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|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
|  | Historické pamiatky   |  | Nemocnica, zdrav. stredisko |
|  | Reštaurácie           |  | Autobusová, želez. stanica  |
|  | Vinotéky              |  | Nákupné centrá              |
|  | Cukrárne              |  | Parkoviská                  |
|  | Bary, zábavné podniky |  | Pošta                       |
|  | Ubytovanie            |  | Trasa MHD                   |

← Baťov kanál

← Skalické rybníky, rieka Morava

← Holič

← Golf Resort

7

Zlatnícka dolina

7

→ Mokrý Háj

7



### The Skalica Tourist Information Office

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Pamiatková zóna

The Skalica Tourist Information Office (TIK) originated in 1997. It is a component of the strategic development and marketing department of the Skalica Town Office. The Tourist Information Office is a member of the Association of Information Centres of Slovakia (AICES). The TIK provides guiding and copying services and offers the rental of bicycles, the pasting of posters on town information columns, the receipt of adverts to regional television, and free Internet services for the public. It specialises in the sale of publications and promotional materials about Skalica and Slovakia, as well as maps, postcards, CDs and gift items. In the TIK you can also purchase tickets through the Ticketportal and Ticket – Art systems.

### Opening hours:

Outside the summer season  
Mon - Fri: 10.00 - 16.00, Sat - Sun: closed  
Lunch break 11:30 - 12:00

During the summer season  
(from Trdlofest in May up through Skalica Days in September)  
Mon - Fri: 08.00 - 18.00, Sat - Sun: 10.00 - 18.00  
Lunch break 11:30 - 12:00

The Skalica Tourist Information Office offers you everything you need to know about the town and tourism services in the town of Skalica.

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**A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE TOWN OF**  
**SKALICA**  
**AND ITS SURROUNDINGS**



## History of the Skalica

Among the ancient Slovak towns which in bygone centuries took pride in joining the ranks of free royal towns was Skalica, a town on the border with Czech Republic. Its history is both long and rich. Periods of building, expansion and blossoming alternated here with others marked by wars, rebellions, plundering, destruction, epidemics or natural disasters. The oldest settlement of Skalica dates from the early Stone Age. Skalica is mentioned as a settlement for the first time in the year 1217 under the name Zakolcha. In the 14th century it first became a free market settlement and in 1372 a free royal town with complete self-governance, the right of the sword and the right to fortify its town ramparts. Skalica gradually became the most significant seat not only in the north-western part of the country but, for example, in the 17th century its size was comparable with Bratislava, Trnava and Košice. Skalica residents were known primarily as excellent craftsmen and grape producers. By the end of the 18th and in the 19th centuries a tannery was built and cloth-making developed. In the second half of the 19th century Skalica became one of the centres of Slovak national life. Guilds originated here, and several Slovak newspapers and magazines were published. In the years 1885 to 1889 the railway line to Bratislava was built, and in 1893 to Moravia. In 1918 the town became for a number of days the seat of a Temporary Government for Slovakia and thus the de facto capital of Slovakia. In the 20th century Skalica became a known centre of printing and engineering, and from the end of the century the administrative centre of the district.



### ELEVATION OF SKALICA TO A FREE ROYAL TOWN

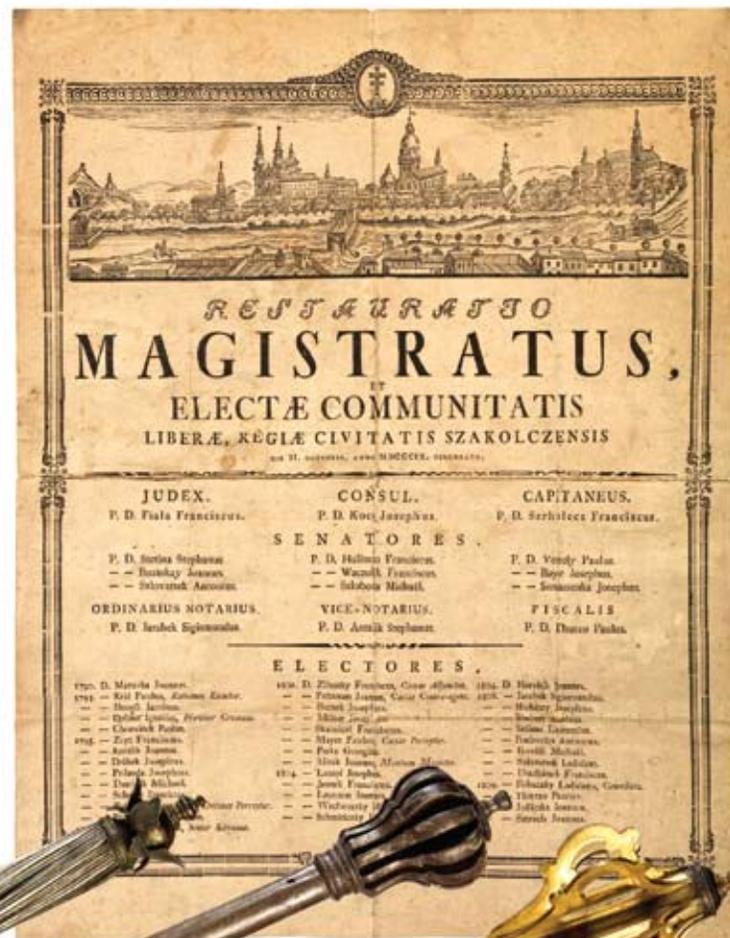
On 6 October 1372 Hungarian King Louis I awarded the town the privileges of a free royal town. The original privilege-granting document has not been preserved, but from later confirmation we know that the town acquired the right to fortify itself with ramparts, the population was freed from paying taxes and other fees and the goods of Skalica residents were freed from taxes and tolls in the entire kingdom. The town was awarded the right to arrange weekly markets and annual fairs. Not even the original of the second, for Skalica the most important, document – the privilege-granting document of Louis I – is preserved and we can only read its text in later confirmations. The document, which was dated 6 October 1372 and issued in Trnava, was in the second half of the 14th century of principal historical importance for Skalica. The Hungarian king decided to assign the town the privileged “state” of free royal towns with a number of important privileges. There is nothing in donation document regarding the incentives which induced the royal court to take such a decision. We can assume, however, that this was certainly the dynamic economic development in the fertile surroundings of the Morava River basin and primarily the strategic position on the border with the Czech kingdom, when building up fortified settlements strengthened protection of the north-west corner of the country.



## Election of the town council at St. George

One of the most important privileges which Skalica obtained was also the right to its own self-governing representative senate headed by a mayor. The election of functionaries of the Skalica town council itself took place each year no later than from the 1st half of the 16th century on the feast day of St. George, soldier and martyr. The course of these elections in the 17th century had an exactly determined order. According to election records (1643) the election festivities began in the morning with a holy mass connected with the Veni Sancte Spiritus, after which the election of the senate and other officials itself followed at the town hall (ratúže). Everything had to be done by late morning; otherwise the election was interrupted and continued on the following day. The most important town functionaries – the mayor, the consul or “burgher” (“purg-mistr”), the hetman (or sheriff) and the master of the vineyards – should have been elected on the first day, because after lunch, at three o'clock, the town jewels were ceremoniously handed over to them at the town hall and according to an ancient custom the burghers escorted them to their homes. No later than the 1580s the burghers and the nobility had to concur on the election of these four most important functionaries. The practice gradually developed that the Skalica nobility and burghers who were members of the elected community – the centumvirát – proposed each of candidates themselves for the most important town functions, which is directly specified in the town protocols in 1672.

At the beginning of the 18th century the procession to the Chapel of St. George – the Rotunda – consecrated to the blessed oldest patron of the town, was added to the election ceremony; at the start of an election and after election of the senate and officials, the insignia, privileges, books and protocols of the town and mayor with members of the senate were exhibited in the Parish Church of St. Michael and ceremonial oaths were assembled here. The entire process of the election was carried out in a ceremonial atmosphere: shots were fired from mortars, cheers were called out and, according to an envoy of the Hungarian chamber, people also drank excessively.



*The mayor's mace*

*Printed results from the election  
of the Skalica town council from 1809*

Among the most important town insignia which is still preserved today is the mayor's mace. The Záhorie Museum records in its collections a total of 4 mayor's maces, two of which are possible to date approximately to the 16th century.

Author: Mgr. Richard Drška  
The Záhorie Museum Skalica

### The Rotunda of St. George



The original Romanesque building probably dates from the turn of the 12th to 13th centuries (the latest, however, also indicates the first half of the 11th century). In later periods it was rebuilt in the Gothic and Baroque styles. The upper part, connected with the fortifications, fulfilled a protective function; the lower part served as a chapel. Fragments of interior wall paintings are preserved from the Gothic period, depicting motifs from the legend of St. George. The frescoes were restored in the years 1995-1996. In 2002 a permanent exhibition of the Záhorie Museum was installed in the rotunda, thematically focused directly on representations of this oldest preserved building landmark in Skalica. In 2005 a vast reconstruction of the space around the rotunda and Calvary took place. An information system was built and the lighting was supplemented.

### The Franciscan Church of Our Lady of Sorrows and Monastery



The church and monastery began being built in 1467, and the church was consecrated in 1484. The Skalica Franciscan convent belonged among the most important in the Salvatorian Province. The Franciscans in Skalica functioned up to the year 1950, when they were forcibly displaced. After 1989 they registered their property in the framework of clerical restitution. The buildings of the church and monastery were over the centuries rebuilt and expanded numerous times. In past years the entire monastery complex, which includes an archive, a concert hall, a wine-cellar and spaces for cultural and social events, underwent a demanding reconstruction.

### The Parish Church of St. Michael Archangel and Tower



The church is the dominant feature of the non-traditional triangular main square. Its construction probably began after the year 1372, but it is also possible that it was on the foundations of an older building. The original single-nave church was rebuilt into a triple-nave basilica in the period of late-Gothic (1450 - 1470). The church has burned a number of times and was rebuilt and repaired. The side naves were vaulted with Baroque cross-vaults and the main nave with a barrelled vault and lunettes. The rich interior, altar architecture and decoration come predominately from the 17th and 18th centuries. The altar painting is by Viennese painter Franz Anton Maulbertsch. Inside the church attention is drawn to the wood-carved pews from the first half of the 18th century, two inlaid confessionals, a Secession chandelier, and 9 side guild altars. The church organ, which was restored in 2007 and placed into one of the oldest of organ cases (1649), is also valuable. A must-see part of the church is also the square Gothic tower with the late-Renaissance arcaded gallery, which offers a beautiful view over the town. The tower is reached via 120 wooden steps and upon entry the bells from 1929 can be seen.

### The Ossuary of St. Anne



An inseparable part of the square aside from the parish church is the Ossuary of St. Anne - an originally Gothic, octagonal building with a square apse. It was built at the end of the 14th century. The Gothic origin is betrayed by the jamb of the original entrance and the buttresses on the roof corners. The Baroque alterations - windows, the entry portal and the vaulted dome - come from the 17th and 18th centuries. The ossuary served originally as a chapel in the cemetery, where important town burghers were buried. The last time a burial took place here was in 1930, when the remains of a renowned Skalica native and one of the most important of Slovak historians, František Vítazoslav Sasinec, were brought here. A bronze plaque by Ladislav Šaloun on the building facade is dedicated to him.

### The Marian Column



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

### The Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier



The Jesuits came to Skalica at the start of the 1660s. They built their church and their monastery in the years 1693-1724 and operated here up to the liquidation of the order in 1773. The church is consecrated to St. Francis Xavier, patron of the order and the protector against plague. The two-tower facade of this church gives a monumental impression on the edge of the square. The church towers were originally higher. The large-scale decor and furnishings were gradually destroyed and the church served different purposes, for example, for storage purposes.

From among the artistically valuable decor only the architecture is preserved along with stucco decoration of the main altar, part of the frescoes in the side chapel of the Virgin Mary and the altar painting, which was among the largest Baroque altar paintings in Slovakia. There were originally eight altars inside, but only the main altar with the altar painting of Francis Xavier and statues of St. Peter and St. Paul is preserved. The spaces of the Chapel of St. Mary were decorated with Baroque frescoes and an altar. The underground crypts, which are open to the public, are also of interest.



In the years 2010 - 2011 the landmark underwent a complete reconstruction, at which time a Romantic-era organ purchased in the English town of Sheffield was installed. The church is noted for its excellent acoustics; therefore, it is used for cultural purposes.

## Town landmarks



### The Jesuit College - gymnasium

In addition to spiritual services the Jesuits were also intensively devoted to educational activities. Two years after their arrival they established a secondary school (1662), which by the end of the 17th century was elevated into a college. One of the oldest secondary schools in Slovakia, the Skalica Gymnasium, is still in operation today. In 2012 we observed the 350th anniversary of its founding.



### The Church and Monastery of the Merciful Brothers

The originally Evangelic Church on Potočná ulica was built in the mid-17th century and in that same century passed into the hands of the Jesuits. In 1700 the Carmelites settled in it, and built a monastery and established a pharmacy (1711). After annulment of their order at the end of the 18th century, the Carmelites were replaced by the Merciful Brothers. The monastery served as an infirmary and a sanatorium and for educational needs in the past. Additionally, a Loretto chapel originated here, one of the few in Slovakia. They built it on the model of the Italian Loretto and brought a statue to it from Vienna.



### The Evangelic Church of the Augsburg Confession

The Toleration Classicist Church with elements of late Baroque was built in the years 1796 – 1797. In 1938 a tower designed by architect D. Jurkovič was added to it, with the inscription "In Memory of Komenský 1650" (the year of his residence in Skalica). In the adjacent park it is possible to see a bust of J. A. Komenský, which was originally located in front of the gymnasium. The interior of the church has Classicist wooden decor. A rare artefact for Skalica is a goblet from J. A. Komenský. The church has a single nave. The altar itself is simple, as are all of the other furnishings in the church. Behind the altar is the foundation stone with the year of its placement. Of interest is the fact that all of the pews, tiles, windows and the entire church are in their original state. In the 1830s a rare organ in the Romantic style was added to the church's interior; it has been placed on the list of national cultural landmarks and is one of the concert organs still used in the town.



