Airport.

Alternatively, it is possible to reach Anamur directly from Antalya airport during the summer months. Antalya Airport is an international airport which can be reached directly from airports of European cities. From Antalya Airport, it takes about 4 hours to Anamur by bus.

Available road transport options to Anamur by bus is Antalya-Anamur, Ankara-Anamur, Adana-Anamur, Konya-Anamur.



Festivals in Anamur



In Anamur, the Banana and Culture Festival is held every year in the last week of July. Besides, national and religious festivals are also celebrated.

National Festivals

- 29th of October, Republic Day
- 23rd of April, National Sovereignty and Children's Day
- 19th of May, Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day
- 30th of August, Victory Day

Religious Holidays

Religious holidays are celebrated 10 days earlier every year according to the movement of the sun.

- Ramadan Feast
- Feast of Sacrifice



Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day





Cerveteri

Cerveteri is a town and comune of northern Lazio in the region of the Metropolitan City of Rome. Known by the ancient Romans as Caere, and previously by the Etruscans as Caisra or Cisca, and as Agylla (or Ἀγυλλᾶ) by the Greeks, its modern name derives from Caere Vetus used in the 13th century to distinguish it from Caere Novum (the current town).

It is the site of the ancient Etruscan city which was one of the most important Etruscan cities with an area more than 15 times larger than today's town.

Caere was one of the city-states of the Etruscan League and at its height, around 600 BC, its population was perhaps around 25,000 - 40,000 people.

The ancient city was situated about 7 km from the sea, a location which made it a wealthy trading town derived originally from the iron-ore mines in the Tolfa Hills.[9]

It had three sea ports including Pyrgi, connected to Caere by a road about 13 km long and 10 m wide, and Punicum.

Pyrgi was also known for its sanctuary of monumental temples from 510 BC, built by the king of Caere and dedicated to the goddesses Leucothea and Ilithyia, of which several sculptures are exhibited at the Villa Giulia. Caere (also Caisra and Cisca) is the Latin name given by the Romans to one of the larger cities of southern Etruria, the modern Cerveteri, approximately 50-60 kilometres north-northwest of Rome. To the Etruscans it was known as Cisca, to the Greeks as Agylla and to the Phoenicians as Kyšry'.

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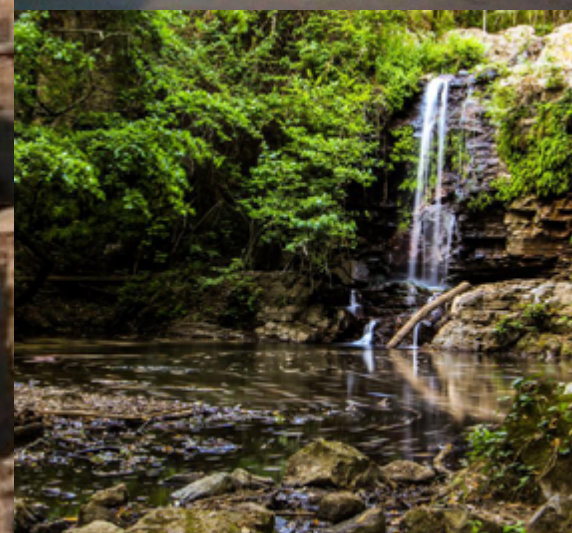


BEING A TOURIST IN CERVETERI

Caere was one of the most important and populous Etruscan city-states, in area 15 times larger than today's town, and only Tarquinia was equal in power at its height around 600 BC. Caere was also one of the cities of the Etruscan League.

Its sea port and monumental sanctuary at Pyrgi was important for overseas trade.

Today, the area of Cerveteri is best known for its Etruscan necropolis and archaeological treasures.



The Necropolis of Cerveteri

The most famous attraction of Cerveteri is the Necropoli della Banditaccia, which has been declared by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site together with the necropolis in Tarquinia. It covers an area of 400 hectares (990 acres), of which 10 hectares (25 acres) can be visited, encompassing a total of about 1,000 tombs often housed in characteristic mounds. It is the largest ancient necropolis in the Mediterranean area. The name Banditaccia comes from the leasing (bando) of areas of land to the Cerveteri population by the local landowners.

Palazzo Ruspoli

Il Palazzo dei Principi Ruspoli di Cerveteri is a historic residence dating back to the 1500 and one of the most beautiful period buildings in Italy. Relive history in this period mansion near Roma: here you can stay in the beautiful suite, once inhabited by great musicians like Trade e Caldara and by great sculptors like Benvenuto Cellini.

Cerveteri waterfalls

Between Cerveteri and Castel Giuliano, through the Fosso delle Ferriere and the Fosso della Mola you can admire the spectacular presence of Etruscan waterfalls and cuts. The route assumes a particular charm in the autumn period where the colors of the mixed wood make the landscape still more suggestive. .

The Borough and the Church of Ceri

Near Cerveteri you can visit Bracciano with the famous medieval castle Orsini-Odescalchi, which has long been the place for weddings of international status. The castle near the lake, houses a well-appointed museum in some of its rooms, a collection of armor and weapons from the Middle Ages.

The lake and the castle of Bracciano

Near Cerveteri you can visit Bracciano with the famous medieval castle Orsini-Odescalchi, which has long been the place for weddings of international status. The castle near the lake, houses a well-appointed museum in some of its rooms, a collection of armor and weapons from the Middle Ages.



Church of Santa Maria Maggiore

The church of Santa Maria Maggiore is the main church of Cerveteri. It includes an ancient church and a new church, linked together. Church of Santa Maria Maggiore is situated northeast of Piano del Candeliere, close to Museo Nazionale Cerite 'Claudia Ruspoli'.



What to eat in Cerveteri

Roman Artichokes

Are a side dish of the Lazio culinary tradition. They are prepared in a pan with a high edge, close to each other, after having adequately cleaned them from the hardest leaves, and are seasoned with aromatic herbs by enlarging the leaves and inserting the mince with garlic.



Suppli

The name that derives from the Italianisation of the French surprise. It is a sort of elongated cylindrical meatball, prepared with rice boiled in salted water, seasoned with meat sauce and Roman pecorino, worked with raw eggs, rolled with a strip of mozzarella inside, passed in breadcrumbs and fried in boiling oil and finally left to cool.



Pasta alla Carbonara

This recipe began to appear in 1944, when the allied soldiers engaged during the Second World War on the Reinhard line, between Lazio, Molise and Campania, had the opportunity to taste the typical Abruzzo “Cacio e ova” pasta. The real carbonara is prepared with bacon, cut into strips and cooked until it becomes slightly crispy, eggs, pecorino cheese, salt and pepper. Absolute ban, on which experts are all in agreement, for the addition of cream.



Roman-style tripe

It is a very ancient dish of the traditional poor cuisine of central Italy, and it has been transformed over the years from a poor food to a noble and very refined dish. It was a food consumed by the most humble people, because being the least valuable part of the bovine, like the offal, it was used in the kitchen by less wealthy people.



Tozzetti with DOP hazelnuts

Breakfast, snack or after dinner, it is always the right time to eat a Tozzetto. These exquisite sweets are biscuits that come from the ancient Roman tradition, and Lazio in general. The Tozzetti are synonymous with Christmas in this region and on the festive table one pulls the other.



Spaghetti alle telline

Spaghetti alle telline are a tasty first course, an appetizing variant of the best known spaghetti with clams. The procedure is simple and lasts a maximum of ten minutes. Start cooking the pasta in a pan with salted water. In a large pan, fry the garlic gently. When they are open, add the pasta al dente and sauté it.

Where to eat and stay in Cerveteri

Villa dei Desideri

In a fantastic location where you can taste from traditional dishes to the most refined and original ones. Ideal for parties and banquets



Jolly Ristorante Pizzeria Cocktail Bar

Since 1984 it is located in the heart of the historic center of Cerveteri. The atmosphere is familiar and welcoming, the foods offered refer to flavors and aromas of ancient tradition. You can try many specialties such as homemade fettuccine gnocchi and ravioli, MEGA appetizers, grilled meat, always fresh desserts.



