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MODRA

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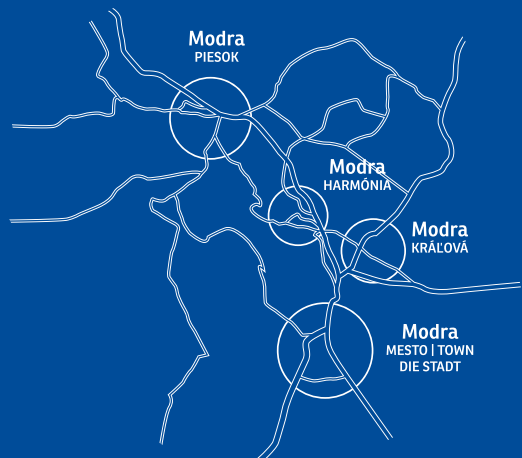
town~ guide

This small, picturesque wine-growing town and its rich history will both delight and surprise visitors. Walk in the footsteps of Ľudovít Štúr, codifier of the modern Slovak language, and his contemporaries, marvel at the skill exhibited by master craftsmen in ceramics and taste fine wines made on the slopes of the Little Carpathian Mountains.





Modra has always benefited from its favorable location, on one side surrounded by the Little Carpathians and on the other by the descending Danubian Hills. Specific natural and climatic conditions allow forest vegetation to flourish in Modra's mountainous areas while lower elevations are covered with fertile vineyards. The city lies in the southwestern corner of Slovakia, approximately 25 kilometers from Bratislava, the capital. In terms of territorial administration, Modra is located in the Bratislava Self-governing Region and is historically linked to the neighboring towns of Pezinok and Svätý Jur.



Town History

Evidence of its ancient history has been seen in several archaeological finds, with the oldest dating back to the Neolithic Period, while permanent settlement started to appear in the 9th century. In Latin, the town was called **Modorinum**, while in German it is **Moder** and **Modern**, in Hungarian **Modor** and in Slovak **Modra**. The meaning behind the names remains unknown to this day, although the opinion of German linguists that they are derived from the German word **moder**, or **muddy** in English, seems to be acceptable.

In the 14th century, Modra fell under the ownership of Hungary's queens and in 1607 was declared a free royal town to be ruled by a treasurer, a Hungarian official responsible for the collection and administration of the crown's revenues. The town population had always been multiethnic and tolerant, with Czechs, Hungarians, Croats, Serbs and Jews living side by side with the majority Slovaks and Germans.

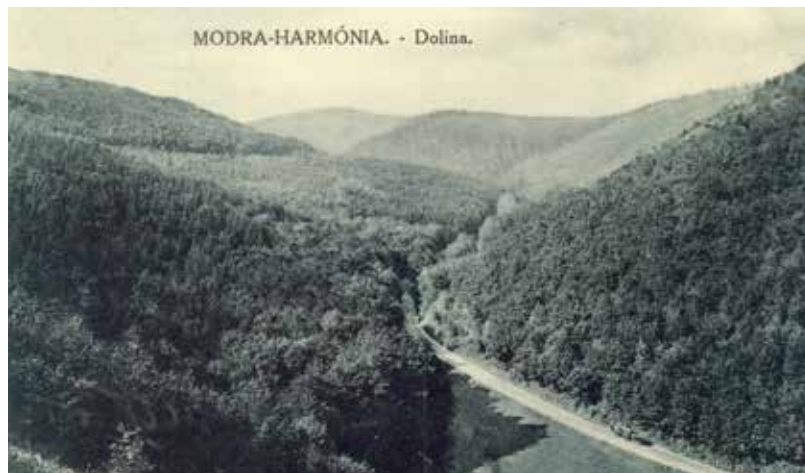
In its heyday, it was among the most important cities in Hungary and went through both Late Renaissance construction and urban redevelopment. The councilmen of those times lived in the Altstadt, or Old City, in the neighborhood of today's main square, now named after **Ludovít Štúr**. The city fortifications, with its towers and gates, were constructed in 1610-47. The same builders also constructed the town hall and city

tower, which is today the steeple of St. Stephen's Church. Active commercial and religious contacts were kept by the townspeople with nearby Vienna, as well as with several Austrian, Czech, Polish and Silesian cities.

Significant figures who lived and worked in Modra have become essentially woven into the national history of Slovakia and Slovaks, especially personalities such as **Ludovít Štúr** and **Bishop Samuel Zoch**, whose names are known well beyond the borders of the region.