### The Culture House (Catholic Circle)

The Secession building of the so-called Slovak House is among the most interesting buildings in the town. It has up to the present remained preserved in its original state. The idea for building the house came from Skalica native, doctor and nation-builder MUDr. Pavel Blaho. The project was developed by national architect Dušan Jurkovič, who was inspired by folklore building styles. The "Catholic Circle" was ceremoniously opened in 1905.



Several rooms in the house were set aside for the ethnographical collections of Dr. Blaho, and these became the foundation for the creation of a regional museum. The character of the facade is complemented by decorative mosaics based on paintings by Mikoláš Aleš. The walls and curtain of the large theatrical salon are decorated with paintings showing figural subjects from Joža Úprka and Antoš Frolka. To this day cultural life is still concentrated here. A permanent exhibition of the Záhorie Museum and the Gallery of Július Koreszka are located on the first floor.

### The Town Library (Gvadányi's Summer House)

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



### The Mitták House

Originally a burgher's house is located on Námestie slobody (Liberty Square). This was originally the house of the Counts Pálffy of Erdöd. It originated through the joining and remodelling of two medieval houses in the first third of the 17th century, and in the years 1780 - 1800 was again renovated. It acquired its neo-Renaissance form at the turn of the 20th century, when the house was in the ownership of the Mitták family. The Renaissance vaults, incumbent on massive central pillars, are preserved in two rooms. Its historical spaces were modified, and since the end of 1989 the house is the seat of the Záhorie Museum.



### The Town Hall

Originally a late-Renaissance building, it was renovated into the Baroque style in the 18th century. A Classicist repair of the facade in the 19th century gave the building its current form. The building has been the seat of local government since the end of the 18th century. After the disintegration of Austria-Hungary (1918) and the origin of the Czechoslovak Republic, a temporary government for Slovakia briefly had its seat here after 6 November 1918. This fact is recalled with a commemorative plaque on the front of the building. In 1995 an extension was added on to the original town hall (and awarded Building of the Year). In 2010, after extensive alterations of the historical core of Skalica, reconstruction of the roof, the interiors and exterior of the town hall building, today's Town Office, was completed.

## Town landmarks



### The Calvary

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

### The Town Ramparts

After elevation of Skalica to a free royal town, construction of the town ramparts began. They were completed around the year 1435 and later renovated and expanded more than once. From the 18th century, when the fortifications gradually lost their significance, they deteriorated and in many places were destroyed. Of the more than two kilometre ring of ramparts, today only a few sections are preserved at the original height (more than 8 m).

The some 180 cm thick stone wall was completed with a gallery and crenellations with slotted gun ports. Of the four gates in the fortifications, the Holíč and Strážnice gates were of greatest importance, as a medieval trade route passed through them. In 2005 the part of the ramparts near the Rotunda of St. George were repaired.



### The Mill of the Pilárik Brothers

The Pilárik brothers originally purchased the water mill in the 1920s. They demolished the old mill and built a new, modern three-storey electricity-driven mill in its place. The mill then served residents of Skalica and its surroundings for decades, up to 1962, when it was definitively shut down. The mill of the Pilárik brothers is an example of a technological landmark with exceptionally well-preserved equipment. The reconstructed technological landmark is open to the public.



### The Ice House

In the past ice houses were used for the preservation of food. The Skalica town ice houses were dug into the eastern slope of the Calvary hill. The period of their origin is not known, but it is obvious that their ownership and use underwent several changes in the course of their existence. Regarding the use of the town ice houses only information passed down orally exists. An ice house had a "siphon", through which ice was let in from the surface, or it trickled into the dug out space. In the entry hall of an ice house were dormer windows which local butchers used for keeping meat cool. Two other cellars had a concrete floor in front of their exits and in summer dances offering chilled beverages were held here. The ice houses and the adjacent cel-



lar spaces create an interesting system which in the past formed, with the highest probability, an entire unit connected by corridors. It was formed by vaulted cellars dug deeper into the subsoil and built from brick and whose individual depths are connected by steps or slanted corridors. Some of the cellars, the longest of which reach 20 m, have older architectural elements preserved in them. The deeper parts served for the storage of ice, one of circular and one of square floor plan with feeder openings from outside. The complex of town ice houses and cellars is among the important and attractive testaments of new-era history of Skalica local economy and is a rare technological landmark.



 **OUR TIP** - Visit the newly opened pirate's cave, which is located in the Ice House. A story is linked to the pirate's cave and, there you'll find a bad pirate and his horse, a pirate ship, and a treasure chest with a great many surprises.

More information available at TIK Skalica, Tel.: +421 34 664 5341, +421 915 723 216, [www.skalica.sk](http://www.skalica.sk), E-mail: [tik@skalica.sk](mailto:tik@skalica.sk)

## The conservation zone

Skalica has preserved the historical shape of its town centre up to the present, although even here in certain places the merciless urban “modern” of the second half of the 20th century has left its mark. Luckily, however, it has reached only marginally into Skalica, and so now the town can take pride in its relatively unified preserved historical core - the town conservation zone. The main square has a unique triangular shape. Around its perimeter are found several historical sacred and world-renowned buildings, while others are on the adjacent streets. The wider surroundings skirt the torso of the medieval fortifications, which are best preserved near the Franciscan complex. The past centuries can be felt around the Rotunda of St. George, the so-called “beneath the castle” area with narrow streets paved in stone.



### OF INTEREST

- During reconstruction of the Franciscan Church in 1993 a late-Gothic burial tablet was found with a text – this is the oldest preserved inscription in Skalica, from 1488. It is located at the entrance to the church.
- On the facade of the Town Hall is a commemorative plaque which recalls that on 6 November 1918 Skalica was the seat of the Temporary Government for Slovakia and that Skalica thus for a few days was the capital of Slovakia. In 2009 the reconstruction of the public spaces of the town conservation zone was awarded by the Ministry of Culture as Building of the Year 2009 – The Phoenix.
- Empress Maria Theresa used to visit the Jesuit Church from her nearby Habsburg seat at Holič.
- In November 2012 the Jesuit Church obtained an important award from the Ministry of Culture: “Cultural Landmark for the year 2011– The Phoenix”.

**OUR TIP** - TIK Skalica offers you all the information you need about the town and provides you with complete services during your visit to Skalica. A tour of the town can be taken throughout the year, even outside the tourist season. If you are interested, contact TIK Skalica, which provides you with this service. Interest in a tour must be announced at least 3 hours in advance. Tours of the town are with a guide and a professional interpreter in Slovak, English, German, Hungarian and the French languages.

During the summer tourism season landmarks are open on these days:  
Fri: 14:00 - 18:00 hrs., Sat: 10:00 - 18:00 hrs., Sun: 14:00 - 18:00 hrs.

The tourism season begins with the Trdlofest event (May) and ends with the Skalica Days event (September). Outside the season it is possible to order services individually.

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### Saint George

The most well-known legend about St. George says that a dragon once troubled the world. Every day 2 sheep were sacrificed to it. When there were no longer any sheep, the dragon demanded human victims. The lottery which was to determine the first victim fell on the daughter of the king. When she set off on her journey to the dragon dressed as a bride, George attacked the dragon with a lance. He injured it and displayed it to the people. He promised to strike the monster dead when everyone had been christened. George killed the dragon and 15,000 people became christened.

### The Romanesque Rotunda of St. George



The building of the rotunda dates to the start of the 13th century. The rotunda was built as a castle chapel. It is located in the western part of the town and is built from quarried stone. It is made up of a semicircular presbytery and a circular nave. The nave of the rotunda has a diameter of 5.3 m, and the diameter of the apse is 3.35 m. The Rotunda of St. George is similar to the Rotunda of St. Katherine, which is located in Znojmo, in Czech Republic. In later periods the rotunda was altered into the Gothic and Baroque styles. After Gothic renovation it was included into the defence system of the town. The fragments of wall painting depicting the legend of St. George date from this period. In 1435 another storey was added to the rotunda. The upper part fulfilled the function of a guard tower and lower was used as a chapel. The Baroque remodelling took place in the mid-18th century. The entry portal was changed. The rotunda was roofed with a dome with a turret, lighted by three new windows and an underground crypt was built. During the Prussian-Austrian war a storeroom for gunpowder was located in the rotunda. During the Second World War the rotunda was damaged by a bomb, though it was subsequently repaired. In 1970 the Rotunda of St. George was declared a national cultural landmark. At present a permanent exhibition of the Záhorie Museum is located in the rotunda. In 2005 an extensive reconstruction around the rotunda and Calvary was carried out. Lighting was installed at that time. With a visit to the Rotunda of St. George you are visiting one of the oldest buildings in Slovakia, and the most beautiful and best-preserved Romanesque monument.



### Gothic frescoes

Fragments of medieval wall painting depicting scenes from the legend of St. George are preserved in the rotunda interior.



### LEGEND

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## Personalities of Skalica

The history of Skalica is chock full of personalities – natives, but also those who lived and worked here in different fields. Few towns in Slovakia have so much to be proud about. Testimony to the town's popularity is in records from the period of Skalica's elevation to a free royal town, when Hungarian monarchs very much liked to visit here and endowed the town with several privileges. The development and importance of the town, which, for example, in the 17th century ranked among the largest in Slovakia, understandably attracted many people, less and more well-known, who wished to become part of this rapid development. And their life and work in Skalica gave the town the hallmark of significance and authority. Science, art, the Church, politics – these and other fields of human endeavour were the “work activities” of those about whom Skalica residents can today be proud about. From the viewpoint of Slovak nationhood, Dr. Pavel Blaho and Dr. Ludovít Okánik belong inalienably among the most important personalities; thanks to them Skalica in 1918 for some days became the seat of the Temporary Government for Slovakia.



### 👉 THE STORY OF THE BIRTH OF KING BELA II THE BLIND IN SKALICA AND THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE TOWN RAMPARTS

One of the stories states that during the wars over the Hungarian throne Duke Almuš from the Arpád line, together with his pregnant wife Predslava, had to escape from the Hungarian Kingdom. Within Skalica, in the place today known as Vrátno, however, his wife began to experience labour pains, and so the escort had to return to the town. Predslava then gave birth here to a son, Bela. His father after a time managed to return to the country and obtain the throne, which after his death was handed over to Belo II despite the fact that he was blind. After assuming the throne the king, in thanks that he was born in Skalica, decided to enclose the town with ramparts so thick that two wagons could pass alongside one another along them. The burghers promised to build such ramparts, but after a time this work seemed too exhausting to them; therefore, they built only one place according to the king's wishes and elsewhere built normal ramparts. When after a time the king again came to the town and asked about the work done, the Skalica residents bribed his guide not to betray this deception. Then they carted him not along the ramparts as he thought but alongside them. One member of his courtiers, however, told of this deception. When the king learned of it, he grew terribly angry and he had the builders and representatives of Skalica, who were responsible for the construction, to be walled within the ramparts. And so it happened. That same day several men were walled into the ramparts. But when the king left it became clear that it wasn't those who were to atone who were walled in, but thieves from the town prison. The king never learned about this substitution. King Belo II the Blind governed in Hungary from 1131 - 1141, when he died as a 32-year old. The numbering of Skalica homes always began from the birth house of King Belo, although there were many opulent buildings here, and the street where the house stood is named Kráľovská ulica (Royal Street).



1. Jozef Agnelli, 2. Andrej II., 3. Žigmund Luxemburský, 4. Jan Amos Komenský, 5. József Gvadányi, 6. Jozef Škarniceľ, 7. Daniel Gabriel Lichard, 8. František Vítazoslav Sasinek, 9. Dušan Jurkovič, 10. ThDr. Ludovít Okánik, 11. Dr. Pavel Blaho, 12. Doc. Dr. Janko Blaho, 13. Július Koreszka, 14. ThDr. Jozef Šátek, 15. JUDr. František Buchta

### **Jozef Agnelli**

A world-renowned cultivator, researcher and botanist, whose memory is today recalled in the tasty Agnelka potato grown in the Záhorie region.

### **Andrew II. (1176 - 1235)**

In one of his documents from 1217 Skalica is mentioned for the first time in writing (as Zakolcha), when he gifted it to two sons of Nitra district administrator Tomáš (a magnate of the old Hunt-Poznan family).

### **Louis I. (1326 - 1382)**

King from the Anjou line, who elevated the Skalica settlement to a free royal town (6 October 1372). He was a great patron of Skalica. In 1377 he allowed it a second weekly market and in 1382 confirmed for Skalica with his own foundation document from 1372. On 1 May 1381 he visited Skalica.

### **Sigismund of Luxemburg (1386 - 1437)**

King from the Luxemburg family, who often visited Skalica and sometimes negotiated here with the Czech monarchs. He was here, for example, in December 1425 or in August 1435. He validated the town privileges of Skalica.

### **Stibor of Stiborice (15. stor.)**

Also known as Tšbor of Beckov, he was a magnate of Polish origin, who at the end of the 14th century became the lord of Skalica (Sigismund of Luxemburg gave it to him as compensation for his service). Before his death he established the town hospital, which is today the seat of the Town Centre for Social Services and a division of care and health care of the Skalica Town Office.

### **Matthias Corvinus (mid-15th century)**

The king who confirmed for Skalica residents their town privileges and allowed the building of a fishpond. He also permitted the building of the Franciscan buildings (1467), evidence of which is the inscription on the victory arch of the nave of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows.

### **Jan Amos Komenský (28 March 1592 - 15 November 1670)**

When this pedagogue, known as the teacher of nations, was forced to leave the Czech kingdom, he visited Skalica. Komenský's stay in our town (1650) is recalled by his bust in the park near the Evangelic Church as well as a goblet which he gave to the local Evangelic Church.

### **Paulín Juraj Baján (12 April 1721 - 15 July 1792)**

One of the most important Baroque composers and writers, a Franciscan priest and celebrated preacher, a pioneer of folk Baroque music (pastorale); he was born in Vrádište and studied, worked and died in Skalica, where his most important works originated.

### **József Gvadányi (lived in Skalica 1783 - 1801)**

This Hungarian general and poet settled and lived in Skalica; his summer house is preserved on the square, today serving as the town library (a likeness of Gvadányi is located here); the cook of this nobleman brought the recipe for today's well-known Skalica specialty to the town – the trdelník.