Arià Osteria di fuori porta

Territory, tradition and quality are the words that identify ARIÀ. The original dishes are inspired by tradition, and are prepared with excellent local products (but not only) always fresh. The atmosphere is suggestive and romantic, the service is courteous and friendly, and the wine selection is very wide.



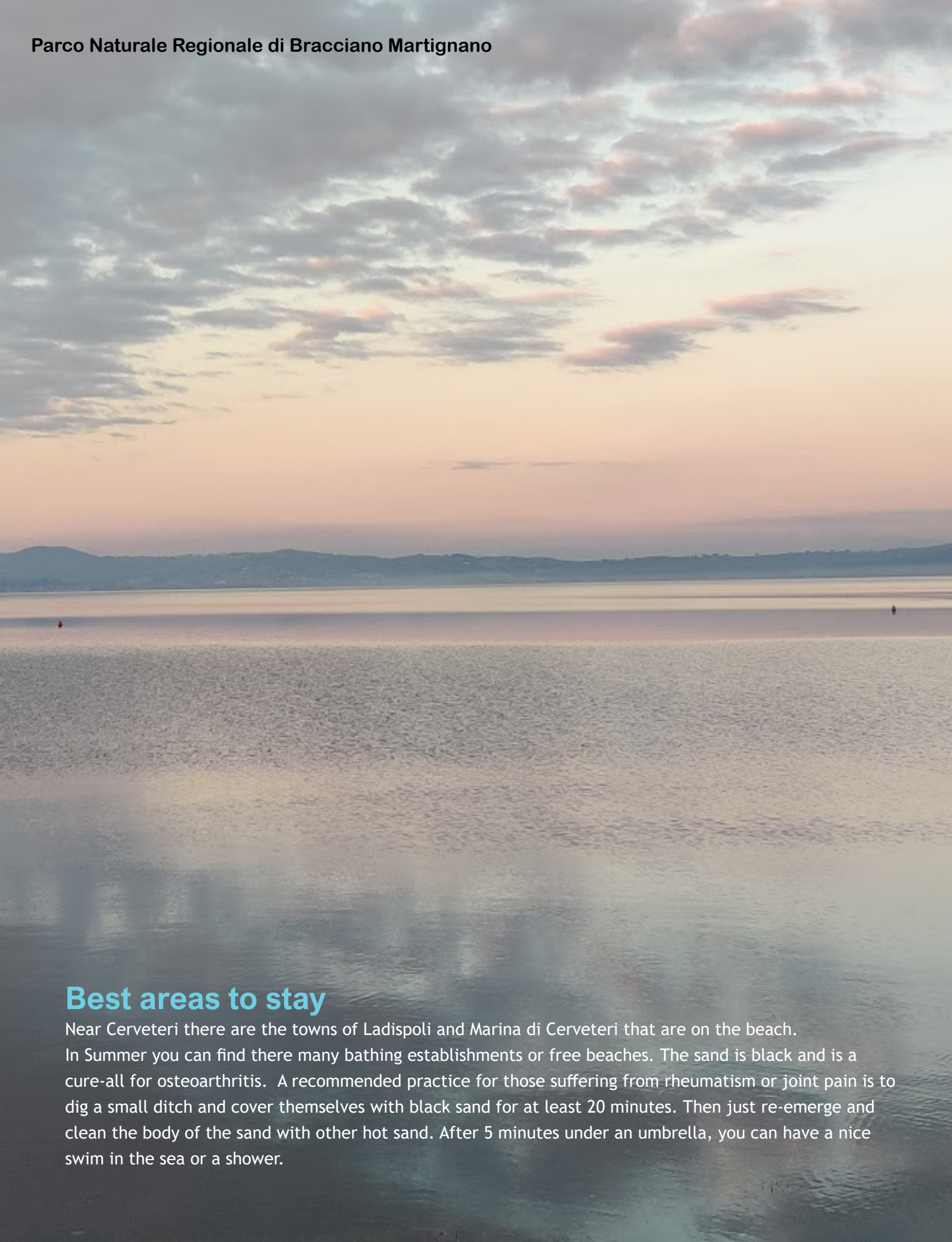
Il Giardino dei Flintstones B&B

This upscale B&B flanked by olive groves is 8 km from the natural pools at Cascatelle Cerveteri, 14 km from Ladispoli-Cerveteri train station and 16 km from the 9th-century Necropolis Banditaccia. The country-style rooms with a polished vibe. A lone apartment offers a kitchenette and a living area with a pull-out sofa.



Antica Locanda Cavallino Bianco

Antica Locanda Cavallino Bianco offers free WiFi throughout the property and rooms with air conditioning in Cerveteri. Rome is 27 mi from Antica Locanda Cavallino Bianco, while Civitavecchia is 21 mi from the property. The nearest airport is Fiumicino Airport, 16 mi from the accommodations.



Best areas to stay

Near Cerveteri there are the towns of Ladispoli and Marina di Cerveteri that are on the beach. In Summer you can find there many bathing establishments or free beaches. The sand is black and is a cure-all for osteoarthritis. A recommended practice for those suffering from rheumatism or joint pain is to dig a small ditch and cover themselves with black sand for at least 20 minutes. Then just re-emerge and clean the body of the sand with other hot sand. After 5 minutes under an umbrella, you can have a nice swim in the sea or a shower.



La Posta Vecchia

The Hotel is a refined 5-star luxury hotel with 19 rooms and suites, overlooking the Tyrrhenian Sea in Ladispoli. It is a villa built in 1640 on commission from the Orsini and in the 1960s it was the residence of Jean Paul Getty, an American tycoon, who restored it to its former glory. The rooms and halls are furnished with 15th and 17th century furniture and with precious works of art from all over the world. This makes La Posta Vecchia an exceptional place for its historical and artistic value enriched by the archaeological museum inside the property created around the remains of a Roman Villa of the second century BC. C.



Agriturisms

Since Cerveteri is a municipality with a very large surface, the presence of districts located also in countryside areas has encouraged the spread of hospitality solutions such as agriturisms. You can live with the local countryside without distance from the inhabited center

Private villas

With mechanisms less tied to the traditional Booking channels, it is also possible in a more exclusive way to rent one of the many villas in the area.

Cerveteri Public Transport



Plane

The closest airport to Cerveteri is the Leonardo Da Vinci, Rome-Fiumicino. To reach Cerveteri from the airport, you can take the FM1 metropolitan train to Fara Sabina, get off at Trastevere station in Rome; from here take any train direct to Civitavecchia or those with direction Grosseto and Pisa, get off at Marina di Cerveteri station.



Private Shuttle

Transfers from Cerveteri are private, only for you and not shared with unknown people. Shuttle from Cerveteri is thence direct to your destination, since no stops are necessary to load or unload other passengers. Transport from Cerveteri is provided door-to-door to airports, hotels, train stations or to any other address based on your needs.



Trains

The nearest train station from Cerveteri is Marina di Cerveteri. Fast trains from Rome to Marina di Cerveteri take around 30 minutes. Regional trains depart from Termini, Ostiense, and Trastevere stations with direct lines to Ladispoli-Cerveteri or Marina di Cerveteri stations. The price of the tickets is about 3€



Bus

Cerveteri is easily accessible from Rome by Cotral bus (€2.80, one to 1¼ hours, twice hourly Monday to Saturday, hourly Sunday) from Cornelia metro station (line A). On Sundays, take bus 41 or 42 (€1.10, five minutes, approximately hourly); from Tuesday to Saturday, take bus 24 and 25, though check with the driver as not all scheduled runs stop at the Necropolis.



Bike

There are plenty of places to see and visit around Cerveteri. Whether you love hiking or cycling, Cerveteri is a region where hidden gems are waiting to be explored and visited. A splendid excursion into nature can be on the Etruscan routes not demanding but a suggestive route by bike or on foot, where you can visit various waterfalls and the colourful nature.



Taxi

In Cerveteri you can find taxi or private taxi rent with driver. Usually people use it to go to Fiumicino Leonardo Da Vinci Airport, but the price is very expensive is easier and cheaper to rent a car during your stay in Cerveteri and reach Rome or Fiumicino airport via the A 12 motorway.