Modra's religious history is quite remarkable. The first written mention of the Catholic parish dates from 1330. Starting in 1736 and with short interruptions until 1934, it was the seat of a Lutheran bishopric.



The natural wealth found in the forests of the Little Carpathian Mountains helped fill the city's treasury and had an impact on how craftwork developed. Part of Modra's forests were reserved between 1569 and 1773 solely for use by the Kings of Hungary, where sturdy oaks were felled to build the ships in the Hungarian royal fleet.



Upper Gate



Church of St. Stephen the King



Cemetery with St. John the Baptist Church



View of Ludovít Štúr Square

Historical zone and witnesses to days of yore

The urban pattern found in Modra's historic center uniquely documents the rebirth of what had been a rural wine-growing town into a modern city. The most important aspect of the original burgher houses that belonged to the town's winemakers are the wine cellars, where high-quality Modra wine was produced and stored. A peculiar feature of these houses is that they adjoined gardens, while behind them were the vineyards. The people living on the main square had to possibility to enter from their homes directly into the natural environment of gardens and vineyards.

The glorious times when Modra was a royal city and the significant events of Slovak history are evident in numerous historical monuments. You also have the opportunity to view them in the company of an experienced guide by visiting www.modra.sk.

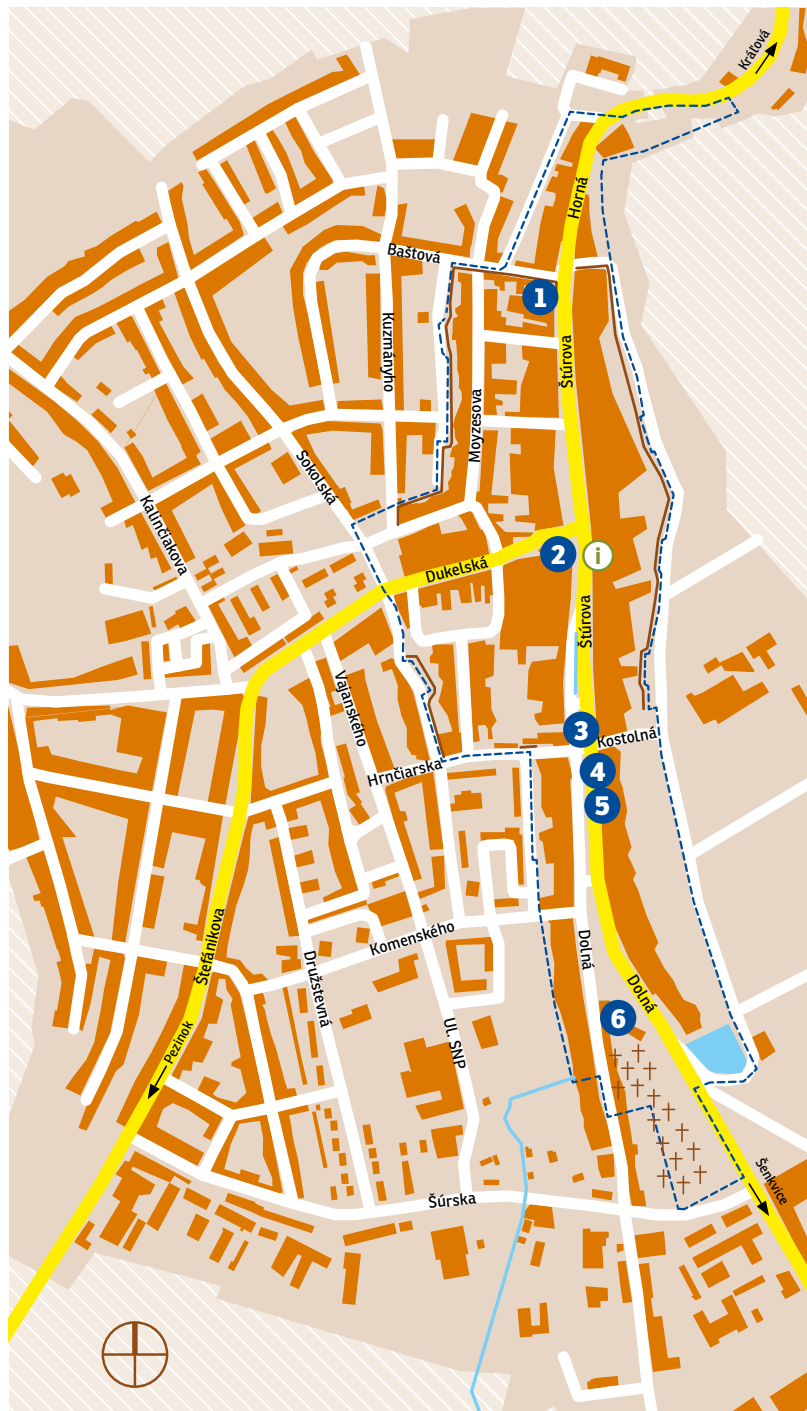
Upper Gate

The only preserved original town gate was built in 1610-18 and is the symbol of the city. As part of the town's fortifications, it protected the city and allowed entry therein. The arched passage through the ground floor was protected

by a moat, drawbridge and embrasure. The front wall is fitted with a small relief of Modra's coat-of-arms embedded along with an inscription in Latin from Psalm 127: "Unless the Lord watches over the city, the watchmen stand guard in vain."

Church of St. Stephen the King and City Tower

This historical three-nave structure constructed in 1873 – 76 became the Roman Catholic parish church when the original St. John the Baptist Parish Church happened to find itself behind the town walls after they were constructed. The church's origin is related to two older buildings, namely the Gothic St. Barbara's Church built in the 14th century by German colonists and the original 1634 city tower that had stood in front of it near the town hall. When the small church could no longer seat the entire congregation, it was first expanded and then eventually demolished. On the space subsequently vacated, the city tower was incorporated into the newly-constructed St. Stephen's Church as its steeple.



- 1 Upper gate
- 2 St. Stephen The King Church
- 3 Our Lady of the snows Chapel
- 4 German Lutheran Church
- 5 Slovak Lutheran Church
- 6 St. John the baptist Church

- ++ cemetery
 --- historic zone
 — well-preserved original fortification
 — stream