### **Jozef Škarniceľ (18th century)**

He came from Moravia; in 1760 he founded a printing office in Skalica, the first of a line of the most important printers in the town; his descendants continued in this craft up to the turn of the 20th century, when the firm was taken over by the Teslík family.

### **Daniel Gabriel Lichard (17 January 1812 - 17 November 1882)**

Evangelic priest, known publisher of Slovak literature and promoter of the establishing of savings banks. During the period of strong Hungarianisation, one of the keepers of the Slovak culture and language, publisher of the calendar "Domová pokladnica" (Home Treasury), a newspaper for economy, crafts and home life, and the magazine Obzor.

### **František Víťazoslav Sasínek (11 December 1830 - 17 November 1914)**

This Skalica native was one of the most important Slovak historians as well as a priest and a secretary of Matica slovenská. He was ordained a Capuchin priest and his research focused primarily on Hungary, about which he wrote a number of publications. He didn't forget about Skalica in his own work and he recorded its history in detail, for example, in a

number of serial publications in the magazine Slovesnost in 1863. The Skalica gymnasium is named after this Skalica native son.

### **Ambróz Ernyey (19th century)**

Director of the Skalica gymnasium in the 19th century. He was guardian of Skalica's Franciscan monastery and provincial (highest representative of the order) of the Salvatorian Province, censor of the Daniel Lichard's "Domová pokladnica" (Home Treasury) and "Slovenské pohľady" (Slovak Views); one of the most important Franciscans who worked in Skalica.

### **Dušan Jurkovič (23 August 1868 - 21 December 1947)**

Among his most well-known works is the burial mound of M. R. Štefánik at Bradlo or the set of treatment houses in nearby Luhačovice. In Skalica, on the main square, is his originally Society House - Catholic Circle (today the Culture House) built in 1905 on his design. This is one of the most beautiful buildings in the town, and at the time of its origin, its great hall was the largest theatre hall in Slovakia. He also designed the tower near the Evangelic Church, built in 1938.

### **ThDr. Ludovič Okánik (1869 – 1944)**

Born on 15 August 1869 on Potočná ulica. He was a politician, church dignitary and a signer of the Martin Declaration. He cooperated with Pavel Blaho with the founding of the Society House - Catholic Circle (today the Culture House). He devoted himself to church religious publications. He was co-founder of the magazine Pokrok (Progress), Slovenské ľudové noviny (Slovak People's News) and Katolícke noviny (Catholic News). In his prose work Tales of the Nitra Castle (Skalica, 1921) he gave in a simple instructional form his own ideas about historical events and personalities from the period of the Great Moravian Empire. He died in Bratislava (1944) and is buried in Skalica.

### **Dr. Pavel Blaho (25 March 1867 – 29 November 1927)**

Skalica native, doctor, national builder, organiser, initiator of the idea of building the Society House (today the Culture House). At the time of the most significant anti-Slovak pressure he is credited with publishing Slovak periodicals Hlas (The Voice), Pokrok (Progress) and Ludové noviny (The People's News). He founded the people's libraries and the farmer's association. He was a great follower of Czecho-Slovak solidarity and also an avowed collector of folk products – his collection became the basis for foundation of the Záhorie Museum.

### **Doc. Dr. Janko Blaho (15 September 1901 - 24 April 1985)**

Opera singer (tenor), pedagogue and collector of folk music from the Záhorie - issued 5 volumes of "Záhorácke pesničky" (Záhorie songs) and a memoir "Zo skalického rínku" (From the Skalica Square). For years he worked as a pedagogue at the Conservatory and VŠMU (Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts) in Bratislava.

### **Július Koreszka (24 February 1895 - 1 December 1958)**

Excellent landscape painter; he captured Skalica on many of his canvases, its parts, historical buildings as well as vineyards and the land around the town. His large painting Pohľad na Skalicu (View of Skalica) hangs in the Culture house. His work is found in the Slovak National Gallery in Bratislava and in the Czech Republic.

### **ThDr. Jozef Šátek (10 February 1910 – 25 February 1978)**

Skalica native, theologian, translator, historian, pedagogue, was co-author of the monographs "Skalica in the Past and Today" (1968) and "300 Years of the Skalica Gymnasium". In 1946 he published an important work "Náboženské pomery v Skalici od reformácie do jozefinizmu" (Religious Relations in Skalica from the Reformation to the Josephism). His estate is kept in the Skalica district archive in dozens of archival boxes, for example, an exceptionally comprehensive manuscript catalogue of Skalica residents, or a number of manuscripts of details of history about Skalica. He was the most fertile and most important personality among modern historians in the area of the history of Skalica.

### **JUDr. František Buchta (5 February 1915 – 16 June 1984)**

Skalica native, a literary and cultural historian who was devoted to the history of the Skalica gymnasium, the poorhouse, the archive, the museum and several persons working the field of culture and public education. He was the co-author of the publication "Sto rokov dobrovolnej požiarnej ochrany v Skalici" (One Hundred Years of the Volunteer Fire Protection in Skalica) (1981); he published in the Anthologies of the Záhorie Museum and cooperated with the Záhorie Museum and the state district archive in Skalica, where he shared in the creation of the chronicler's records of the town.

## Stibor of Stiborice (15th century)

Also known as Ctibor of Beckov, he was a magnate of Polish origin, who at the end of the 14th century became the lord of Skalica (Sigismund of Luxemburg gave it to him as compensation for his service). Before his death he established the town hospital, which is today the seat of the Town Centre for Social Services and a division of social care and health care of the Skalica Town Office.

**ON 6 JANUARY 2008 A STATUE OF LOUIS I THE GREAT, WHO GRANTED THE PRIVILEGES TO SKALICA, THUS ELEVATING IT TO A FREE ROYAL TOWN, WAS CEREMONIOUSLY UNVEILED ON NÁMESTIE SLOBODY IN SKALICA.**

The bust of Komenský, which was originally located in front of the gymnasium and today is in the park near the Evangelic Church of the Augsburg Confession, is also supplemented by the commemorative inscription "In memory of J. A. Komenský 1650" on Lichardova ulica. One street near the Evangelic Church is also named after D. G. Lichard, where his larger-than-life statue is located.

### The former Stibor poorhouse

It's as if one of the philanthropic foundations has always been there. The Duke founded in Skalica the St. Elisabeth Špitál (hospital) (1st third of the 15th century), which provided sustenance to a dozen poor persons. Today this is no longer a poorhouse, but up to the present serves a social purpose. It now serves as the Town Centre for Social Services and Social care and health care of the Skalica Town Office is based here. This is the oldest facility of a social character in Slovakia. Skalica residents today call it the "Štybor" or "Štibor".

### Stibor in the Hussite Wars

From the year 1428 Hungary had to face an invasion of Hussites every year – and these occurred almost exclusively on the territory of today's Slovakia. The Hussite attacks had a single goal – to cause the most damage possible to property and to obtain the largest plunder possible. The Hussites started their first charming ride directly near Stibor's Skalica. In February 1428 Stibor wrote to the Bratislava town council that the Hussites are near Skalica, with only the Morava River separating them, and that he must assist to help shield Hungary. He therefore asked Bratislava to send him riders without delay. The Hussites departed Skalica and headed for Bratislava. Stibor correctly predicted their path and in time warned the Trnava and Bratislava town councils. He saved these towns from being burned.

### Stibor's celebration

A picture from the 17th century coming from the former Skalica poorhouse depicts a Biblical feast at a wealthy man's house, where the poor man Lazarus is depicted near the revellers, as dogs lick his feet. At the bottom centre of the picture is the family coat-of-arms of the Stibor family and at its side a Latin text celebrates Stibor. The picture is today found in the Jesuit church.



## Culture and Entertainment

Skalica has been the natural centre of cultural events in the region for as long as anyone can remember. With its festivals, musical series, social and sporting events it can be equated with any larger city in Slovakia. It is certainly possible to say that Skalica ranks among the towns with the largest number of musical festivals, concerts and cultural events organised during the course of a single year (Trdlofest, Music in the Town, Skalica Days, Skalica Music Fest, Musica Sacra Skalica, ARTIeto), and daringly it can be said that it is the Town of Music, proof of which is the spectrum of musical genres and concerts which ring out here during the year. The summer months of July and August dominate in the programme structure in the entire year. That's when ARTIeto (art summer) takes place – an event targeted for the wider public and primarily visitors to the town. Concerts are held during the weekend days of the summer holidays in the centre of the conservation zone; theatrical and other performances take place, usually under the open air in the evening hours, which are elevated by the atmosphere of the town in the evening with the lighting of the nearby landmarks.



### Trdlofest

This event is of the genre focused primarily on the Skalica trdelník, Skalica wines and traditions and entertainment. On this day the gates of the local landmarks are traditionally opened, by which the town officially starts its summer tourist season. At the festival a visitor has the opportunity to taste the Skalica trdelník and Skalica wines from different producers, and in the scope of an evaluation to select the best; visitors can also take part in different fun competitions or visit the adrenalin site for adults or the children's corner.

### Musica Sacra Skalica

The impetus for this musical cycle was reconstruction of the organs in Evangelic Church of the Augsburg Confession in 2004, in the Franciscan Church in 2005 and in the parish church in 2009. Since then each year a number of concerts have taken place in which top Slovak and foreign interpreters and musical ensembles perform. The event is organised under the auspices of the Bach Society in Slovakia.

### Festival Music in the Town

Music in the Town is a series of blues, jazz and ethnic music whose origin dates from 2002 and which has an enduring circle of fans. Musicians and singers in the various genres from all over the world perform at these concerts. The creator of this project is a resophonic guitar player, Skalica native Luboš Beňa.



### Folklore in Skalica

The folklore group Skaličan has for more than 55 years been among the can't-miss cultural-social happenings in the town and its surroundings. The group ranks among the top folklore ensembles in Slovakia and often represents Skalica folklore abroad. Its repertoire is made up primarily of dances from Skalica, but it also looks for inspiration

in the nearby villages of the Záhorie region. The continuation of its successors is already taken care of, because in the elementary artistic school juniors are prepared and even the seniors often perform in the ensemble. In addition, for years now the children's folklore group Skaličánek has been performing and is considered to be among the best in Slovakia.

### Organs in Skalica

In Skalica, in addition to traditional folklore, quality brass bands, folk music, or the favourite blues, sacred organ music can often be heard. This is especially thanks to the reconstruction of different organs. The town of Skalica contributed financially to the reconstruction of historical organs thus allowing concerts to be held on these royal instruments. In 2004 a general reconstruction of the organ in the Evangelic Church of the Augsburg Confession took place; one year later the organ in the Franciscan Church of Our Lady of Sorrows was completely repaired, and in 2007 in the parish Church of St. Michael Archangel a new machine was built into a rare organ cabinet, one of the oldest and rarest in Slovakia (with financial cooperation of the Roman-Catholic Parish Office of Skalica and the town of Skalica). A Romantic-era organ was installed in the newly reconstructed Jesuit Church, which the town purchased in the English town of Sheffield. With a fifth organ in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Skalica has five quality functional organs, which is minimally unique in Central Europe. What's more, as a way of supporting education in the field of organ culture a class in playing the organ was opened at the Elementary Arts School in Skalica.



## Skalica Days

One of the privileges that Skalica received upon its elevation to a free royal town on 6 October 1372 was the right to organise annual markets – crafts fairs (normal markets were held each Wednesday). The tradition of their being held lasted up to the 20th century, but after the Second World War in particular, in connection with the dynamic development of trade networks, they represented only a cultural-historical tradition. After 1989, when it was possible to observe a return to many pre-war customs, in many Slovak communities the idea of arranging a once-integral part of life – the annual markets – was renewed. Understandably, their form could no longer just copy the original, and so everywhere they became a part of the cultural-social and other events. This was no different in Skalica, where the first crafts fair under the name “In Skalica on the Square” took place in September 1991 as a part of the so-called Skalica Days. From this year on this event takes place in September and it is always filled with interesting cultural, social and sporting events. Through these days Skalica residents and visitors to the town can select from many cultural events of different genres, and in past years top artists have also been included. During these days important personalities from political and social life, mayors from surrounding villages and associated towns, always visit the town. The greatest attention is focused on the two weekend days, when Skalica residents and visitors to the town can shop at stands arranged around the edges of the main square, can “okoštovať burčák” (“taste the young wine”) or simply stroll among the thousands of fairgoers. The Skalica Days event closes out the summer tourist season in Skalica.



## AN OVERVIEW OF REGULAR CULTURAL-SOCIAL EVENTS

### January

A gathering with cymbalos  
Skalica's Representational Ball

### February

World Tour Guides Day - tours of landmarks with a guide, for free

### March

End of the Viticulture Year (Culture House)

### April

Health Days in Skalica

### May

Opening of the summer tourist season  
Opening of the shipping season at the Bata canal  
Trdlofest - festival full of wine, trdelník and a good mood

Trdlofest

### June

Fairy Tale Parade  
Skalica Music Fest



MUSICA SACRA  
SKALICA

ART  
leto  
skalica

### July, August

Music Sacra Skalica  
ARTleto - a string of theatrical presentations, dance performances, musical evenings and theatre for children, every Friday, Saturday and Sunday for free

### September

End of the summer tourist season  
Skalica Days - festival of traditions, music and amusement

SKALICKÉ DNI

### October

Day of open vineyard huts in the Záhorie

### November

Memorial events - Arrival of the Temporary Government to Skalica  
The blessing of the young wines

### December

Christmas in Skalica  
International Road Race Skalica - Holíč - Hodonín

## OF INTEREST

Tickets for Trdlofest, Skalica Days or Music in the Town can also be purchased through the Ticket Art system.

You'll find all the information you need about Skalica Days and the Trdlofest at: [www.trdlofest.sk](http://www.trdlofest.sk), [www.skalickedni.sk](http://www.skalickedni.sk).