Kedainiai

Located at the very centre of Lithuania, 51 km north of Kaunas on the banks of the Nevėžis River., Kėdainiai was first mentioned in 1372 in the Livonian Chronicle of Hermann de Wartberge and is one of the oldest cities in Lithuania. In the 15th century, the town became a regional trading centre. For around 300 years, Kėdainiai belonged to Lithuanian noblemen Radvilas, one of the most powerful and influential noble families in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In the 17th century, it was one of the religious, cultural and educational centres for Protestants, while economic and religious freedom provided by Radvilas attracted foreign merchants and craftsmen from Scotland, Germany and other western countries.

Kėdainiai is humorously titled as the cucumber capital of Lithuania. Gardening became popular in the 19th century, particularly the cultivation of cucumbers, and cucumber growers of Kėdainiai have successfully survived to this day, and made the cucumber a symbol of our town.

There are also various museums, cafes and restaurants, where visitors will find a lot of cosy places to have a snack and a cup of coffee after a pleasant walk around the Old Town.

It is the administrative centre of the Kėdainiai District Municipality and has a population of 24,093 (2017).



BEING A TOURIST IN KĒDAINIAI

Today Kėdainiai is a multicultural town which is an attractive place for both - inhabitants and tourists. There are several reasons why Kėdainiai city must be visited. First of all, Kėdainiai is proud of being one of seven Lithuanian cities including an authentic Old town. The third purpose for coming to Kėdainiai is the Evangelical Reformed Church built by the Radvilas family in the glorious 17th century. In addition, the complex of four former market squares is a remain of a unique Lithuanian six market square complex. Moreover, the only one minaret in Lithuania can also be seen in Kėdainiai. Devotional tourist might be interested in Paberžė Church where famous Father Stanislovas (1918 - 2005), a Capuchin friar, used to work. Šeteniai village in Kėdainiai region is the birthplace of the world famous poet, writer and Nobel Literature Laureate Czesław Miłosz (1911-2004). Ruoščiai village owns the geographical center of Lithuania which is exceptionally marked with a large field rock. The amazing dendrological park of Skinderiškės astonishes visitors not less than the best botanical gardens and finally, the view of natural white phosphor gypsum hills distinguish a unique phenomenon in Lithuania. So, pack things and visit Kėdainiai.



Kėdainiai Old Town

The cultural diversity that existed at a certain time created a unique town identity, and the well-preserved Old Town of Kėdainiai reflects the traditions of the architecture of various nations and confessions. Today, Kėdainiai Old Town, which is one of the seven Old Towns in Lithuania, is an urban monument of national importance. The Old Town has preserved a number of valuable Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Classicist - style buildings, four market squares of the 15-17th c., and a historic street network. Today Kėdainiai Old Town is an Open Air Museum telling the rich history of the city and Lithuania. .

The Town Hall

Former Town Hall of Kėdainiai rebuilt from a two-storey masonry in 1653-1654. It was L-shaped, had a tower with a clock. The basement was equipped with a prison and an archive, and measures of length and weight were stored on the first floor, while the magistracy and court hall was established on the second floor. The Town Hall was destroyed after the fire of 1770. The building was restored in 1960 and 1983. Currently a Civil Registry Office is established in the Town Hall. The courtyard of the Town Hall has a Rococo style sun clock of the beginning of the 19th century, and it is decorated with sculptures.

Evangelical Reformed Church and Mausoleum of Dukes Radvilas

The Old Town is decorated with a Renaissance Evangelical Reformed Church which constructions began in 1631 and were initiated by Kristupas II Radvila and completed by his son Jonušas XI Radvila in 1652. One-nave, rectangular, four-tower, of a mixed late Renaissance and Baroque style church has remained almost unchanged till our times. The church preserved its oak pulpit of Renaissance forms, richly ornamented with intricate carvings, oak panels on the side niches, and an impressive chandelier.

Minaret

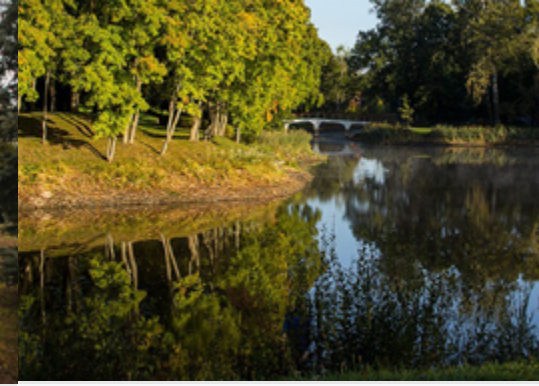
The Kėdainiai minaret, the only free-standing minaret in Lithuania, is located in the town park. The minaret was erected in 1880 by a Russian general, Eduard Totleben, who was the owner of an estate in Kėdainiai. It was built to commemorate his service in the Russian-Turkish war, in which he had participated. Local legend claims that it was constructed in memory of his Turkish lover.

More attractions in Kėdainiai



St. George's Church

Legend says that the brick church was built by the crusaders in place of a pagan temple, after cutting down a large forest. The impressive Gothic St. George's Church is the oldest building in Kėdainiai. According to written sources, it was built in around 1460. There are many valuable works of art inside the church, and its interior is decorated with late baroque altars. This church is one of the oldest in Lithuania. The panorama of Kėdainiai Old Town opens from the hill. Opened during the service.



Town Park

Kėdainiai Town Park is a part of the former Kėdainiai manor homestead. The scenic 19th century park is one of the first in Lithuania. The town's old park acquired its current view in 1845. The park includes pedestrian and cyclist trails, and there is also a site for those who love roller skates and skateboards.



Janina Monkute Marks Museum-Gallery

It is a private museum-gallery established by the artist and emigrant of Lithuania Janina Monkutė-Marks. An average of 7 exhibitions are organized in the gallery each year. Their authors are various famous Lithuanian and foreign artists. Priority is always given to textile exhibitions. One of the aims of the gallery is to present the works of famous foreign artists to Lithuanian people. The museum continuously exhibits the work collection of Janina Monkutė-Marks, comprised of textile, paintings and graphic works. The museum organizes educational projects, plenaries, symposiums, concerts and other events promoting art.



Kėdainiai Old Town

St. Joseph's church of Carmelites

At the beginning of the 18th century, Carmelite monks settled in Kėdainiai. Local residents reformers opposed the Carmelite monks, therefore they built their church only in 1766. The volumes of the church and nearby belfry are large and massive, forming a calm and monumental silhouette. Altars of the second half of the 18th century and valuable paintings with settings of St. Joseph and Blessed Virgin Mary and her child were preserved inside. The walls and ceiling were decoratively polychromed. Retables of the side altars painted on boards were a perfect illusionary match, however they did not remain to this day. In 1963, St. Joseph's Church was closed and turned into a warehouse. In 1991, it was restored and returned to churchgoers. Closed on Mondays.



Kėdainiai Regional Museum

Kėdainiai Regional Museum is one of the oldest in Lithuania and established in 1922. Since 2000, the museum was established in the restored building of the former Carmelite Monastery (18th-19th century). The museum collection includes around 50 000 exhibits, divided into history-ethnography, writing, photography, art, numismatics and auxiliary units. One of the most impressive items include crosses of the most famous Lithuanian wood-carver Vincas Svirskis, unique exhibits and documents of the 17th-18th century, and 19th century horn furniture set from Apytalaukis Manor.



Traditional Craft centre Arnet's House

The Arnet's House is a material heritage of the Scottish community that lived in Kėdainiai in the 17th-18th centuries. The House was built in the middle of the 17th century by a Scot merchant John Arnet next to the Big Market Square, which was the main market place at the time. It is an example of 18th-19th century urban residential architecture with an authentic exterior and interior layout. Nowadays Arnet's House offers educational lessons on weaving, ceramics, wicker weaving, wood carving, tying of thrums, and paper cutting.



Old Market Square and Complex of Synagogues

The first market square was formed in Kėdainiai in the 15th century and was called the Old Market Square due to its being the oldest market. In the first half of the 17th century, Jews moved in near the square and a complex of synagogues was built at the end of the 18th century - during the first half of the 19th century. Now there is an Art School in The Great Summer Synagogue and a Multicultural Centre in the Small Winter Synagogue. The multicultural centre organizes tours, shows, classical music concerts, jazz evenings, conferences, seminars and carries out educational activities. In the Centre, there is a small exposition dedicated to the history of the Jewish community of Kėdainiai and the Holocaust. Exhibitions are also continuously held here.