 i information



Chapel of Our Lady of the Snows

The Baroque rotunda dates from 1760. The floorplan and spatial design are representative of a type of baptistery. It was situated next to the no longer existing Lower Gate and is located near today's Catholic rectory, which was used for baptisms.

German Lutheran Church

The church serving Modra's former German Lutheran congregation had two predecessors, both of which were destroyed by fires. The current church was constructed in 1833 – 35 and its Neo-Classical façade dates from the 19th century.

Slovak Lutheran Church

The church serving Modra's Slovak Lutheran congregation was likewise erected on the site of an older church, in this case a wooden articular building constructed in 1715. The rebuilding of the current Neo-Romanesque church took place in 1834 and it was renovated in 1921.

St. John the Baptist Church and Cemetery

Modra's oldest religious monument stood in the Altstadt, the old center. The origins of the church date back to the end of the 13th century. Recent

comprehensive research of the monument confirmed that it had been rebuilt and modified several times and also verified the existence of a former tower and ossuary. The most valuable discovery made is parts of Early Gothic wall paintings. The interior of the church is dominated by Baroque decorations and fittings. During the 16th and 17th centuries it was used by Modra's Lutherans. The adjacent cemetery is as old as the church. In the 16th century it was forti-





The life of Modra's great patriot Ľudovít Štúr is commemorated in a museum with a memorial room at Emresz House and at Schnell House where he lived.



Emresz House



Ľudovít Štúr Memorial Room

fied with a wall festooned with towers that in times of danger provided residents with protection. The cemetery is now listed as one of Slovakia's national cemeteries due to it being the final resting place of several important figures in Slovak national history.

Visiting these other interesting places will draw you closer to the city's history and life in it:

Statue of Ľudovít Štúr

This work created by academic sculptor Miroslav Motoška consists of a set of Carrara marble sculptures. The dominating figure of Ľudovít Štúr symbolizes his leading position in the Slovak national movement of the 19th century. The side sculpture to the left portrays the allegorical figures of Slovak volunteers in the 1848-49 revolution. The statues to the right are Štúr's closest allies Jozef Miloslav Hurban, Michal Miloslav Hodža and Ján Francisci-Rimavský.

Town Hall

When Modra was still subservient, town leaders would meet together mainly in the homes of its incumbent lord mayors. But its elevation to the status of a free royal city meant Modra's residents had to build a town hall to represent it. The

basement includes original extensive cellars to store the wine the townspeople supplied in lieu of paying mandatory city taxes. The town hall complex has been rebuilt nine times, with the most radical changes made in 1830 – 37 and in the 1960s and 1970s.