## The Záhorie Museum in Skalica

The culmination of the collector's nationally orientated intelligence in Skalica was the founding of a museum by Dr. Pavel Blaho in 1905. He placed his collection of folk arts, historical and artistic objects in the newly built Society House, designed by architect Dušan Jurkovič in the Secession style with the use of folklore building elements on the Slovak-Moravia frontier. The goal of this event was to elevate domestic cultural traditions and in their spirit to work on the unification of national society and its emancipation with other European nations. The building of the Society House and the first museum exposition, in which faience jugs from western Slovakia, the production of a Holíč manufacturer, needlework and lacework, objects documenting the history of Skalica guilds and the town council, as well as pictures, statues and objects of applied arts were presented, were ceremoniously opened on 30 September and 1 October. The collections were administered by the wife of Dr. Pavel Blaho, Gizela (maiden name Okánik), who also handled the borrowing of objects for the exhibition and the accompanying of visitors. A tour of the museum was part of the programme of village congresses, organised in Skalica from the year 1906 –with a break during the war years – up to 1921. In 1945 the museum passed into the administration of the town and in 1952 under district administration. Workers in the museum, who in this period also worked in the educational house, supplemented the collections and expositions in the spirit of its founder. From 1969 under the leadership of Florián Damborák, the museum established itself as a professional work place with departments of archaeology, history, ethnography and nature, and since 1976 also with an art history department, which formed the basis of the origin of the Záhorie Gallery. In 1992 a department of the history of musical culture began to form. The museum is building up a professional library, a component of which is the fund of D. G. Lichard, the library of Dr. Pavel Blaho and the library of Dr. Ján Ďurovič. At present all departments are filled with qualified professional employees. The museum has a permanent exhibition in the original spaces, reconstructed and expanded in 1975 and then again in 2005 on the 100th anniversary of its founding. In addition, the museum has branch expositions



in National Cultural Landmarks – in the Rotunda of St. George in Skalica, in the family house of Ján Hollý in Borský Mikuláš, the Memorial Room of Jozef Miloslav Hurban in Hlboké, an exposition of a Hutterite Yard in the Izer House in Veľké Leváre and a Memorial Room of the SNP U Rehušov in Prietrž. It also administers the Gallery of Július Koreszka from funds of the Záhorie Gallery, located in part of the permanent exposition in Skalica. A workplace of the museum was moved to the Mitták House in 1989, where it has its own exhibition spaces for the presentation of museum and creative exhibitions. The museum presents all of the research and collection activities for its individual departments in the Anthology of the Záhorie Museum, in the magazine Záhorie, in monographs of villages, occasional publications and catalogues, as well as in the Slovak-wide and international professional literature, and through the form of lectures at scientific conferences and professional seminars. It provides professional and methodological help to local administration, different institutions, university students, secondary school students and those interested in domestic research and collecting.

The museum has received a number of awards: in 2004 it was awarded Museum of the Year, in 2005 an Award from the Town of Skalica on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the museum's founding, in 2007 1st prize in the Slovak-wide competition of regional cultural-information magazines, in 2008 an award from the Trnava Self-governing region for the magazine Záhorie, in 2009 1st prize of the Slovak Ethnographic Society and in 2011 Award from the Town of Skalica for the editorial staff of the magazine Záhorie on the occasion of the 20th year since the publication's founding.





### Záhorie Museum

Námestie slobody 13, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 4230  
zahorskemuzeum@zahorskemuzeum.sk  
www.zahorskemuzeum.sk

Opening hours: June - September

Mon - Fri: 8:00 - 16:00, Sat: 10:00 - 14:00, Sun: 14:00 - 18:00

October - May: Mon - Fri: 8:00 - 16:00, Sat - Sun: upon tel. order min. 3 days in advance

The Záhorie Museum is headquartered in a neo-Renaissance two-storey burgher's house on Námestie slobody. On the occasion of the museum's 100th anniversary in September 2005 a new permanent exhibition of the Záhorie Museum was opened in the newly renovated spaces. Architect Dušan Jurkovič conceived the idea of taking the original spaces upstairs, set aside since 1905 for the museum, and creating an illusion of a folk house with an entrance hall and room, architecturally finished with carved medieval pillars and a richly decorated ceiling. These were left without any significant changes.

In the first entry part is a large-scale map of the Záhorie region and the coats-of-arms of 85 Záhorie towns and villages.

The second part, the so-called Blaho Room, is dedicated to museum founder Dr. Pavel Blaho and this is where the his original collection of western Slovakia jugs from the end of the 17th to the 19th centuries and his collection of Holič faience and stoneware is located.

The ethnographic part encloses a space devoted to the details of peasant farming in the Záhorie; traditions of viticulture in the Skalica area, agricultural and household products, documented production of hemp cloth, rope and oil.

The archaeological part is devoted to archaeological research in the Záhorie region and its results are proof of the individual phases of settlement. They are divided into three sections: the Stone Age, the Metal Age and At the Dawn of History.

The historic part of the exposition gives an historical image of the Záhorie and its divisions into individual estates. Attention is devoted to Skalica as a free royal town, continues with the subject of the Hutterites in the Záhorie and religious life with documentation of orders and places of pilgrimage in the region. Historical crafts and guilds and the business activities of the nobility in the Záhorie represent a large subject, where the main attention is directed primarily on František Lotrinský and the Pálffy family. The final part presents the details of the printing and cooperative traditions, primarily the Škarniclov-Teslík printer and the founder of the first cooperative, Samuel Jurkovič from Sobotište.



### Gallery of Július Koreszka

Záhorské múzeum  
Námestie slobody 13, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 4230  
zahorskemuzeum@zahorskemuzeum.sk  
www.zahorskemuzeum.sk

In 1991, the Gallery of Július Koreszka was organised as an independent part in two spaces of the permanent exposition of the Záhorie Museum. Presented in it is the part of the painter's work which originated during his life in Skalica and which reflects the atmosphere of the town with his natural background in the mid-20th century.



### Gallery at the Franciscans

Kráľovská ul., 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 4885

Opening hours: Mon - Fri: 10:00 hrs – 16:00  
Sat: 10:00 – 16:00 hrs., Sun: 13:00 – 17:00  
upon request in the Franciscan Wine Cellars



### Exhibition spaces of Galéria G 65

Jednoradová 18, 909 01 Skalica  
Opening periods: 1 November - 30 April  
1 May - 31 October  
Mon: closed, Tue - Sun: 8:00 – 16:00

The private gallery belongs to a Skalica artist, a member of the Artist's Club, Ján Patko, who for the first exhibit "collected" the work of his friends J. Cicka, J. Drienovský, T. Gurin, M. Kopčov, K. Stodolica and added his own work to theirs. An interesting element of the gallery is the fact that it is in the open-air in the garden of the author's studio.



### Gramophone Exhibition

Non-stop, Komenského 16, 909 01 Skalica

Private collection of historical gramophones and barrel organs. The collection is located in the historic house where J. A. Komenský lived in when working in the town.



### CINEMAX multiplex cinema

ZOC MAX, Mallého 55, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 915 989 329 (from 15:00 - 21:00)  
kinosi@cine-max.sk, www.cine-max.sk



### The Town Library

Námestie slobody 4, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 4301  
info@kniznica.sk, www.kniznica.sk

Opening hours:

Mon: 8.00 - 16.00 hod.  
Tue: 12.30 - 16.00 hod.  
Wed: 10.00 - 18.00 hod. (through holidays 8.00 - 16.00)  
Thu: 8.00 - 16.00 hod.  
Fri: 10.00 - 18.00 hod. (through holidays 8.00 - 16.00)

Lunch break: 12.00 - 12.30 hod.



### Wellness centrum

Hotel sv. Michal \*\*\*  
Potočná 40, 909 01 Skalica  
tel: +421 34 696 0111  
info@hotelsvmichal.sk  
www.hotelsvmichal.sk



### Natural medical centrum of the hotel Patriot \*\*\*\*

Tehelňa 40, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 660 04 13  
fax: +421 34 697 7778  
info@patriothotel.sk  
www.patriothotel.sk



### Barbar sports centre

Pod hájkom 2476/41, Skalica 909 01  
tel.: +421 902 414 493  
info@squashskalica.sk  
www.squashskalica.sk

The new sports centre offers 2 courts for squash, three courts for badminton, a volleyball court, a sports bar, air-conditioned spaces and the organising of tournaments.



### Skittle alley

Škarniclovská ulica 122  
909 01 Skalica  
Open daily



### Bowling centrum

Vajanského 1, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 905 494 896  
Opening hours: January - Decembe  
Mon - Sun: 14.00 - 02.00 hod.



### Tennis Club TK-77

Športová 1, 909 01 Skalica  
tel./fax: +421 34 664 8976  
Season: April - September  
Opening hours: 8.00 - 20.00



### Wellness gym

Vajanského 1, 909 01 Skalica  
tel: +421 905 862 281, 915 734 395  
www.wellness-gym.sk  
Fitness - Consultation

Opening period: January - December

Mon: 09:00 - 13:00 ... 15:00 - 21:00  
Tue: 10:00 - 12:00 ... 15:00 - 21:00  
Wed: 09:00 - 13:00 ... 15:00 - 21:00  
Thu: 10:00 - 12:00 ... 15:00 - 21:00  
Fri: 09:00 - 13:00 ... 15:00 - 21:00  
Sat: 16:00 - 20:00  
Sun: 16:00 - 20:00



### Fit Box

Čulenova 2175/1, 909 01 Skalica  
tel: +421 34 660 1226  
www.fitbox.sk

Strength-training, aerobics, spinning, sauna, kickboxing, coffee house



### HANT aréna - winter stadium

Clementisa 50, 909 01 Skalica  
tel: +421 34 664 5770  
sportovisko@smmskalica.sk, www.smm.sk  
Opening period: September - March

Opportunity to rent the ice surface  
Ice-skating for the public



One product of Skalica ice hockey is Slovak hockey winger Žigmund Pálffy, who was for many years a star in the NHL. Hockey attacker, member of the Slovak national team. In 684 matches during his 12 NHL seasons he piled up 713 points (329 goals and 384 assists). He appeared in the playoffs during the 1999/2000, 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 seasons for the

Los Angeles Kings and accumulated 19 points on 9 goals and 10 assists. He represented Slovakia in 74 matches, scoring 37 goals and obtaining gold (2002, Sweden), silver (2000, Russia) and bronze medals (2003, Finland) from the world ice hockey championships.

He was declared as the best Slovak hockey attacker in the Golden Puck surveys of 2002 and 2003. In 2002 he obtained the Cross of the President of the Slovak Republic first degree and in 2003 the Medal of the President of the Slovak Republic. The town of Skalica made him an honoured citizen in 2009.



### **Golf Resort Skalica, a.s.**

Potočná 40/260, 909 01 Skalica  
tel: +421 911 372 836

e-mail: club@golfskalica.sk  
www.golfskalica.sk

An above-standard golf course was built for visitors to the resort, and it contains a quality 18-hole course and a restaurant.

The golf resort in Skalica creates the conditions for the development and promotion of golf as a means of active rest.

The newly built golf club near the Skalica golf course has the ambition to become one of the best such clubs in Slovakia. To help with this it takes top-notch care of young talent in the form of a youth training centre.



### **TARZÁNIA**

Zlatnícka dolina near the AMOR cottage

Information and reservations:

tel.: +421 34 664 68 26  
+421 908 550 285, +421 907 495 767

Tarzánia Skalica is a rope-climbing park in the Zlatnícka dolina near the Amor cottage, 6 km from Skalica. It is built from different rope obstacles totalling 250 m in length, which hang on the level of trees. It offers an adrenalin experience suitable for the whole family or friends. Thanks to the possibility for accommodation at the Amor cottage, this is an ideal opportunity for school trips and company events.



### **Grounds of the summer stadium**

Športová 54, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 5770 (rental on order)

www.smm.skalic.sk

### **Summer stadium**

Operates year-round from 7:00-21:00  
Three football fields are available for sports,  
one has an artificial surface UEFA\*\*



### **Children's playground**

November - April: closed  
May - end of October: 7:00 - 20:00

### **Tennis courts**

Operate: April - October: 7:00 - 20:00  
tel.: +421 34 664 8976

### **3 beach courts**

Operate: May - September



### **Skatepark**

Železničná ulica, behind the railway station

Opening hours:

Mon - Thu: 8:00 - 20:00 hod.  
Fri - Sun: 10:00 - 20:00 hod.

### **Transportation playground**

Jednoradová ulica

In-line skating, bicycling  
Entry free



### **Bicycle rental**

Skalica Tourist Information Office

tel.: +421 34 664 5341, +421 915 723 216  
e-mail: tik@skalica.sk

Skalica and its surroundings is an ideal place for cyclists. Marked cycling paths provide more than 300 km of roads and pavements, including the Záhorie cycling artery. Many attractions and places of interest lie on the paths.



### **Sports-relaxation centre**

Vrchovského 2, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 903 265 818

Spindoor cycling, Indoor walking, aerobic exercise  
(aerobics, zumba, pilates) and massage



### **TJ SOKOL**

The activities of the club are divided into several divisions: the hiking division, table tennis, volleyball, and different types of exercise or badminton.

tel.: +421 34 664 8724

## Hiking and the surroundings

Skalica is a town of the most varied possibilities for spending leisure time; it offers opportunities for hiking and sports of all kinds. Tens of kilometres of cycling paths, surfaces modified for in-line skating, stadiums for both summer and winter sports, natural swimming pools and kilometres of hiking paths leading alongside water surfaces and flows, through forests and over open meadows... Everyone can choose their own path, the one that suits them the most, and rest far away from the noise of town life. A romantic path leads along the fish ponds beyond the town, where a panorama opens out on the distant vineyards and silhouettes of fisherman quietly waiting on their catch. The western border of the town is formed by the imposing Morava River, which is a favourite target for tourists for quiet, undisturbed locations. Meadowed forests stretching alongside the river take tourists to the Bata canal waterway, along the length of which a tourist path continues up to the territory of Czech Republic.



### ZLATNÍČKA DOLINA

Only 7 kilometres from Skalica at the foot of the White Carpathian Mountains spreads the urban recreational-tourism region of Zlatníčka dolina. It offers the opportunity for accommodation and dining, summer and winter sports and hiking trips. In the summer months the reconstructed large natural swimming pool is open to the public, and on a number of courts lovers of tennis can play their sport; there is also the opportunity to play football, volleyball and kilometres of marked hiking trails are available. In winter visitors can also pack their cross-country skis. For those who decide to spend their free time in Zlatníčka dolina without sporting equipment, the surroundings slopes and forests offer countless possibilities for hikes and for getting to know the beauties of the flora and fauna of the White Carpathians whether on already marked hiking trails or without them.