What to eat in Kėdainiai



Cold beetroot soup

It is really difficult to imagine summer without this soup in Lithuania. Cold beet soup is made in each Lithuanian kitchen in their own way, but the essence of the recipe is always the same - kefir (or buttermilk), beetroots, cucumbers, onion greens and dill. And of course, cold beet soup is always served with a hard boiled egg and hot potatoes (boiled or fried).



Bread

One of the oldest and most fundamental Lithuanian food products was and is rye bread. Rye bread is eaten every day for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Bread played an important role in family rituals and agrarian ceremonies. Rye bread is often eaten as an open-faced sandwich, buttered or spread with cheese. It is sometimes flavored with caraway, or with some onion.



Cheese

Dairy products play an important role in Lithuanian cuisine. One of these products is curd cheese which may be sweet, sour, seasoned with caraway, fresh, or cured until semi-soft. The most popular way of eating Lithuanian non-fermented white cheese is with fresh honey; it can also be cooked with spices and enjoyed with tea.



Crisp Eisbein



Skilandis

Skilandis or Kindziukas is a Lithuanian matured sausage made of meat, fat, salt, pepper and garlic. The ground meat is traditionally pressed into a pig's stomach or bladder, but today may be contained in other skins. The sausage is dried and cold-smoked. Skilandis dates back to at least the 16th century.



Cepelinai

Cepelinai are dumplings made from grated and riced potatoes and stuffed with ground meat or dry curd cheese or mushrooms. It has been described as a national dish of Lithuania, and is typically served as a main dish.



Kugelis

Kugelis, also known as bulvių plokštainis ("potato pudding"), is a potato dish from Lithuania. Potatoes, bacon, milk, onions, and eggs are seasoned with salt and pepper and flavoured, for example with bay leaves and/or marjoram, then oven-baked. It is usually eaten with apple jam, lingonberry preserve, sour cream, or pork rind and diced onions.

Public transport in Kėdainiai



Buses

Kėdainiai is not a big town and its Old Town can be explored on foot. However, if you want to reach further areas of the town centre, you can use public buses which run according to certain timetables and routes. You can buy travel tickets at the driver or at the main bus station.



Taxi

Another convenient way to reach your destination is a taxi. There are several taxi companies in the town. Visitors and the locals can take a taxi in certain places or call it.



High speed line Warsaw – Kaunas – Riga



Where to stay in Kėdainiai

There are not many places to stay in Kėdainiai. Only two hotels „Grėjaus namas“ (Didžioji st. 36) and „Smilga“ (Senoji st. 16) and one guest house „Novus Rex“ (Didžioji st. 52) are waiting for visitors in the Old Town and are often fully booked. So, don't forget to book a hotel in advance or you may always stay at your friend's house..



Mönchengladbach

The original name of the city was Gladbach, which is even today often applied to the town. To distinguish the town from another town of the same name (the present Bergisch Gladbach), it took the name München-Gladbach in 1888. Between 1933 and 1950 it was written München Gladbach (short: M. Gladbach), without hyphen. This spelling could mislead people to think that Gladbach was a borough of Munich (München in German), and consequently the name was changed to Mönchen-Gladbach in 1950 and Mönchengladbach in 1960.

The history of Mönchengladbach began with the construction of the Gladbach Minster and the founding of an abbey in the year 974 by Gero, Archbishop of Cologne, and his companion, the monk Sandrad of Trier.

To advance the settlement, the monks created a market north of the church in the 12th century. Craftsmen settled near the market. Gladbach received its town charter in 1364-1366. The “town” got a town wall made of stone, which had to be maintained by the citizens. Remains of that wall can be found at the Geroweier, as can remains of the “Thick Tower”, an old fortified tower at the Waldhausener hill. Until the end of the 18th century the city belonged to the department of Grevenbroich within the duchy of Jülich.

In 1815, Gladbach became part of the Kingdom of Prussia and seat of the Landkreis Gladbach, which was dissolved in 1929 (...)



(...) In 1815 Gladbach became seat of the Bürgermeisterei (Office of mayor), which was split in 1859 into two parts: the City of Gladbach and Office of Mayor Obergeburch. The latter was renamed to München-Gladbach-Land in 1907.

From 1933 through 1975, the neighborhood of Rheydt was an independent city; the split from München-Gladbach was arranged by Joseph Goebbels, who was born locally. After reuniting with Mönchengladbach, the central station (Rheydt Hauptbahnhof) kept its original name, making Mönchengladbach the only city in Germany to have two rail stations each called Hauptbahnhof.

In response to the 10 May 1940 German invasion of Belgium, Mönchengladbach was bombed by British Bomber Command on the evening of 11 May. The bomber crews were attempting to interdict German troop movements on roads, intersections and rail lines in the area, especially the city's railyards. About half of the approximately 36 twin-engine RAF bombers reportedly hit their targets, and three were shot down. Four people were killed on the ground, including a British woman living in Germany.

After the Second World War, in compensation of the occupation of the Netherlands by Germany, several German cities were proposed to be ceded to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Though never approved, the project would have renamed Mönchengladbach to Monniken-Glabbeek.

Eventually, the Prussian Rhine Province was dissolved after World War II, and the city became part of the new state of North Rhine-Westphalia which was formed in 1946.



The minster of Mönchengladbach

The famous minster of Mönchengladbach is located on a hill in the town center. The building of the Romanesque basilica began in 1180. The city name is a combination of the German word „Mönch“ for monk and the subterranean river „Gladbach“. The monks used to live in the minster that was completed in the early 13th century. It is still possible to see the religious treasures and relics.

The municipality of Mönchengladbach is located in the same building complex (picture 3) in the old town of Mönchengladbach and it's a very popular and beautiful place for weddings.

Abteiberg Museum

The Museum Abteiberg is a municipal museum for contemporary art in the German city Mönchengladbach.

Since the 1970s, the museum has been known for its experimental and avant-garde exhibitions, starting with director Johannes Cladders (1967-1985), and also its museum architecture, designed by Austrian architect Hans Hollein - a highpoint of postmodern design.

“Schloss Rheydt“ (Castle of Rheydt)

The original fortified building of castle Rheydt were redesigned in the 16th century and transformed into a prominent renaissance castle. It is surrounded by a beautiful park and woods, ponds and streams. Visitors can enjoy the tranquility, festivals, the craft market and the yearly knights' tournament. There is a subterranean museum for armour which is very popular for school classes and tourists. It is also a nice place for weddings.

More attractions in Mönchengladbach



The Minto

The first German 4 stars shopping center „Minto“ was opened in 2015. The 42,000 m² with over 100 shops on 4 levels is located on Mönchengladbach's shopping street „Hindenburgstraße“. It is a meeting and shopping point for over half a million people and offers an outstanding food court.



The Hauptbahnhof

Mönchengladbach's central station is the largest railway station in the city and, along with Rheydt Hbf, one of the two Hauptbahnhof stations in Mönchengladbach. Mönchengladbach is the only German city with two stations designated as a Hauptbahnhof. It was opened in 1851.



The Borussia Park football stadium

The modern stadium „Borussia Park“ was opened in 2004 and offers space for 54,022 visitors. It is the place for football matches of the famous team Borussia Mönchengladbach as well as for concerts, leaders and dictators.



The Borussia Park football stadium



The „Bunte Garten“

The park is the green oasis in the center of Mönchengladbach. The 30-hectare complex stretches from the Kaiser-Friedrich hall to the city's main cemetery and includes a botanical garden and a few nice playgrounds and a mini-golf court. It is a very popular place for chilling, sports and meeting friends.



The Kaiser-Friedrich Halle

The hall named after Friedrich III. was built between 1901 and 1903 and is today used as a location for fairs, exhibitions and concerts. It used to be a theatre during the Second World War and burned down two times, in 1964 and 1977 but the population of Mönchengladbach rebuilt it.

Where to eat in Mönchengladbach



Café Mokka

We offer you pure atmosphere! Whether in bad weather or sunshine: in our café you always sit comfortably and nicely. Enjoy the ambience of our rooms with all your senses. Pure atmosphere. If you still don't have time to linger, you can also get all of these goodies at home. Of course, a coffee to go too.