Homes of Burghers and Winemakers

These houses comprise the most numerous and representative group of architectural monuments in the city. The oldest walled winemaker houses ran lengthwise, had three rooms and were constructed on narrow medieval plots of land with the narrower sides and gables facing the street. The adjacent courtyards had the buildings (and cellars) where they plied their trade, producing and storing wine, and could engage in any additional crafts.

City Walls

The city's fortification system was built in 1610-46 and is one of the best preserved in Slovakia. The walls have the nature of Renaissance bastion fortifications with embankments. The walls run 2,300 meters, or 70% of the original length. The city was fortified when Modra was raised to the status of a royal town by Rudolph II, Emperor and King of Hungary. For



Preserved fortification with tower

two centuries it was part of Hungary's defense system against the Ottoman Turks.

Construction of the walls began with the already existing urban pattern, which caused the fortification lines to be irregular. Entrances into the city from three directions were protected by gates built before 1621: the Lower Gate, the Pezinok Gate and the still standing Upper Gate.

Manor

The original manor mill built at the end of the 16th century was reconstructed in the early 20th century as a ceremonial country residence by Arthur Polzer, a knight who served as Chancellor under Habsburg Emperor Karl I. The result was a smaller pseudo Renaissance manor house that was used as a summer hunting lodge and had an extensive ornamental garden. Today the building houses the Little Carpathian Cultural Center, where events along the Little Carpathian Mountains Wine Route are organized.

The **Old Lutheran Rectory** is linked to the work of Karol Štúr and was visited several times by Ľudovít Štúr.



The circular Red Tower houses the Gallery of Ignác Bizmayer, the national artist.



Detail of the manor courtyard



Lutheran Gymnasium building



Modra's schools were among the oldest in Hungary, with the first written record dating back to 1501. The Lutheran Gymnasium enjoyed an excellent reputation both locally and internationally. Today the Winemaking and Fruit Growing Secondary School (Stredná vinársko-ovocinárska škola) and the Pedagogical and Cultural Academy operate within the city.

New Lutheran Rectory

As pastor and later bishop here, Samuel Zoch drafted the basic text of the Martin Declaration, where Slovaks expressed their consent to the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic. After Czechoslovakia was established and Zoch was elected Bratislava's first district administrator of Slovak descent, he governed the district from this rectory.

Lutheran Gymnasium

Its origins date back to 1610 and its professional faculty has included many excellent educators. In March 1674, the school disappeared as a consequence of repression during the Counter-Reformation, but was revived eight years later. In 1839, Eudovít Štúr's older brother Karol became the school's rector, followed by author Ján Kalinčiak.

Orphanage

Founded by Lutheran pastor Pavol Zoch in 1905, after his death Samuel Zoch took over its management. In 1913, a

new orphanage building was erected from a design produced by Dušan Jurkovič, with further construction taking place in 1938. Wards receive an education and assistance in finding their way to success in life. Jewish children were hidden here during the Second World War by Július Dérer, the pastor running the orphanage who was later honored by the State of Israel as Righteous among the Nations.

Štúr Memorials

Eudovít Štúr's relationship with Modra lasted two decades, becoming the most intensive starting in 1851 when he moved to Modra after his brother's death to help his sister-in-law rear her seven orphaned children. Štúr died in Modra on January 12, 1856 as a result of an injury suffered in a hunting accident. Walking in his footsteps will take you to his gravestone in the local cemetery and the old Lutheran Rectory, as well as to Holombecká dolina, Veštík Lodge in Harmónia and to Zámčisko ridge.



The history of Modra pottery and ceramics is full of excellent masters of this craft. Many ceramists currently run private workshops.



Both poet Ján Smrek (who wrote under the penname Ján Čietek) and author Daniel Okáli spent their early years in Orphanage.

Synagogue

The synagogue was built in space within the former southwestern bastion. Its floor plan is such that the former Ark was placed to the east and congregants would enter from the west. The synagogue originally served the Jewish community. It was reconstructed in the early 20th century, disturbing the façade and decor. Currently, the renovated synagogue houses an art studio and offers lodging.

Old Ceramic Workshop

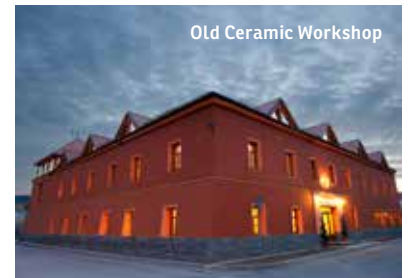
The old ceramic pottery workshop building includes part of the original Lower Tower fortifications. Originally built during the 17th century, the city established the ceramic workshop and school in the 19th century. The building was later reconstructed and since 1975 has been classified as a cultural monument. Today the building is operated as a private hotel and has a small ceramics museum inside.