 **OUR TIP** - You don't have to fear being alone in nature around Skalica. We recommend a professional hiking guide Our special trip".

### An instructional hiking trip

We offer you the opportunity to discover the beauty of nature in the surroundings of Skalica with a professional hiking guide through the form of an instructional hiking or cycling trip. The trip includes bicycle rental, guiding and the interpretation of a professional guide, observing of bird life through binoculars and stopping at selected historical landmarks on the Skalica – Bata canal - Perúnska lúka - Skalické rybníky path and back. Information available at TIK Skalica.



### WELCOME, CYCLISTS!

The certification Welcome, cyclists! is a programme of the Ekopolis Association, focused on the development of cycling tourism in Slovakia. The goal of the programme is to motivate the organising of the tourism industry (accommodation and dining facilities, hiking targets and the like) to be prepared for cycling tourists and to offer them good conditions for a visit. If a facility fulfils certain basic criteria – for instance it must have a safe place for the stowing away of bicycles, the opportunity to wash bicycles, have basic tools available, offer information for cyclists and the like – then it receives a hanging shield with the logo of a smiling bicycle and the logo and name can then be used for its own marketing purposes. Holders of a “Welcome, cyclists!” certificate are listed in the Skalica Tourist Information Office, at the Skalica Harbour on the Bata canal, the Hotel Patriot, at the Skalica koliba, or the Vineyard House “U studánky”. Certified facilities provide all of the services listed on the certificate. A result of the programme is better conditions for cycling tourism in the given region. You'll find more information at [www.vitajtecyklisti.sk](http://www.vitajtecyklisti.sk), where you can search for certified facilities.

### Instructional paths around Skalica

The White Carpathians Instructional Path leads through Zlatníčka dolina. It consists of seven instructional boards which offer the visitor the most important information about the ethnography, history and geography of this territory, as well as about the animal kingdom and fauna of the White Carpathians, while explaining the history of fishing and hunting in Slovakia and likewise offering valuable information about the protection of nature within the White Carpathians. In addition to this instructional path in Zlatníčka dolina, two other instructional paths are located in the nearby surroundings of Skalica:

**Mříve rameno Lipa a Perúnska lúka** - maps typical fauna and flora of this interesting land. **Vinohradníctvo** - this instructional path thematically relates to history, culture and nature.



### Calvary - Viewpoint

Accessibility:  
on foot /5 min./

At the Calvary, built on an elevated rise in the northern part of the town on the site of the original early-medieval castle, are chapels with scenes from the Stations of the Cross, and this is an ideal place serving as a viewpoint, with the opportunity of photographing panoramic views of the horizon of the "old" town. The Calvary was consecrated in 1823 by Archbishop Alexander Rudnay. It is made up of a stone cross with statues of St. Mary and St. John. In the past the hill with the rotunda and the Calvary formed an integrated mound.



### Skalica vineyards

Accessibility:  
on foot /30 min./, bicycle /15 min./, car /10 min./

Facilities:  
tasting room, car park, terrace, WC

Skalica has a number of typical elements. One of them is the line of vineyards which stretch along the edge of the town on the slopes of the modest hills. Skalica vineyards are typical tiny architecture units called "huts". These are vineyard cottages, which serve for the processing and storing of wines. There is a reason why it is said that in Skalica the hills are full of wine. The authenticity of a visit to a typical Skalica vineyard and wine cellar is unforgettable. A visit always offers a tour of the vineyard, the room for preparation of wine, the wine cellar and subsequently a tasting, and all of this with explanations directly from the wine-grower. The Vineyards instructional path, which is about 1.5 km long and has 6 informational boards, begins on the road to the vineyards, near the bridge.



### Skalica fishponds

Accessibility:  
on foot /30 min./, bicycle /15 min./, car /10 min./

Facilities: refreshments with a terrace, a resting place, WC, mini-car park

In the summer months there is the possibility for refreshments and the preparation of fresh freshwater fish in the Občerstvení u Kapra at the Skalica fishponds, which offer a good background for all lovers of fishing. For passionate fishermen Skalica offers a number of fishing areas with the possibility of buying a guest fishing permit. The Skalica fishponds are a typical storage pond for freshwater carp. The fishponds are located 1 km from the town centre with good access for cars and bicycles. A newly built cycling path leads to them. Other fishing areas are the Mlyny reservoir, the Morava River, the Lipa dead arm of the Morava and the Žlutnica dead arm of the Morava.



### Veterník

Accessibility:  
on foot /30 min./, bicycle /15 min./

We could label the hilltop Veterník, which is the most interesting viewpoint the town of Skalica has to offer, as the "end" of the Skalica vineyards. The declared protected territory offers colourful flora which would inspire more than one botanist.



### Skalica Harbour - Bafa canal

Accessibility:  
on foot /40 min./, bicycle /20 min./, car /10 min./

Facilities:  
harbour pier, rental of boats, bicycles, the opportunity for grilling, car park, refreshments, terrace, viewpoint, WC, shower, Internet, sale of souvenirs

The Bafa canal is an inland, 65 km long waterway from Otrokovice, Czech Republic, to the free royal town of Skalica, Slovakia. The harbour is located 3 km from the town centre. It is an ideal place for a family trip, school in nature or instructional journeys. The harbour offers many attractions, rental of motorboats, rowboats, houseboats, a children's playground, a viewing tower, anchoring for boats.



### Zlatnícka dolina

Accessibility:  
on foot /60 min./, bicycle /30 min./, bus /20 min./, car /10 min./

Facilities:  
tourist accommodation, koliba (chalet), natural swimming pool, tennis courts, football pitch, children's playground, petanque, Tarzánia (rope centre), salaš (sheep fold)

Only 7 kilometres from Skalica at the foot of the White Carpathian Mountains spreads the urban recreational-tourism region of Zlatnícka dolina. It offers the opportunity for accommodation and dining, summer and winter sports and hiking trips. In the summer months a large natural swimming pool is open to the public, and on a number of courts lovers of tennis can play their sport; there is also the opportunity to play football, volleyball or petanque. Since wild mushrooms grow well in the Zlatnícka dolina, it is often a good place for local mushroom hunters. In winter cross-country skiing tracks are available.



### Koliba and salaš in Zlatnícka dolina

Accessibility:  
on foot /60 min./, bicycle /30 min./, bus /20 min./, car /10min./

Facilities:  
typical Slovak cuisine, seating in a stylish environment

Skalická koliba is a stylish furnished restaurant with many decorative elements, where the dominant feature of the interior is the fireplace with its special charm. In the delightful surroundings of the mountains, it offers tasty specialities from wild game and fish, specialties of the Slovak cuisine, including proper bryndzové halušky.



The salaš is a typical model of the life of a shepherd and his daily obligations. At the salaš you can taste and purchase products from sheep milk, such as žinčica (sour milk), cheese korbáčiky (cheese whips), hručka (curd cheese)... Sheep, goats and horses are bred near salaš and are an attraction especially for children.



### Outdoor swimming pool, Zlatnícka dolina

Accessibility:  
on foot /60 min./, bicycle /30 min./, bus /20 min./,  
car /10 min./

Facilities:  
3 pools, refreshments, rental of sporting needs, beach  
playground, table tennis



### Náučný chodník Perúnska lúka - prístavisko

Accessibility:  
on foot /60 min./, bicycle /25 min./, car /15 min./

Facilities:  
harbour landing, resting places

Perúnska lúka is a protected territory near the Morava River; it is possible to observe a great many interesting species of protected animals and plants here. For those who are interested in this field there is an instructional path which maps the natural environment of Perúnska lúka and the area of the Morava River with its rich fauna and flora. A landing pier for boats floating on the Morava River is located here.



### Mlynky reservoir

Accessibility:  
on foot /1 hod./, bicycle /15 min./, car /10 min./

Facilities:  
refreshments, car park

4 km beyond Skalica in the direction of Zlatnícka dolina on the border with Czech Republic is the cottage settlement Mlynky with the Mlynky reservoir, which is an interesting target for cyclists. The location is suitable for cycling, hiking and fishing.



### Windmill, Holič

Distance from Skalica: to 10 km

In the vicinity of Holič, a preserved windmill is located on a small hillock, which is certainly a target for hikers or cyclists.



### Holič Castle, Holič

Distance from Skalica: to 10 km

It was declared a National Cultural Landmark in 1970. Its late-Baroque appearance is a result of renovation of the Renaissance anti-Turkish fortress at the representational summer seat of the Habsburg family. The three-storey residential building, designed in the shape of a "U", is enclosed by a giant double system of castle walling and a moat, beyond which continues a large enclosed park, liquidated after 1919. Since 1736, when the building became the property of the imperial family, a gradual reconstruction took place. The reconstruction was done under the leadership of the most well-known Austrian architects and artists.



### Megalithic stones, Holič

Distance from Skalica: to 10 km

Holič is known for the fact that from medieval times up to the start of the 20th century people here used naturally given and mined stone. It is assumed that even from the Great Moravia period there was a stone-quarrying settlement here, today the known location Valy u Mikulčíc. A sandstone terrace still today protrudes on the surface and is the source of different unfounded theories. The size and breakage of the stones, however, are certainly deserving of attention.



### Baroque stud-farm, Kopčany

Distance from Skalica: to 15 km

The name comes from the German "Gestüt" – žrebčinec (Slovak) – stud-farm. In the Hutterite dialect it has the name "Štít" (Shield). It existed in the 18th century, and a contract from the day 17 July 1712 testifies to this. The two-storey building is designed on the method of Theresian Baroque-Classical manor houses. Until lately fragments of ceiling painting by French painter J. Chamant were found in the representational salon on the first floor.



### The Chapel of St. Margaret of Antioch, Kopčany

Distance from Skalica: to 15 km

A Gothicised, originally Romanesque chapel. It is the oldest standing monument in Slovakia. The oldest written mention of the chapel dates from 1554. The results of studies and research around the church in 1994 - 2000 show it was intensively settled already from the late Stone Age. Current research indicates that the last residents of the settlement from around the Church of St. Margaret of Antioch left in the 16-17th centuries.



### Smrdáky Spas

Distance from Skalica: to 20 km

The Smrdáky spas are very specific spas. Their specialisation is primarily the treatment of skin diseases in combination with motor diseases of the limbs with the use of a unique natural wealth – the sulphides of the mineral water and its sulphur mud.



### Adamovské lakes

Distance from Skalica: to 20 km

The Adamovské lakes are made up of two gravel pits which originated through the activities of human beings during the extraction of gravel deposits of the Morava River. This territory offers ideal nesting conditions for more than 80 species of birds. The site is also an important migration stop for many species of migratory birds. The viewing tower offers a nice view over the country. The Adamovské lakes are an ideal place for fishing and summer recreation, with the possibility for bathing.



### The ruins of Branč Castle - Podbranč

Distance from Skalica: to 30 km

The ruins lie on a flat-top hill of the Myjava uplands above Podzámok, a local part of the village of Podbranč. The oldest written mention is from 1317. The castle is divided into two main parts (the lower castle and the middle castle), which are markedly separated by a dry deep trench.



### The Basilica of Our Lady of Sorrows Šaštín - Stráže

Distance from Skalica: to 30 km

A national landmark whose origins reach back to the year 1736. During pilgrimages, especially on the Festival of the sending of the Holy Spirit (The Pentecost) and of Our Lady of Sorrows (15 September), the town and basilica are visited by several tens of thousands of pilgrims. The basilica is closely linked with the statue of Our Lady of Sorrows from 1564.



### Smolenice Castle - Smolenice

Distance from Skalica: to 50 km

The location of Smolenice Castle is on the northern side of the village. It was built at the beginning of the 20th century on the ruins of an old castle. Beneath the entire building is an underground basement and cellar space. An inseparable part of Smolenice Castle is its vast English park. The completed and modernised castle is now home of scientific workers from the Slovak Academy of Sciences.



### Výklopník, Sudoměřice (Czech Republic)

Distance from Skalica: to 10 km

The technological monument Výklopník Sudoměřice was built in 1939. This facility served for the storage of lignite coal, which was brought here along the railway line from the nearby pit "Tomáš" in Ratiškovice. A wagon full of lignite coal, with the help of a rope wheel, was pulled into the room of the wagon tipper.

In this room was an ingenious bolster with a hopper. The entire bolster, even with the railway rails, the hopper and the full wagon were lifted with the help of a rope hauling tackle. The wagon was then dumped through the front doors and the powdery lignite went into the prepared barge. These barges were then floated via the Bata canal up through Otrokovice to the electric power plant.



### Píže, Petrov (Czech Republic)

Distance from Skalica: to 10 km

A unique area of wine "cellars" mentioned as far back as in the 15th century. The oldest and most valuable cellars in Moravia. There are about 80 wine cellars in the area. The area is open to the public all year round. The upper area serves as a viewpoint to the oldest and most valuable cellars.



### Skanzen, Strážnice (Czech Republic)

Distance from Skalica: to 12 km

Visitors to the skanzen have the opportunity to see the grounds of Moravské Kopanice, Luhačovičské Zálesie, Hornácko, technological water buildings, vineyard grounds and the grounds of meadow farming. The expositions situated to selected buildings familiarise the visitor with the way of life and housing of people as in

mountain areas of the Slovácko region, as well as in the fertile parts of Pomoraví, where a great portion of farming was founded on the cultivation of vineyards. The model of vineyard buildings and their equipment is a unique exposition of its time within Czech Republic.



### ZOO Hodonín (Czech Republic)

Distance from Skalica: to 15 km

The zoological garden is located in the northwest part of Hodonín, in the pleasant environment of a meadowed forest. It spreads out over a more than 7 hectare park and water surface. At present more than 500 local and exotic animals are raised here from more than 140 species. The ZOO raises more than 70 endangered species of world fauna.



### Hodonín Spas (Czech Republic)

Distance from Skalica: to 15 km

The basic natural curative source in the Hodonín Spas is the iodine-bromide water, which is among the highest quality of waters. Iodine has great pharmacological effects and strongly influences overall metabolism.