Purino

Our PURiNO Restaurant Schloss Rheydt exudes a very special atmosphere. Located in the romantic Renaissance castle, you can enjoy Italian cuisine with us: in good weather in our lounge at the castle moat, on the terrace in the castle courtyard or behind the restaurant.



Café Hoffmanns

Hoffmanns Café Bar is THE student café in the immediate vicinity of Mönchengladbach's university. Hoffmann's soul hovers over the café and is adored by employees and customers alike. The pleasant ambience, a mixture of relaxed and stylish, also invites non-students to sip a coffee or to spend their breaks here. So, take a look, have a coffee, come back!



Xiclo - Vietnamese Street Food



Brauerei Jöris

The building on Speicker Strasse at the corner of Vitusstrasse has been officially a listed building since December 1984. The two-story building comes from the middle of the 19th century, in essence it is probably even older, according to the description of the Lower Monument Authority. This once included the former brewery where light and dark were brewed.



Blue Angel

Let yourself be pampered by the wide selection of Mediterranean cuisine. Whether you like spicy, sweet, sour, grilled or stewed, our menu offers all that and more. Vegetarians also get their taste - we offer a wide selection of dishes even without fish and meat.



Dynastie Tang

Wonderful choice of foods would really take a lot to find somewhere better remember though it is a buffet service and not waiter/waitress,

Where to stay in Mönchengladbach



Leonardo Hotel

The Leonardo Hotel Mönchengladbach is in a quiet location, surrounded by a park and only 1 km from the city center. The proximity to the Rhine and the quick accessibility of Düsseldorf and the Dutch border make the hotel in Mönchengladbach an excellent accommodation for business travelers and trade fair participants.



H4 Hotel

This hotel offers to football fans and visitors to the stadium the best conditions thanks to its location directly at the stadium. The hotel will be easily accessible by public transport or by car and will have plenty of parking spaces. Facilities include attractive gym and conference facilities in the stadium and in the new building..



Landgut Ramshof

In a rural, residential area, this relaxed hotel is 10 km from the Renaissance mansion Schloss Rheydt and 11 km from Krefeld train station. A suite features a 4-poster bed and a sitting area. The timbered restaurant with a stone fireplace serves traditional Rhenish and modern German fare. The wine cellar is available for events and there are meeting spaces..

Mercure Parkhote

This modern hotel is an 8-minute walk from the gardens of Bunter Garten and a 13-minute walk from contemporary art at Museum Abteiberg. Streamlined rooms with bright accents provide free Wi-Fi, flat-screen TVs, minibars and desks, as well as sitting areas, and tea and coffeemaking facilities. Suites add separate living rooms and Nespresso machines; some have pull-out sofas.



Hotel Elisenhof

Set 4.4 km from Borussia-Park soccer stadium, this modern, family-run hotel is also 7 km from Schloss Rheydt, a Renaissance mansion.



Hotel Rosenmeer

Overlooking botanical Bunter Garten, this refined hotel is 2 km from both Mönchengladbach Central train station and the contemporary art exhibits at the Abteiberg Museum.



Hotel Lindenhof

Set 6 km from Borussia-Park, this cozy hotel housed in a redbrick building with shuttered windows is 7 km from Bunter Garten and 11 km from Schloss Rheydt.

Mönchengladbach Public Transport



Mönchengladbach Public Transport

The city has two main railway stations: Mönchengladbach Hauptbahnhof and Rheydt Hauptbahnhof, the result of the merger of the two cities, in which the deprecated name for Rheydt Hbf was never removed. Line 8 of the Rhine-Ruhr S-Bahn connects the city to Düsseldorf and Hagen; an extension further westwards is being discussed. A number of regional trains serve Mönchengladbach. By the end of 2009 it was the largest city in Germany without regular long-distance services. With the new schedule for 2010, Mönchengladbach got an InterCity/Intercity-Express connection twice a week.

The city also has a commercial airport called Düsseldorf Mönchengladbach.

Local bus and rail transport is carried out by the NEW-AG under the VRR transport association regulations.



Rheydt Hauptbahnhof



Porto

Porto is the second-largest city in Portugal after Lisbon and one of the major urban areas of the Iberian Peninsula. The city proper has a population of 237,591 and the metropolitan area of Porto, which extends beyond the administrative limits of the city, has a population of 1.9 million (2011) in an area of 2,395 km² (925 sq mi), making it the second-largest urban area in Portugal. It is recognized as a gamma-level global city by the Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) Study Group, the only Portuguese city besides Lisbon to be recognised as a global city.

Located along the Douro River estuary in northern Portugal, Porto is one of the oldest European centres, and its historical core was proclaimed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1996. The western part of its urban area extends to the coastline of the Atlantic Ocean. Its settlement dates back many centuries, when it was an outpost of the Roman Empire. Its combined Celtic-Latin name, Portus Cale, has been referred to as the origin of the name "Portugal", based on transliteration and oral evolution from Latin. In Portuguese, the name of the city is spelled with a definite article o Porto; consequently, its English name evolved from a misinterpretation of the oral pronunciation and referred to as Oporto in modern literature and by many speakers.

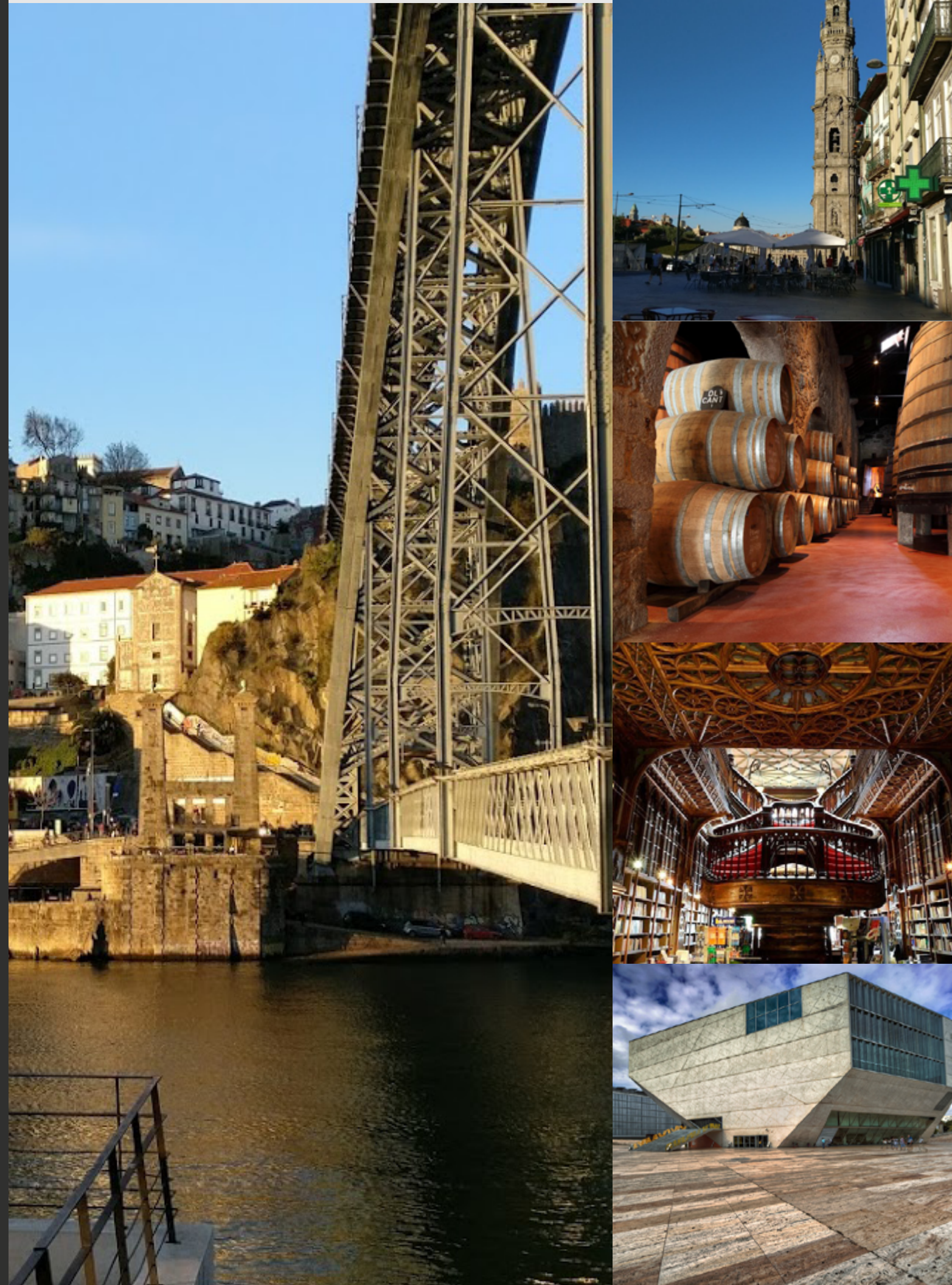


BEING A TOURIST IN PORTO

Of all the cities in Portugal, the capital is often the favourite, but Porto is fast becoming the destination of choice. While it may be smaller than Lisbon, Porto packs a feisty little punch when it comes to the best attractions. First of all, it's the home of port and the wine cellars in Vila Nova de Gaia are a must-visit (and must-taste). Secondly, its Ribeira district is one of the most Instagrammable historic quarters you'll have ever laid eyes on.

Also like Lisbon, this northern city is rather hilly, but there are heaps of heavenly parks in which to take a breather. From many points in Porto you'll get an extraordinary view of the Douro River, which is crossed by the iconic Dom Luis I iron bridge to connect Porto to Gaia. And let's not forget the amazing array of traditional restaurants to visit.

Whatever your interests, Porto will have something to suit you. And to narrow down your search, check out our guide to the ten best attractions in Porto.



Clérigos Tower

This ornate, 75-metre bell tower, which watches lovingly over the city of Porto, is arguably the city's most iconic silhouette. It was opened in 1763 and is blessed with a beautiful barrage of Baroque motifs thanks to its Italian designer Nicolau Nasoni. Given its prominent position, you can get some amazing 360° views of the city from the top, but you'll have to climb 225 steps to get there.

Porto Wine Cellars

Porto's sister city Gaia has beaches and those famous Port wine cellars. They're gorgeous, with guided tours to teach you the history of the stuff and the distinguishing features of each variety (there are many varieties of port). We recommend the Sandeman Cellars (Largo Miguel Bombarda, 3; the ones with the chap in the black cape), which include a museum; Taylor's (Rua do Choupelo, 250), featuring the highly rated O Barão de Fladgate restaurant; and Cockburn's (Rua Serpa Pinto, 346), where you can enjoy a picnic with some lip-smacking Portuguese delicacies.

Livraria Lello

The Guardian and travel website Lonely Planet picked this as the world's third most beautiful bookstore. Are they having a laugh? It's gorgeous! More than a century old, Lello is an art nouveau pearl with gothic details, stained glass and a fabulous red staircase, said to have inspired the one in Hogwarts (JK Rowling once lived in Porto). Harry Potter fans: make a beeline here immediately. There are so many visitors these days that you are now charged to enter, but this is discounted from any purchase. Plenty of tours go to the Lello Bookstore.

Casa da Música

Designed by the architect Rem Koolhaas, the Casa da Música is one of the most emblematic buildings in Porto. The Casa da Música is a concert hall in Porto whose construction began in 1999 so it could be included in the various projects presented for the European Capital of Culture in 2001. This avant-garde structure is one of the city's most emblematic symbols, especially of the modern part.

More attractions in Porto



Serralves Foundation

The Serralves Foundation is a renowned cultural institution whose main objective is to promote Portuguese and international contemporary art.

The Foundation houses the Museum of Contemporary Art, lush gardens, Serralves' house and an auditorium.



Porto Cathedral

The Porto Cathedral (Sé do Porto in Portuguese) is the most important religious edifice in the city and has been declared a National Monument. The construction of the Cathedral began during the twelfth century, but it was rebuilt and renovated numerous times throughout the centuries. This explains why the Cathedral is a mix of architectural styles.



Military Museum

The Military Museum of Porto features an interesting collection of light weapons, army uniforms and armament, vehicles, cannons and heavy artillery. Porto's military museum has a stunning collection of miniature figures of soldiers from all the armies in the world and figures that represent the most prominent world military leaders and dictators.



Museu do Carro Eléctrico

The Museum is exclusively dedicated to restored heritage streetcars, from the oldest pulled by horses to trams that date back to the 1950's and 1960's.

It also features a collection of the tram driver's original uniforms and other interesting items plus numerous photographs of the tram workers.



Museu Nacional Soares dos Reis

The collections of the museum feature prints, antiques, ceramics and objects made out of glass. However, the most impressive part of the Museum is its collection of paintings and sculptures, among which some of the most magnificent pieces are by António Soares dos Reis, a Portuguese sculptor born in 1847.



Casa do Infante

Prince's House is an important landmark in Porto. First established in 1325, it was given this name after Prince Henry the Navigator was born here in 1394. Prince Henry was an important figure during the Age of Discovery. The Casa do Infante was the only royal building in Porto and it is where the royal family's guests would stay during their official visits.



Anémoma de Matosinhos

Eating in Porto



The Francesinha Sandwich

The Francesinha is a warm sandwich that will catch your eyes at first glance. The name literally means “little French girl”. It is said to have been brought to Porto by an immigrant returning back from France. This sandwich is an adaptation of the French toasted sandwich, croque-monsieur.



Tripas à Moda do Porto

Considered Porto’s official dish, this is a stew of cow tripe and white beans served with rice. The story behind this dish is fascinating. When Henry the Navigator, was preparing to conquer Ceuta he asked the people of Porto for their support. The people gave all their choice meats to feed the sailors, leaving nothing but tripe.



Bolinhos de Bacalhau

Bacalhau, dried and salted codfish, is Portugal’s national treasure. You’ll find codfish prepared in myriad ways, from baked, barbecued, canned, fried, served with potatoes, rice, and other variations. One of the most popular ways locals enjoy bacalhau is eating them fried as codfish cakes.



Bacalhau à Brás (Brás' style Codfish)



Petiscos

Petiscos are Portuguese “tapas”, which are small bites, but generally small versions of dishes and are usually meant to be shared. In Porto, petiscos are served with good local bread like Broa de Avintes, accompanied by delicious local wines. Canned fish, including sardines, mackerel, tuna and more are beloved in Portugal. They are part and parcel of Portuguese identity.



Broa de Avintes

Broa de Avintes is one of the most famous bread in Porto. It comes from Avintes, a local town on the other side of the Douro River, near Porto. This bread is a very dense, dark brown bread, widely eaten on local tables in the northern side of the country. Bread is such an important staple of the Portuguese cuisine that each region has their own local version.



Jesuítas

Like many desserts in Portugal, pastries have religious names due to the fact that most were made in religious convents. This is one of conventual sweets or doces conventuais. This pastry has a triangular shape and is made of puff pastry, filled with cinnamon egg cream (doce de ovos) with a crisp sugar glaze crust.

Porto Public Transport



Metro

Porto's Metro has 6 lines and 81 stations and it opens every day at 6 am and the last train departs at 1 am. Depending on the time of day, the metro can pass every 4 to 15 minutes. A single ticket costs €1.20. If you purchase the Porto Card or the Andante Tour Card, you'll have unlimited access to the city's metro system.



Trams

With the passage of time, trams in Porto have become a popular tourist attraction more than a means of transport. Currently, only about a dozen vintage trams run down the three remaining tram lines in Porto. A great way of discovering this delightful city, is to take a heritage streetcar down Porto's cobbled streets in the city centre.



Funicular

The Funicular dos Guindais is an elegant and unique way of getting from one part of the city to the other. The funicular runs along a steep hill connecting the Ribeira neighbourhood. One of the highlights of taking this means of transportation are the views you get of Dom Luís I Bridge, Porto's medieval city walls and the various wine cellars.