### The boat landing u Jezu, Hodonín (Czech Republic)

Distance from Skalica: to 15 km

Camping, a fenced car park for cars, anchoring of boats, undemanding accommodation, the opportunity for camping, tee-pees, evenings with a country band, sports fields, weight-lifting room, a gymnasium and others; you can enjoy all of this and more on and by the Morava River.



### Mikulčické Vály, Mikulčice (Czech Republic)

Distance from Skalica: to 20 km

The first museum exposition of archaeological finds in Slovanské hradiště in Mikulčice was open for the public in 1960. The current permanent exposition, continuously supplemented, is from 1997. The commentary of a guide presents it with plastic maps with the field situation as it was here in the 9th century. A tour of the

archaeological finds follows, and then passage to the 2nd pavilion. After the tour it is possible to walk a circle around the site with models of the foundations of stone buildings in the field, furnished with panels with a description of interesting points of the given area. Presently it is possible look into the trench in front of the main pavilion, or other actual research sites, and to speak with archaeologists who do seasonal work here on other field research projects.

## The Baťa canal

An interior waterway, the Baťa canal originated in the 1930s as a project used for irrigation of the land. The Baťa Company owned a lignite coal mine (lignite = brown coal) in Ratíškovice and pushed through a proposal that the section from Sudoměřice to Otrokovice become a component of the waterway, which they used for the transport of fuel. It was used for this purpose up to 1960. This unique waterway was officially named the Baťa canal on 1 May 2002 with the participation of Tomáš Baťa, Jr., and thus the folk name “Baťák” was renewed. The waterway of the Baťa canal begins on Slovak territory at the Skalica harbour and ends at the Czech harbour in Otrokovice. At present it's possible to take a trip along the Baťa canal on motorised rowboats, houseboats or canoes. You can connect a voyage on the canal with trips around the Baťa canal.



### OF INTEREST

The difference in elevation of the water surface between Skalica and Otrokovice is 18.6 m and is maintained by 13 lock chambers. The average depth of the canal is 1.5 m and the width is 12 m. The maximum permitted speed on the canal is 8 km/h. On the canal are a total of 50 bridges with the usual clearance height for boats of 3.3 m. The entire waterway at present measures approx. 60 km and crosses the territory of two countries. After a short training session, a person can navigate a small water craft without any special authorisation.

 **OUR TIP** - At Skalica harbour you can, after a short training session, rent a motorised rowboat in the boat rental shop. It's possible to take a multi-day voyage with cabin boats.

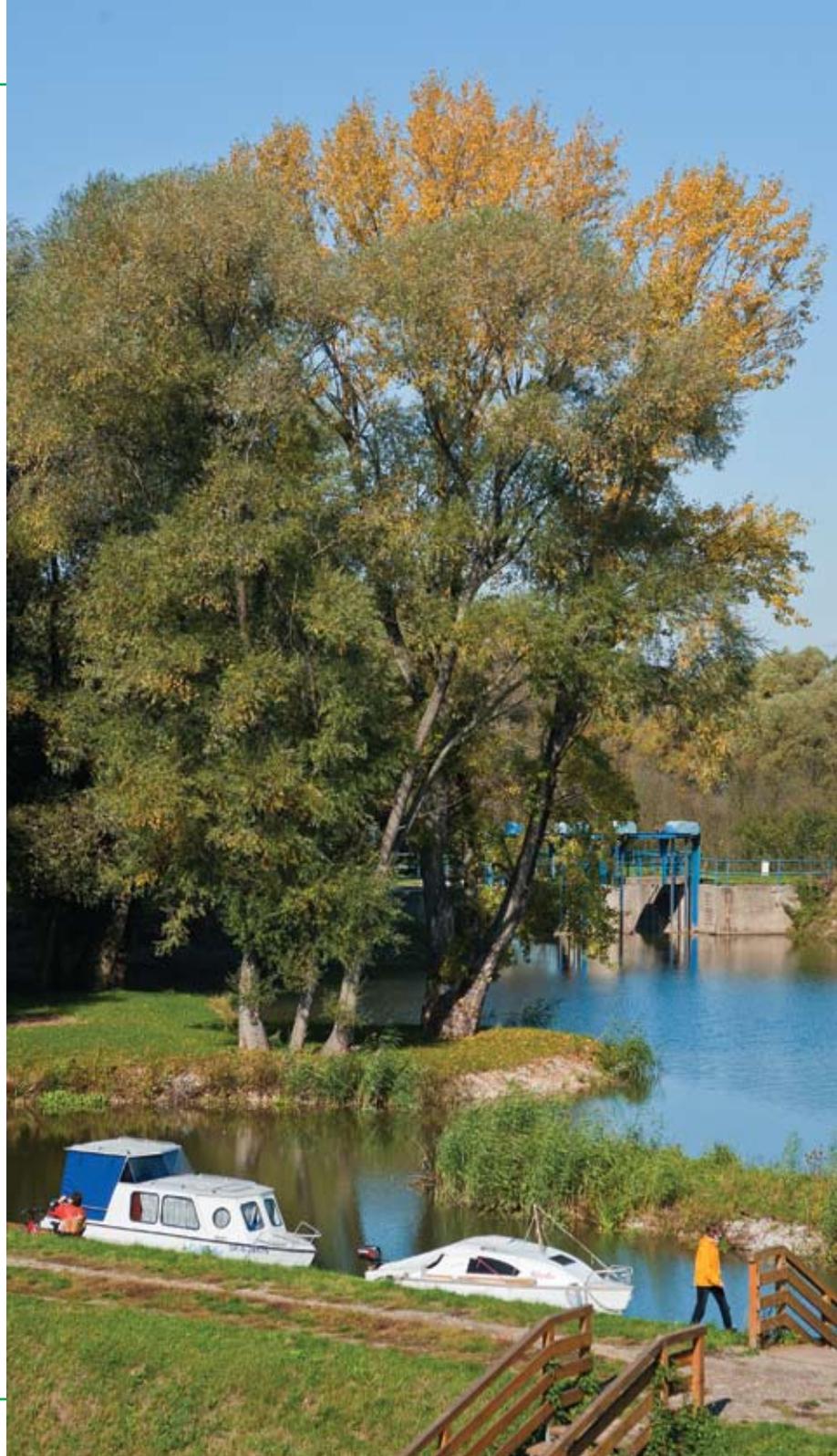
### Adventure trip

You can learn about a unique water works during a trip by motorised boat from Skalica to the picturesque little Moravian town of Strážnice. During the trip you'll pass in the vicinity of the technological landmark Výklopník in Sudoměřice and you'll float through the lock chamber in Petrov. You can enliven your trip with a visit to the historical outdoor architectural museum (skanzen) in Strážnice.

### Waterway locks - Hours of operation:

May, September (Fri, Sat, Sun) from 10:00 - 18:00  
June - August (every day except Monday) from 10:00 - 18:00

Harbour operator: Prvá plavebná společnost, s. r. o.  
pristav@prvaplavebna.sk, tel.: +421 908 776 127  
www.prvaplavebna.sk



## Golf Resort Skalica

The first town golf course in Slovakia with complete infrastructure. The 18-hole course is located in the vineyard area of the royal free town of Skalica, in quiet and pleasant surroundings. In the first stage a 9-hole course was built and open to the public, along with a driving range, a putting green, a chipping green, a pitching green, a clubhouse and a restaurant. Construction of an additional 9 holes began in the spring of 2009 and was completed in the summer of 2010. The grounds even have a training academy, that is, another 9 holes suitable mainly for beginners and children. Because the resort is located directly in the foothills of the Skalica vineyards, wine and viticulture themes are present even with the creation of the overall image of the resort. The goal is to create for members and visitors a peace and comfort which they can enjoy along with a glass of good Skalica wine.

The course was designed by the renowned Austrian golf architectural office of Hans-Georg Erhardt from Steyr, which is one of the leading European golf architects. The irrigated course is of medium difficulty and made interesting with natural barriers, many bunkers and artificially built water surfaces.

The resort is suitable for sporting as well as social tournaments with a rich accompanying programme.

Within the grounds of the golf course is a stylish restaurant with a terrace and spaces suitable for holding family or company events.



### OF INTEREST

Golf Resort Skalica is the first urban golf course in Slovakia. Everyone can play golf here; being a member is not a condition for playing a round.



### **GOLF RESORT SKALICA, a.s.**

Potočná 40/260, 909 01 Skalica

tel: +421 911 372 836

e-mail: [club@golfskalica.sk](mailto:club@golfskalica.sk)

web: [www.golfskalica.sk](http://www.golfskalica.sk)



## Education in Skalica



### CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

The university has a 7-year tradition and today it is attended by approximately 1,200 students. The school has available modern facilities, communications and information technologies, an academic library and laboratories.

Since May 2012 the Central European University has also had a workplace in the largest city of eastern Slovakia, in Košice.

Central European University

Kráľovská 386/11, 909 01 Skalica

tel: +421 34 696 52 15, +421 34 651 15 63

e-mail: info@sevs.sk, www.sevs.sk



### University of health care and social work of St. Elisabeth

Based in the spaces of the monastery of the Merciful Brothers, it offers a university education of the first and second degrees in the study areas of nursing, public health, social work and, from the academic year 2013/14,

also psychology. In health care fields it cooperates closely with the Faculty Hospital with Polyclinic (FNsP) Skalica, where students complete the practical part of their studies; practice in social studies is provided in social facilities of different types in the town and its surroundings.

Vysoká škola zdravotníctva a sociálnej práce sv. Alžbety n.o. Bratislava, Ústav Dr. Pavla Blahu

Potočná 58, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 6285165, www.vszspsi.sk



### František Vítázoslav Sasinek Gymnasium

Gymnázium F.V. Sasinka in Skalica began to write its history back in 1662. It is a general educational school offering a complete secondary school education. Study consists of either four years or eight years and ends with school leaving certificate exams. The primary mission

of the school is the preparation of students for university study.

František Vítázoslav Sasinek Gymnasium

Námestie slobody 3, 90901 Skalica

tel: +421 34 664 4286, fax +421 34 664 5727

e-mail: gym-adm@gym.skalice.sk

www.gymskalica.edu.sk, www.tvgym.sk



### Secondary health care school

At present, students here prepare themselves for health care professions: health assistants (daily and external form), masseur/masseuse (daily form) and ward sister/assistant (external form). The school has available well-equipped professional and classic

classrooms, a library, information-communication technologies, a gym, a school dormitory and a school dining room. Students complete professional practice in all health care and social facilities in Skalica, and an effort is made to also provide students with internships abroad.

Secondary health care school

Lichardova 1, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: 034 664 4401, www.szsskalica.sk



### Secondary vocational engineering school

The secondary vocational engineering school Skalica is a fully organised school which has been working in the Skalica district for 50 years now. The school is orientated on education and preparation of qualified professionals in engineering fields. Instruction runs in the study

areas of engineering, mechanical machining, machine programmers and welding machines and in instructional fields of machine repair and the tooling of metals. A priority of the school is 100% employment of school graduates.

pplk. Pljušťa 29, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 034 664 5274, www.sosskalica.edupage.sk



### Private secondary school VIA HUMANA

The private secondary school VIA HUMANA Skalica ranks among the first non-state schools in Slovakia, as it originated in 1992. At present it offers four-years of complete secondary professional education ending with a school leaving certificate exam. Complete services for stu-

dents are provided (a dormitory, school dining room, a language school, a centre for interesting activities) and continuous innovation for 20 years now has created a modern educational system.

Mallého 2, 909 01 Skalica, tel.: 034 668 57 76

e-mail: viahumana@viahumana.sk, www.viahumana.sk

## Skalica specialities

Skalica can be praised not only for its unique architectural structures and rich cultural life, but also its tasty specialities, which for a long time have only tasted properly when done here in Skalica. When a person says Skalica, everyone thinks about the sweet specialty the “Skalica trdelník”. The history of its production is dated from the 18th century and is associated with the Transylvanian cook of Count Gvadányi. The now independent ritual of production is an indication of the excellent taste and experience from flavouring. No Skalica wedding is complete without the unique “Skalica tall cake”. The skill of the pastry cook during the production of this speciality borders on the artistic. A light peppery aroma of ginger underlining the treacly taste characterises a speciality of unusual shape, the “Skalica gingerbread”, which perfectly complements gratification when drinking wine. Skalica, however, is not only a town of sweet treats. We also recommend trying the traditional town speciality – Šumajster (a bean and grain mix) or Fazolnica (bean soup). Lovers of good wine come here for their favourite wines, which here include the local Frankovka (Blaufränkisch) or the Skalica carbuncle.

**👉 THE FIRST PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL LABEL FOR A SLOVAK PRODUCT PROPERLY REGISTERED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION WAS THE “SKALICA TRDELNÍK”.**

Skalica protects the excellent name of the Skalica trdelník. In October 2007 the Skalica trdelník became the first Slovak food item to acquire the protected label of the European Union and Slovakia thus had, thanks to the Skalica trdelník, its first protected geographical label properly registered by the European Commission. The awarding of a protected label led to the defining of a geographic region, where the Skalica trdelník can be made. Only trdelník made within the Skalica district and the Senica districts, bordered by the Morava River, Teplica and Myjava and the border with Czech Republic, acquire the label of Skalica trdelník. By the end of 2004 a civic association for the Skalica trdelník had originated, whose main goal is the observing the traditions of the original production of this speciality over an open fire. During the demanding reconstruction of the historical complex of Franciscan buildings, space was adapted in one room of the monastery for the so-called black kitchen, in which at present operates the production of trdelník in the “old way”.

**👉 OUR TIP - A favourite festival is named after this speciality. Trdelofes!**  
During this event the record for baking a maxi-trdelník is broken.

**Skalická frankovka (Blaufränkisch)** – is a favourite variety which acquires its characteristic taste through the local microclimatic conditions. It is a typical variety in this wine region.

**Skalický rubín (Skalica carbuncle)** – a world-renowned wine from the Skalica wine region characterised by its colour, from where it takes its name. It is a mixture of varieties of Skalická frankovka, Svätovavrinecké (St. Laurent) and Modrý portugal (Blauer Portugieser) grapes.