Bus

The local buses in Porto are sometimes the only means of transport to get to certain destinations. The bus drivers seem to be driving in a rally, turning what seem like impossible curves while they race up steep, so passengers must hold on for dear life. A single ticket costs €1.85. If you have the Porto Card or the Andante Tour travel card, you can get on any of the city's buses as many times as you wish.



Tuk tuk

This funny vehicle allows you to explore the city in a detailed and comfortable way. Discover its beautiful historical centre, considered a UNESCO World Heritage Site and be surprised by dazzling hidden places of this city. Come and discover a different way to get to know the charms of the city.



Casa do Infante

Taxis in Porto are relatively cheap and are a good alternative if you get around the city at night or for longer journeys. All the taxis in Porto are beige or black and have a green coloured roof. Before getting into a taxi, always make sure they have a taximeter and that they switch it on when it starts driving. If you take this means of transport from or to Porto Airport, it usually costs around €20.

Where to stay in Porto



Best areas to stay

One of the most popular areas to stay and where most hotels are in the surroundings of Torre de los Clérigos and in the neighbouring Praça da Liberdade, in central Porto. Other nice areas include Praça Batalha and Mercado do Bolhão, which are both very near the city centre and well communicated.



Hotels

If you book in advance, you can find centrally located hotels from €50 per night.

To find the best deals, we recommend our search engine where you'll find the best rates guaranteed and discounts of up to 75% .



Apartments

For the travellers who appreciate a space of their own at the end of the day, an apartment or flat is the perfect home away from home. Furnished rooms and kitchen facilities give groups and families the flexibility to enjoy downtime separately, or plan the next day's activities over a shared meal.



A Ribeira Neighborhood



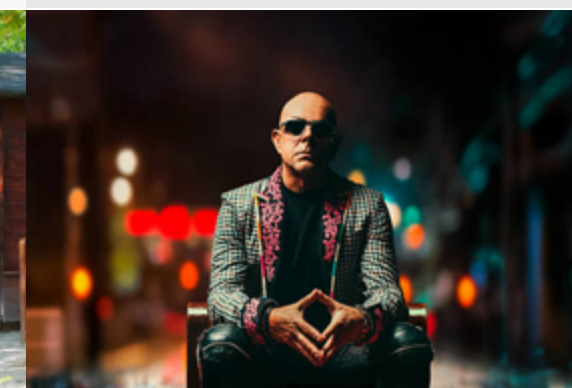
Hostels

Hostels usually start from €20 per night and we recommend this type of accommodation if you're travelling with a lot of friends or travelling by yourself.



Camping sites

If you prefer to connect with nature during your stay in Porto, you can stay at a campsite nearby.



Get a friend

One of the best ways to get involved with the local community is by attending social places regularly such as expatriate communities, a gym social circle or other less physical activities, such as a portuguese language learning class. Portuguese people are really sociable, so whatever you do you'll eventually make your way into a social circle.



Winnica

Winnica - a village in Poland located in the Masovian Voivodeship, in the Pułtusk powiat, in the Winnica commune, about 55 km north from Warsaw.

In the years 1975-1998 the village was administratively part of the Ciechanów Province. The village now is the seat of the Winnica commune.

The first mention of the village of Wynnyca comes from 1240. Another one, from 1424, is called Winnicza. This name was given to the bushes from which branches were cut for the so-called vineyards, that is, brushes used in baths. From the 12th century, the village of Winnica belonged to the lands of the Płock bishopric, and after secularization of its properties around 1800, it became the property of the government. In the village there is a parish church of the Holy Trinity.

The Niestępówka river, a tributary of the Narew, flows through the village.



BEING A TOURIST IN WINNICA

The Church of the Holy Trinity with the belfry tower and surrounding fence was erected around 1484-1509. The church building was erected at the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, in the Gothic style, in the convention typical of the architecture of the time in Mazovia. Made of bricks. The builder was a master bricklayer, Jan from Przasnysz. Roofs - gable and shed, covered with corrugated tiles. A characteristic four-sided Gothic tower adjoins the front. Window openings in the naves and sacristy are closed with a basket arch, and in the presbytery, pointed arch. Highlighting the value of the historic building which is the church and its surroundings, the area has been illuminated in a very modern style, directing the light from the bottom upwards.

In 1944 it was severely devastated; it was restored in 1945.



More attractions nearby Winnica

Putusk

Putusk is one of the oldest cities in Poland. Its Italian-influenced architecture, canals and floating gondolas have resulted in its being known as "Little Polish Venice". Currently Putusk is one of the most picturesque towns of Masovia. Located on the Narew river, it is one of the most popular weekend places for residents of Warsaw. Points of interest include:

- Collegiate Church of Annunciation
- Small Gothic church with unique Renaissance stuccos
- The Old Town market (reputedly the longest market square in Europe)]
- Town Hall
- Polonia Castle (now operated as a hotel named Dom Polonii)
- Ogródek Jordanowski, one of the first children's playgrounds in Poland
- Monument to murdered Jewish residents of Putusk. The population of Putusk included approximately 9,000 Jews in 1939 before the Holocaust in Poland
- Soviet military cemetery



Collegiate Basilica of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

The collegiate basilica of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Putusk was founded by the bishop of Płock, Paweł Giżycki in 1449. Since then, it is the second church in the hierarchy of the Płock diocese, after the Płock cathedral. Initially, the temple had one nave, now it has three aisles. The biggest changes in the church took place in the 16th century thanks to John the Baptist of Venice, who built, among others, a polychrome vault, the funerary chapel of the founder of the reconstruction of Bishop Andrzej Noskowski (now the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament). The Renaissance polychromes on the vault, discovered in 1994, raised the rank of the basilica as a monument, and the slogan "Putusk" went down in the history of art. The main altar of Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary from the 17th century, 14 side altars and the post-conciliar Eucharistic table. In the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament there is a valuable painting Lamentation from 1559 on the basis of Michelangelo's Pieta. The oldest goldsmiths in the collegiate church are: the tower monstrance and the reliquary of the Holy Cross from around 1450, and Gothic chalices, the oldest of which dates from 1470-1480. In 1975, Pope Paul VI gave the collegiate the title of minor basilica. In 2018, the Putusk basilica was entered on the list of monuments as part of the "100 Monuments of History for the Centenary of Regaining Independence" campaign.