**Skalický trdelník** – protected sweet speciality. It is made in a traditional way by reeling a light sour dough onto a wooden pin called a “trdlo” and baking it in radiant heat over a fire.



**Skalica tall cake** – a unique multi-layered jewel of local traditional confectionery. It is prepared specifically for wedding guests, but it is always a unique decoration at every celebratory event or festival. A favourite form of gift is also the splendid miniatures. [www.skalickatorta.sk](http://www.skalickatorta.sk)

**Skalické ginger cookies** – otherwise known as “dumbierniky” (ginger-snaps), these are sweet cookies with a peppery flavour of ginger baked in different shapes. They are suitable especially with red wine.

**Šumajster** – meatless dish, a mix of grains and beans sprinkled with pork cracklings and onion.

**Fazolnica** – a traditional local bean soup characteristic for this region.



## Skalický trdelník

When a person says Skalica, aside from wines, many people certainly think immediately of a word which they will not find in a regular Slovak dictionary, but which at the same time is generally very well-known – trdelník. Those who know it know what is being spoken about and for those to whom the word says nothing, we offer that this is a sweet speciality from dough with walnuts, whose production has a long tradition. By the end of the 18th century a Hungarian general settled into retirement in Skalica: philosopher and poet Count József Gvadányi, who lived in Skalica in 1783 - 1801. It was he who accepted into his service a cook from Transylvania. Oral tradition states that it was this cook who brought the recipe for trdelník to Skalica. Skalica trdelník is made in the town by the original method, on an open flame, according to a traditional recipe. The dough is reeled on a wooden rolling pin or “trdlo” and is baked by rotating over a fire.



### OF INTEREST

Skalica trdelník is today made by the traditional method in the black kitchen of the Franciscan monastery, where you have the opportunity to see its production and at the same time you can taste it or buy it.

Skalica trdelník tastes very good with red wine.

### RECIPE FOR SKALICA TRDELNÍK

What we need to make Skalica trdelník:

1 kg of wheat flour, 5-8 eggs, yeast, milk, crystallised sugar, salt, nutmeg, rum, lemon, finely chopped walnuts (or almonds, or apricot pits), pork fat, vegetable oil, vanilla sugar, powdered sugar

Procedure:

From the yeast, milk and crystallised sugar prepare a barm, mix it with the flour and add the crystallised sugar, 8 egg yolks, 4 egg whites, salt, rum, lemon and ground nutmeg. Mix everything together and prepare a light dough, which is left at room temperature for about 30 minutes. The soured dough is divided into loaves of about 250g - 500g. From the loaves a rope of on average 5-8 cm wide and about 1 m long is rolled out. Such a prepared rope is left to sour for another 15 minutes. Subsequently, it is turned on a greased wooden rolling pin or “trdlo” (most are from pear wood cut into a rolling pin) into the shape of a cylinder and placed on a holder. The reeled in rope is brushed with whipped egg whites, sprinkled with the mix of chopped nuts and baked in strong heat from a prepared embers or radiant heat, where it is continuously rotated and occasionally basted until baked to a golden brown in 15 minutes. The baked trdelník is left to cool, moderately patted from the wooden pin, and placed on a paper and deflated. The trdelník is sprinkled with powdered sugar mixed with vanilla sugar.



Viticulture in Skalica began to develop after the elevation of the town to a free royal town. The line of vineyards stretches along the eastern edge of the town. Skalica viticulture is celebrated primarily for red wine with a strong aroma, with a course but at the same dainty taste and an immutable colour which gives it the name – the carbuncle. The lands bear centuries-old historic names – Staré hory, Kraví hory, Žebráky, Darmovise... Each area was named according to a legend, to which it is linked. The oldest names are from the end of the 16th century. The town had its own vineyards and cultivated them in its own way; eventually there was a taproom at the town hall, where the town's wine was sold. The town devoted exceptional attention to its viticulture. The wine-growers had their own association – the Brotherhood of St. Urban (patron of wine-growers).



### OF INTEREST

Viticulture in Skalica began to develop in the mid-15th century. Among the most reported Skalica wines were the Skalica frankovka (Blaufränkisch) and the Skalicý rubín (Skalica carbuncle). Skalica vineyards are typified by the tiny architectural units called “huts”. The huts were places where tools were kept, grapes processed, wine stored, people slept, but often, and still today, where people met and “koštovali” (tasted) the wine. In honour of the patron of wine-growers, a small statue of St. Urban stands on the edge of the town.

### Svätý Urban

Svätý Urban, patron of wine-growers and innkeepers (and Pope from 222 - 230), was the 17th Pope. According to the Book of Popes Urban was a Roman, the son of Poncián. The historian Eusebius mentions him in his history, similarly as a Liberian catalogue from the 4th century, but little is known about his life. Catholic tradition states that he brought a great many pagans to the Christian church, among whom were Valerian, husband of St. Cecilia, and his brother Tiburtius, and at the same time it says that he died a martyr's death.

### Vineyard huts around Skalica

Skalica's vineyards spread over the slopes of the foothills of the White Carpathian Mountains to the south and south-east of Skalica. The landscape image is shaped the narrow wavy zones of vineyards planted on the slope with characteristically situated vineyard cottages (further



referred to as huts). The vineyard huts and cellars around Skalica belong to a thus far little noticed, but most interesting type of folk architecture, created in close association with the agricultural activities of man. In the lower part, closest situated to the town, the vineyard huts create almost continuous street of buildings, which on the slopes transitions into a freer composition. The steepness is used for the building of wine cellars which create the characteristic ridge in the space behind the hut. The image of the country around Skalica with hills covered by vineyards and small brick buildings is exceptionally appealing. The majority of cellars are built together with an arch of broken stone and fired or unfired brick is also used often in combination with several building materials. Several types of huts are distinguished: independent wine cellars or huts broadly assigned to communications. A basement is almost always accessible through the entry hall with a single-arm staircase, divided by an independent opening in which wooden panelling is placed.

### Skalica wine in the world

One Skalica wine has built up an excellent reputation – Skalická frankovka (Blaufränkisch), which is known for its quality and enjoys success today. And this is not merely self-praise. Proof lies in the book of a certain well-known French wine expert, who maps all of the important wine-growing areas in the world. From Slovakia he mentions three regions, one of which is Skalica.

### Wine-growing traditions of the town

The tradition of cultivating wine grapes around Skalica is an old one. Several archival documents associated with the settling of disputes between Skalica residents and lord of the Žerotín estate testify to the expansion of wine-growing around Skalica in the 16th century or in association with the settling and assigning of lands to migrants for the planting of vineyards. Each house in the 16th century had its own land, vineyard and meadows. Wine-growers in Skalica established on the model of the crafting guilds the Brotherhood of St. Urban. Disputes between them were resolved by the so-called vineyard (wine) law. In connection with disputes between wine-growers the first written records about the existence of vineyard huts are discovered, in the year 1616, for example, as a fight in a hut, or from 1641 a preserved record about the theft of containers from huts in Skalica vineyards.



*Blahovská hut designed by arch. Dušan Jurkovič.*

### Viticulture as an important source of revenues

A tax record from 1720 testifies to the importance of viticulture as a source of revenue in the 18th century. The tradition of viticulture in Skalica is still preserved today. It marked not only the shape of the landscape around the town, but also the character of its town buildings with the fact that it influenced the disposition of burgher's houses and formulated a specific house of the viticulture type.



## Accommodation in Skalica



### Hotel sv. Michal \*\*\*

Potočná 40, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 696 0111  
info@hotelsvmichal.sk, www.hotelsvmichal.sk

A luxury 3-star hotel in the town centre, relaxation centre, restaurant, bar, payment cards accepted.



### Hotel Tatran

Námestie slobody 98, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 4491  
recepacia@hoteltatran.sk  
www.hoteltatran.sk, www.hoteltatran.webnode.sk

A 1-star hotel in the centre of town, restaurant, cafe bar, 3 different large salons for celebratory events, car park.



### Hotel PATRIOT \*\*\*\*

Tehelňa 40, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 6600 413  
info@patriothotel.sk, www.patriothotel.sk

A hotel with a complex of meeting, accommodation, dining, manager-entrepreneur and rehabilitation services.



### Pension under the Rotunda

Potočná 2, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 904 360 999  
rotunda@didaktik.sk

Pension in the centre of town, restaurant, parking.



### Pension on Potočná Street

Potočná 83, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 690 6107  
penzionnapotocnej@mail.t-com.sk  
www.penzionnapotocnej.sk

A pension in a quiet part of Skalica's town centre. Near the pension is a car park. Payment cards accepted.



### Penzión\* Club

pplk. Pljušťa 2158/2, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 911 332 418  
rezervacia@penzionskalica.sk  
www.penzionskalica.sk

Pension in the centre of town, coffeehouse, breakfast, car park.



### Accommodation on Kráľovská Street

Kráľovská 14, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 902 842 251

Accommodation in the spaces of four attic apartments and one ground-floor apartment in a reconstructed house in the centre of Skalica, parking in the courtyard.



### Private accommodation - Mrs. Lukášová

Bernolákova 41, 909 01 Skalica  
tel. +421 904 572 041, +421 903 110 743



### Private accommodation - Fišerová, Anna

Sasinkova 18, 909 01 Skalica  
Ubytovanie v centre mesta, parkovanie.



### Accommodation at the Secondary Health School

Lichardova 1, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 4401, +421 34 664 4597



### The Vineyard House at St. Urban

Lokalita Propaste (in the direction of the golf course)  
tel: +421 904 673 159  
info@ingenio.sk

Stylish apartments, terrace, car park, wine cellar.



### Vineyard cottage Rosa

Hliniky, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 948 386 515  
vinohradnickydomcekrosa@gmail.com  
www.vinohradnickydomcekrosa.eu

Accommodation in private in a vineyard cottage, covered terrace, parking in the yard.

## Accommodation facilities in Zlatnícka dolina



### Chata AMOR

tel.: +421 34 664 6826

[www.chataamor.sk](http://www.chataamor.sk)

Ponuka: bar, reštaurácia, ihrisko, parkovisko, grilovanie



### Ubytovanie v areáli kúpaliska

tel. +421 34 664 68 33, 664 83 36

[smm@smmskalica.sk](mailto:smm@smmskalica.sk), [www.smm.skalica.sk](http://www.smm.skalica.sk)

Ponuka: parkovisko, bazény, tobogány, športoviská



### RZ Skaličan

tel.: +421 34 664 6836

[skalican@skalican.com](mailto:skalican@skalican.com), [www.skalican.com](http://www.skalican.com)

Ponuka: bar, reštaurácia, grilovanie, tenis, parkovisko



### Koliba

tel.: +421 34 664 4035

Ponuka: reštaurácia, parkovisko



### Horská chata ROJANA

tel: +421 902 715 815

[www.chatarojana.szm.com](http://www.chatarojana.szm.com)

Ponuka: ohnisko pri chate, parkovisko



### Apartmánový dom Brooklyn

Zlatnícka dolina 7251

tel.: +421 905 726 240



## SHOPPING



### **ZOC MAX Skalica**

Mallého 55, 909 01 Skalica, skalica@zocmax.sk

Opening hours: Mon - Sun 09:00 - 21:00

Cafe and restaurant.

Opening hours: Mon - Sun 09:00 - 21:00

Complete possibility for shopping under one roof in combination with services.

### **Hymermarket Tesco**

Mallého 55, 909 01 Skalica

Opening hours: Mon - Sun 06:00 - 22:00

### **Lidl**

Školská ulica, 909 01 Skalica

Opening hours: Mon - Sat 07:00 - 20:00, Sun: 08:00 - 18:00

### **Billa**

Štefánikova ulica, 909 01 Skalica

Opening hours: Mon - Sat 07:00 - 20:00, Sun: 08:00 - 17:00

### **Elektrodom NAY**

Mallého ulica, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 697 21 15

Opening hours: Mon - Sun 09:00 - 20:00

Services: electrical appliances, household needs

### **Electrodom Euronics**

pplk Pľušta, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 664 90 04

Opening hours: Mon - Fri 08:00 - 17:00, Sat 09:00 - 12:00

Services: electrical appliances, household needs, lights, garden needs.

### **Decodom**

Mallého ulica, 909 01 Skalica

Opening hours: Mon - Sun 09:00 - 20:00

Services: furniture, housing accessories.

### **Nábytok NOVA - centrum moderného bývania (NOVA furniture – a centre for modern living)**

Pivovarská ulica, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 628 51 61

Opening hours: Mon - Fri 8:30 - 17:00, Sat 8:30 - 11:30

## RESTAURANTS, COFFEEHOUSES, BARS



### **Reštaurácia sv. Michal**

Potočná 40/260, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 69 60 114

### **RESTAURANT HOLE IN ONE**

Golf Resort Skalica, Lokalita Štvrte v jazernom poli, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 698 39 00

### **Reštaurácia Tatran**

Námestie slobody 98, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 664 44 91

### **Reštaurácia Hotela Patriot**

Tehelňa 40, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 697 7777

### **Budvarka**

Potočná ulica, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 908 790 641

Restaurant with bar, delivery service.

### **Restaurant Clouseau**

Námestie slobody 12, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 911 947 070

Restaurant with terrace, lunch delivery.

### **Ledovňa**

Pod sklepami 2715/1, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 948 455 778, +421 949 705 078

Stylish medieval restaurant.

### **Pizzeria da Giovanni**

Mazúrova 15, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 664 45 03

Pizzeria with bar and terrace, delivery service, payment cards accepted.

### **PIZZA - Restaurant Pacchia**

ZOC MAX, Mallého ulica 55, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 948 815 202, [www.pizzamax.sk](http://www.pizzamax.sk)

Opening hours: Mon - Sun: 09:00 - 22:00

Pizzeria with terrace, air-conditioned, children's corner, delivery service, E-shop, payment cards and dining tickets accepted.

### **Pizzeria Giuseppe**

Škarniclovská 14, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 918 190 018, +421 910 309 311

Pizzeria, delivery service.

**Reštaurácia u Záhrady**

Gorkého 1A, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 944 588 726, 915 890 047, 34 664 83 16, restauracia@zoznam.sk  
Restaurant with terrace.

**Reštaurácia JANA Pod rotundou**

Potočná č. 2, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 66 44 111  
e-mail: restauracijana@centrum.sk  
Restaurant with outdoor terrace.

**Reštaurácia u Viktora**

Horská ulica 8, 909 01 Skalica

**Reštaurácia ALLA CUISINE**

Jednoradová 38, 909 01 Skalica

**Cafe park**

Potočná 108, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 948 404 010, www.ncpark.sk

**Café sv. Michal**

Mallého 55 (ZOC MAX), 909 01 Skalica

**Café Celio**

Sasinkova 11, 909 01 Skalica

**Kaviareň pod lampou**

Potočná ulica, 909 01 Skalica

**Cinema Caffé**

Mallého ulica (ZOC MAX), 909 01 Skalica

**Gallery Caffé**

Mallého ulica (ZOC MAX), 909 01 Skalica

**Business Coffee**

Lichardova 18, 909 01 Skalica

**STUDIOSUS PUB**

Štefánikova 16, 909 01 Skalica  
Opening hours: Mon - Thu, Sun: 11:00 - 24:00, Fri – Sat: 11:00 - 02:00

**MEXICO PUB**

pplk. Pljušta 688, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 83 26

**Domestica**

Kráľovská 307, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 42 67  
Cocktail bar.

**Music Bar Hotr**

Potočná ulica 27, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 910 423 575

Music bar with terrace, restaurant, gaming room and billiards, self-service.

**Bar-bar**

Pod hájkom 2476/41, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 92 86, bar-bar@bar-bar.sk, www.bar-bar.sk  
Cocktail bar with award-winning interior for architecture (CE-ZA-AR 2006).

**Bowling centrum**

Vajanského 1, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: + 421 905 494 896  
Bowling bar with restaurant.

**Roxy point**

Clementisova ul., 909 01 Skalica

**Astoria Bar**

Potočná 54, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 83 65

**Bistro Kotva**

Skalica harbour at the Bata canal  
tel.: +421 908 776 127

Bistro with terrace. Open: 1 May - 28 October  
Mon - Fri: 12:00 - 20:00, Sat - Sun: 10:00 - 20:00

**Občerstvenie „U kapra“**

Rybničky 2230, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 905 402 874

Seasonal refreshments (April - September).

 **WINE BARS****Vínotéka u františkánov (Wine cellar at the Franciscans)**

Kráľovská ulica, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 91 36

Wide offer of regional wines, snacks and baking of the original trdelník.

**VÍNO - MASARYK, s. r. o.**

Sasinkova 2333/18A, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 69 60, +421 903 729 416  
vino-masaryk@vino-masaryk.sk

Shop open on Sasinkova ul.:  
Mon - Fri: 7:00 - 16:00, Sat: 8:30 - 11:30

Wide offer of regional wines, tastings.

**Vínos Espanol de Slovakia**

Potočná 97, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 908 732 483

Distribution and sales of Spanish wines.

**Vínotéka Royal**

Korezskova 1, 909 01 Skalica  
tel.: +421 34 664 7396

### Galéria vín

Potočná 50, 909 01 Skalica

### Vínotéka o Pagiho

Lichardova ulica 22, 909 901 Skalica

tel.: +421 903 277 366

### Vináreň pri Hájku

Tehelňa 39, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 664 93 55

### Vinohradnícky dom u Studánky

Propaste 5659, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 903 980 413

## SWEET SHOPS

### Cukráreň Marco Salvatori

Námestie slobody 12, 909 01 Skalica

Sweetshop with terrace in the town centre.

### Cukráreň Šagát

Škarniclovská 4, 909 01 Skalica

tel.: +421 34 664 44 42

## PHARMACIES

### Nemocničná lekáreň NsP

Koreszkova 7, 909 01 Skalica, tel.: +421 34 664 49 51

### Lekáreň Kráľovská

Kráľovská 1, 909 01 Skalica, tel.: +421 34 664 40 19

### Lekáreň Zdravie

Štefánikova 959, 909 01 Skalica, tel.: +421 34 660 12 44

### Lekáreň U milosrdných bratov

Potočná 58, 909 01 Skalica, tel.: +421 34 664 51 27

### Lekáreň Na Potočnej

Potočná 43, Skalica, tel.: +421 34 664 44 09

### Lekáreň Pri Srdiečku

pplk. Plušta 2, 909 01 Skalica

### Lekáreň sv. Michala

Ružová 71/1, Skalica, tel.: +421 34 622 87 82

### Lekáreň Pod Hájkom

Pod Hájkom 2007/38, Skalica, tel.: +421 34 664 51 19

### Lekáreň Dr. Max

Mallého ulica 53 (Tesco Hypermarket), Skalica, tel.: +421 918 830 164

## PETROL STATIONS

**Slovnaft**, Mallého ulica, Skalica

**OIL JPM**, Hodonínska ulica, Skalica

**Benzinol**, Nádražná 35, Skalica

## BANKS & CASH POINT MACHINES

**VÚB**: Potočná ulica 20, tel.: +421 34 664 45 07

bankomaty: Mazúrova ul., Mallého ul. (ZOC MAX), Potočná ul., Dr. Schaefflera

**Slovenská sporiteľna**: Námestie slobody 24, tel.: +421 34 664 43 18

bankomaty: Námestie slobody, Mallého ul. (ZOC MAX), pplk. Pljušta

**ČSOB**: Námestie slobody 21, tel.: +421 34 690 66 12

bankomaty: Námestie slobody, Mallého ul. (ZOC MAX), Štefánikova ul.

**Prima banka**: Kráľovská 2, tel.: +421 34 664 62 91

bankomaty: Kráľovská ulica, Mallého ul. (ZOC MAX)

**UniCredit Bank**: Škarniclovská ulica 1, tel.: +421 34 690 61 22

bankomaty: Škarniclovská ul., Mallého ul. (ZOC MAX)

**Tatra banka**: Námestie slobody 98

bankomaty: Námestie slobody, Mallého ul. (ZOC MAX)

**Poštová banka**: Potočná 20, tel.: +421 34 6906 580

bankomaty: Potočná ulica, Mallého ul. (ZOC MAX)

**Raiffeisen Banka**: Štefánikova ulica 5

Raiffeisen banka využíva bankomatovú sieť Tatra banky.

## ÚRADY

### Mestský úrad (Town office)

Námestie slobody 10, tel.: +421 34 690 3105

### Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny (Office of work, social affairs and family)

Gorkého ulica 2, tel.: +421 34 664 82 72

### Daňový úrad (Tax office)

Mallého ulica 56, tel.: +421 34 697 6430

### Colný úrad (Customs office)

Mallého ulica 56, tel.: +421 34 664 58 47, +421 34 664 41 85

### Okresný súd (District court)

Námestie slobody 15, tel.: +421 34 65 85 211

### **Okresné riaditeľstvo policajného zboru (District police force)**

Nádražná 975, tel.: +421 961 151 111

### **Katastrálny úrad (Land registry office)**

Námestie slobody 15, tel.: +421 34 281 9229

### **Katastrálny úrad v Trnave – Správa katastra Skalica (Land registry in Trnava – Administration for Skalica)**

Štátny archív v Bratislave, pobočka Skalica, Kráľovská 16, tel.: +421 34 66 00 524

### **Obvodný úrad životného prostredia (District environmental office)**

Námestie slobody 15, tel.: +421 34 664 82 62

## NOTES



## TRANSPORT STATIONS



Bus station SKAND, tel.: +421 34 664 61 15

Railway station, tel.: +421 34 664 43 40

## MHD (town mass transit)



Since 1 March 2009 the town has had a mass transit system, whose lines are marked by a yellow colour on the maps (pg. 2 - 3). A small-capacity bus operates in the streets in half-hour intervals, with the exception of 10:00 hrs and 18:30 hrs.

## PUBLIC SERVICES



Pošta: Potočná ulica, tel.: +421 34 664 51 67 + pobočka v ZOC MAX

Fakuktná nemocnica s poliklinikou: Korezskova ulica, tel.: +421 34 696 91 11

Hasiči: Strážnická ulica - 150

Polícia: Mestská polícia - Štefánikova ulica, tel.: +421 34 664 42 20

Štátna polícia - Strážnická ulica, tel.: +421 34 664 43 33

SKAL & CO, spol. s r.o., Dr. Valacha 20, tel.: +421 34 664 45 19

VEPOS-SKALICA, s.r.o., Rybníčná 2040/1, tel.: +421 34 664 43 54

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS



112 – First aid

150 – Emergency medical help

155 – Fire and safety brigade

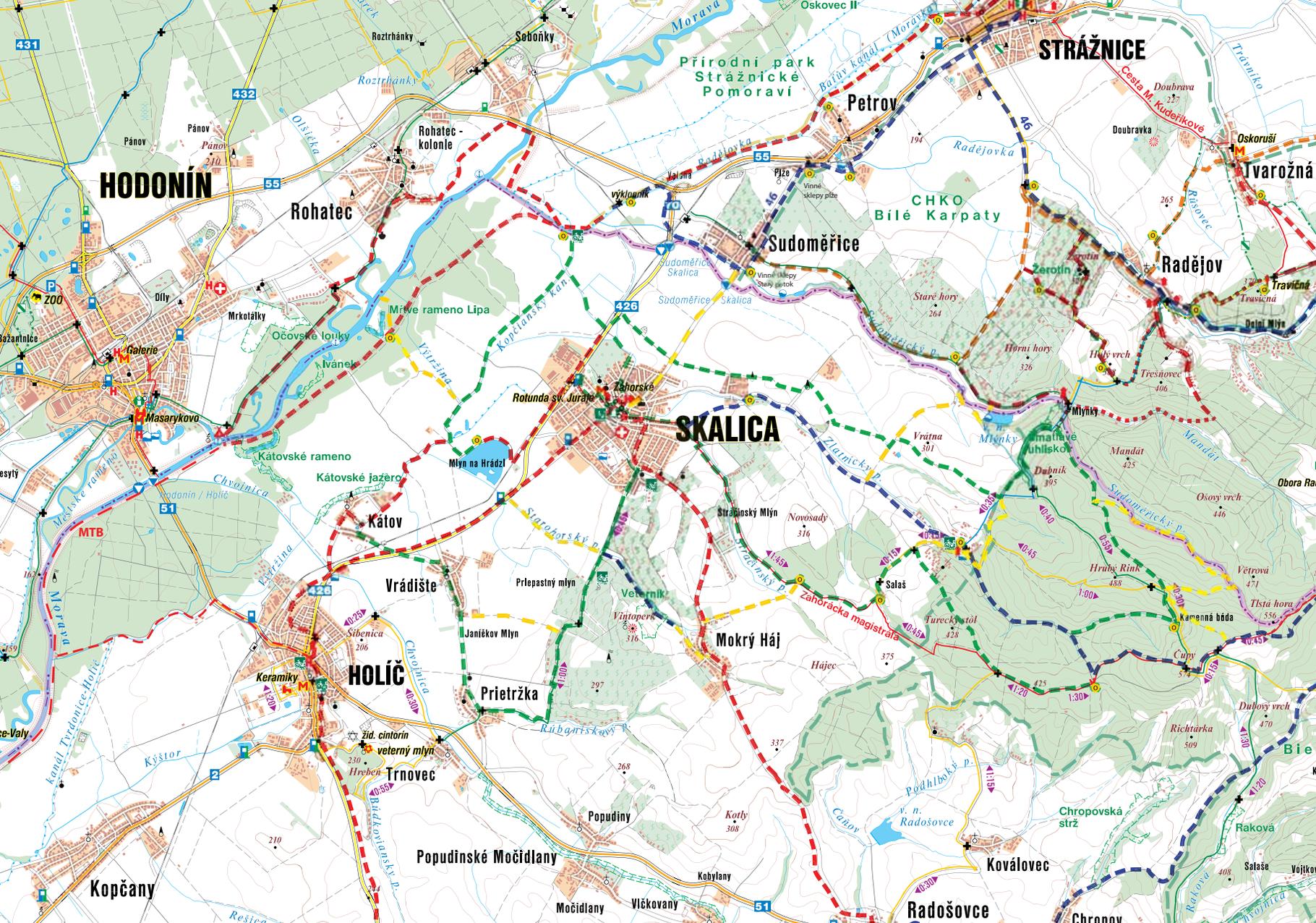
158 – Police

159 – Town police



**A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE TOWN OF SKALICA  
AND ITS SURROUNDINGS**

- Published by: Mesto Skalica  
Oddelenie strategického rozvoja a marketingu
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- Graphic design: Ateliér EDO s.r.o., Skalica, [www.timko.sk](http://www.timko.sk)



	značená 4cykloregio cyklotrasa		turistický časový údaj (medzi susednými TIM-ami)		kaštieľ prístupný verejnosti		parkovisko, Čerpacia stanica LPG		paragliding, učelové letisko, letisko		diaľnica, viacprúdová cesta		lyžiarsky vleč		sad, vinohrad		Kobylna 583		vrstvenice po 20m, výšková kóta
	značená 4cykloregio cyklotrasa nároč. terén		informácie		zrúcanina so spravidlom		zdravotníctvo		ZOO, vodné športy		cesta I., II., III. triedy		hraničný prechod turistický, so zvlášť. prepisami		cintorín, les, kosodrevina		jaskyňa so spravidlom, priepasť		Chrnojmica
	ostatné cyklotrasy		kláštor prístupný verejnosti		významné hradisko, hradisko, archeolog. nálezisko		miesto diaľkeho rozhľadňa		horárňe, mlyn, sachta, štôlna		spevnená cesta, cesta, priesek		hranica CHKO		zastavaná plocha, priemyselné územie		skálne útvary		
	značená turistická trasa		hrad prístupný verejnosti		múzeum technická pamiatka		penzión/hotela, autokemp		vežová stavba, vysielací/rozdovacia, veterný rotor, ťažobný vrt		železnica, stanica, vysokorychl. železnica		chránené územie		vojenský priestor, budovy				
	odpočívadlo		zámok prístupný verejnosti		židovská pamiatka ľudová architektúra zaujímavosť		prírodné kúpalisko krytý bazén		pomník, kaplnka, kostol		zrušená želez. trat, plot		aleja/stromoradie, pamätný strom		prameň, prístavisko				