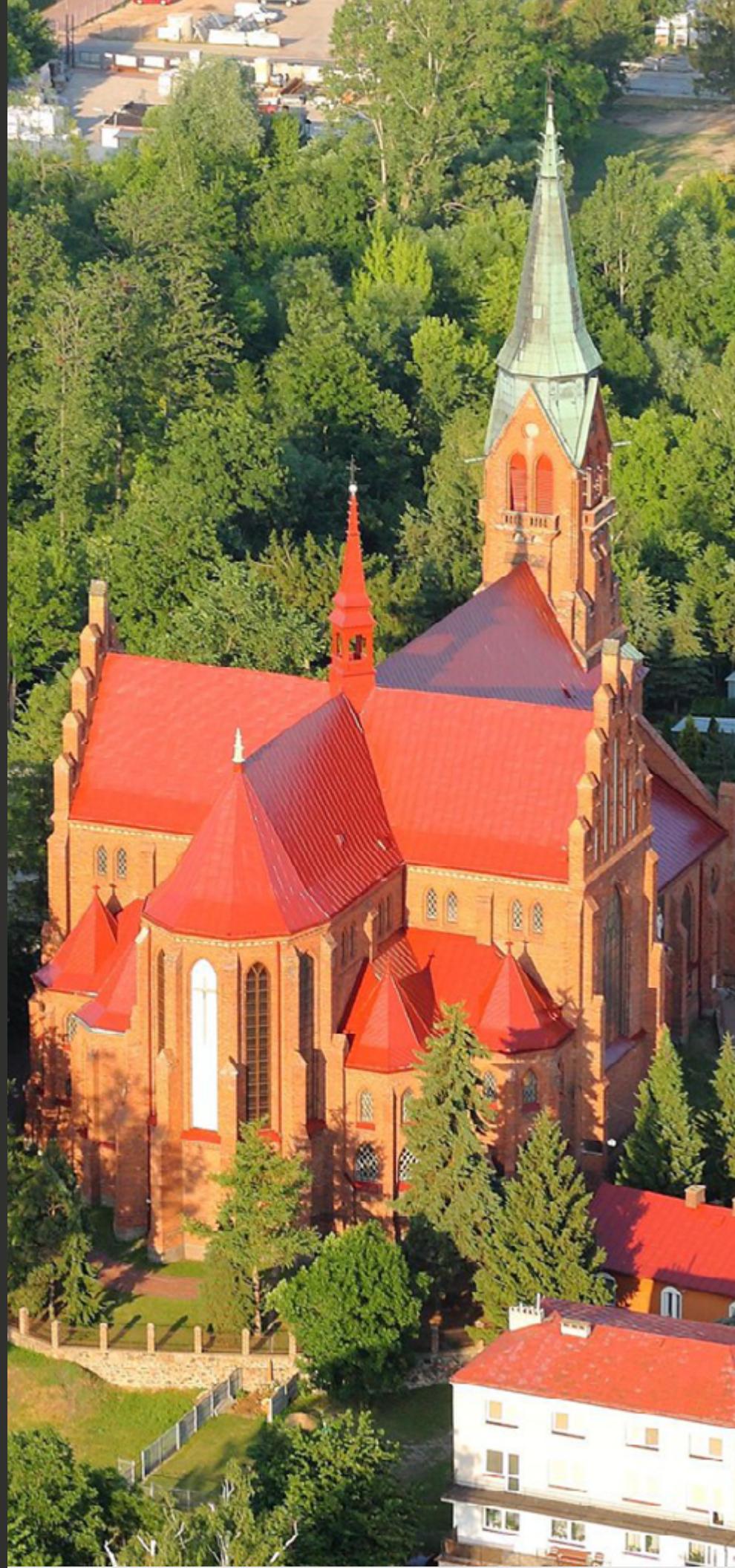
Tower of the former Gothic Town Hall

The construction of the Putusk town hall, the seat of the municipal authorities, began at the beginning of the 15th century. It was to be founded in 1405, probably in a wooden form, by the Bishop of Płock, Jakub Kurdwanowski. A Gothic tower added to the town hall a bit later, serving both judicial and penitentiary and defensive functions, was already built as a brick structure. In the sixteenth century a new, lower Renaissance town hall with an attic was built. It burnt several times during the wars in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1728 it was rebuilt on the initiative of bishop Andrzej Stanisław Kostka Załuski and survived until the end of the 19th century. At that time, apart from the town authorities, there was an army headquarter here, also there were prison and even warehouses of the Putusk merchants.

At the end of the 19th century a shelter was erected in the ruined building, and from 1880 the ground floor and the tower were put into use by the Voluntary Fire Brigade. After 1902, a new, smaller neo-Gothic building was erected on the site of the former building. During the Second World War, the depot and the tower were partially destroyed. In the years 1947 - 1949 the tower was renovated according to the design of Mieczysław Rzepecki, while the depot was demolished. In the tower in 1964, the Regional Museum was established, which is still here today.

Nasielsk

Nasielsk - a small city in Poland, in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, in the Nowodworski powiat, the seat of the Nasielsk urban-rural commune, located 50 km north of Warsaw, on Nasielna river. The church in Nasielsk The temple was erected in the years 1899-1904 in the neo-Gothic style according to the design of the architect Józef Pius Dziekoński, on the site of an older gothic building demolished in 1898, during the office of the parish priest, priest Piotr Krasiński. In 1906, the roof of the church was covered with red tiles, while the tower's cupola was covered with copper sheet. On May 22, 1909, the building was consecrated by Bishop Antoni Julian Nowowiejski. In 1911, the temple was enriched with an organ with 11 voices. During World War I, in the years 1914-1918, the church was shelled by Russian artillery. The parishioners secured the church, protecting it from further damage. The above-mentioned organs were hidden by the church clerk and the carpenter's master. In 1925, the instrument returned to the temple after renovation. During the occupation, in 1941, the Nazis turned the church into a Jewish furniture warehouse. The faithful could participate in services only in the sacristy. In 1945, the temple was damaged by Soviet and then German artillery



What to eat nearby Winnica



Pork chop with cubes

Cubed pork seasonings easily and makes its texture softer.



Homemade chicken roasted in herbs

This whole roasted chicken is super flavorful thanks to a well seasoned herb butter that gets rubbed underneath the skin before cooking.



Pork shashlik with mushrooms

Pork shashlik with mushrooms. Pork shashlik with mushrooms. Pork shashlik with mushrooms. Pork shashlik with mushrooms. Pork shashlik with mushrooms.

Pickled knuckle baked in beer with honey

Pork hocks, also called knuckles or ham hocks, are known as golonka (goh-LOHN-kah) in Polish. Golonka is considered a national dish of Poland and can be prepared in many ways. This recipe calls for boiling the hocks first and then finishing them in the oven with a glaze of beer and honey, resulting in flavorful meat with crispy, golden skin. Enjoy these Polish ham hocks with sauerkraut, boiled potatoes or dumplings, rye bread, spicy mustard, and a cold beer.



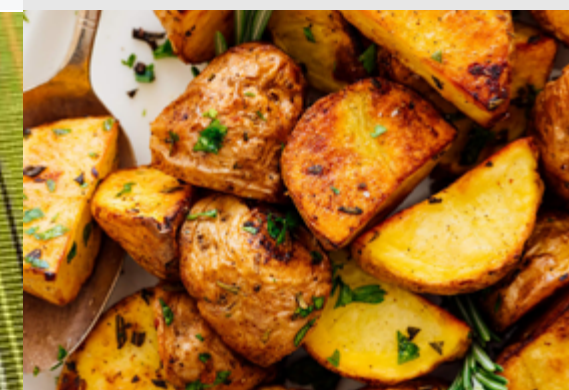
Pierogies

Pierogi (the word 'pierogi' is plural in Polish, the singular is one 'pieróg' -) are the most recognizable Polish food abroad. They are half-circular dumplings usually made from noodle flour dough, and sometimes from pastry dough. Pierogi are stuffed with meat, cheese, mushrooms, potatoes and quark cheese, buckwheat..



Chicken broth

Is a traditional Polish soup. The broth is most often served on the Sunday table. It is an aromatic, clear soup usually served with noodles, chopped, cooked carrots and pieces of meat. Additionally, you can sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chives.



Roasted potatoes

This is an old 'Good Polish-Slovak' food recipe!

Where to stay nearby Winnica



Polonia House in Pułtusk

The present castle is located on the artificially created hill. The oldest traces of colonization found by the archeologists reach the 13th century.

In the 13th century the city and the vast area around today Pułtusk had been given to the bishops of Płock. From that moment for more than six hundred years they had ruled the castle, calling themselves the princes of Pułtusk. At the beginning the castle residence was wooden.

In 1974 the Polish authorities had decided to reshape the castle in the House of Polish Diaspora. Then started the rebuild which lasted 15 years. Among others the interiors were reshaped, and they were adjusted to the hotel needs. Nowadays, the body of the castle has the shape of asymmetrical, consisting of seven segments horseshoe. The original location of rooms is the best visible today in basements of the Large House and the gate building.





The Gąsiorowo Mill

Is an authentic milling farm with over 100 years of history. The Guest House has 48 beds in double and triple rooms, in an apartment for 6-8 people and in multi-bed rooms. Near the Guest House there is a large cottage ideal for organizing events or workshops. There is an original bread baking oven in the cottage, and real sourdough bread is baked as part of the workshops.

The heart of the center is the inn "Gąsiorówka", because the local cuisine is an undoubted advantage of the farm. Gąsiorowo is the winner of the "Perła 2012" and "Perła 2014" awards for the best Polish traditional and regional dish. You can try traditional Polish dinners, eg. : Polish tripe with bread; Broth with homemade noodles; Tomato soup with homemade noodles; Diced pork chop, young cabbage, and potatoes; Half a roasted duck, beetroot; Beef cheeks in boletus sauce; Dumplings with meat, Russian or with groats; Roasted pork knuckle, sourdough bread, and horseradish.



How to get to Winnica



How to get to Winnica, from Warsaw airport, take a bus to Pułtusk and the next bus to the village. From the Warsaw Modlin airport, take a train to the Nasielsk station and then a bus to Winnica.



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