Synagogue



Former orphanage building



Old Ceramic Workshop



Statue of Eudovít Štúr



They Lived and Worked in Modra

Michael Ritthaler – rector of the Modra Lutheran Gymnasium who was forced into exile by the violence of the Counter-Reformation.

Martin Schreiber – author of the earliest history of Modra, written in 1719 and titled “Description of the Free Royal Town of Modra”.

Pavel Jakobei – came from a Czech noble family that had been expelled from Bohemia after the Battle of White Mountain. In 1722 he began teaching Biblical Czech at the Modra Lutheran Gymnasium. He was the author of one of the first Czech-Slovak grammar books, published in 1742.

József Hajnóczy – a native of Modra and enlightened Hungarian lawyer, reformer and civil society theorist, he was executed in the Bloody Field below Buda Castle on May 20, 1795.

Franz Raffelsperger – a native of Modra and the father of the idea of establishing the world’s first travel agency (applied for a license on October 10, 1828).

Johann Heuffel – botanist, physician and a member of learned societies in Europe, he was also custodian of Imperial science collections and left a large herbarium.

Gábor Kovács-Martiny – professor of science and mathematics at the Modra Lutheran Gymnasium and in Bratislava, he was an outstanding physicist, botanist, astronomer and Egyptologist. He determined the geographical longitude, latitude and elevation of Modra.

Eudovít Štúr – a leading figure in the Slovak National Movement of the 1840s, he codified the written Slovak language and was the founder, editor and publisher of the first Slovak political newspaper and served as a member of the Hungarian Diet. Štúr participated in the revolutions that took place in 1848-49 and co-founded the Slovak National Council. He devoted himself to teaching, writing poetry and prose and to journalism.

Karol Štúr – older brother of Eudovít Štúr, he was a poet, journalist, teacher, translator and politician. In Modra, he worked as a professor and was rector of



The lives of many excellent artists were linked to Modra. Deep traces of their impact have been left by authors and poets such as Ján Kalinčiak, Ján Smrek, Ferdinand Dúbravský, Ľudovít Petrovský, Lýdia Vadkerti-Gavorníková, Vincent Šíkula, Jozef Mihalkovič, as well as by Gejza Dusík, who established Slovak popular music and composed one of the first Slovak-language operettas, and composer Ilja Zeljenka. An entire constellation of excellent painters and ceramists also produced works of art here, led by Jozef Mičko, Heřman Lansfeld, national artist Ignác Bizmayer, Marián Polomský, Jozef Ilečko, Viera Kraicová, Ľubomír Kellenberger, Štefan Cpin, František Hrtús, Ľubomír Rapoš and many others.

the Lutheran Gymnasium, later becoming a Lutheran pastor.

Ján Kalinčiak – writer, poet and a significant representative figure of Slovak Romantic prose. From 1846 to 1858 he was rector of the Lutheran Gymnasium.

Dionýz Štúr – director of the Imperial Geological Institute in Vienna and an eminent geologist, naturalist, zoologist and also a phytopaleontologist, mining engineer and hydrogeologist. He studied at the Modra Gymnasium.

Dr. Ivan Branislav Zoch – scientist, educator, polymath, encyclopedist and author who published over 270 scientific papers and studies. He was the author of the first encyclopedia written in Croatian and textbooks of physics, geometry and physical education.

Pavel Zoch – completed his university studies in theology in Vienna and in 1897 was appointed pastor in Modra. He was actively involved in culture and society. Zoch taught Slovak at the Lutheran Girls’ Council School and in 1905 founded and later managed the Lutheran orphanage. He also helped establish the Šimon Roháček Printing House in Modra.

Dr. Samuel Zoch – Lutheran bishop, co-author of the Declaration of the Slovak Nation in 1918 and the first modern district administrator of Bratislava, he was an important figure in the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. He studied theology in Vienna and in Modra, besides working in the parsonage office, also managed the Lutheran orphanage, organized public collections to support it and was devoted to construction of the new building. In 1918, Zoch had the district seat briefly transferred to Modra.

Alexander Filipek – forest engineer, cultural activist and founder and chairman of the Town Casino, he was credited with construction of the Harmónia neighborhood of the city.

Dušan Jurkovič – a leading figure in modern Czechoslovak architecture, he designed several buildings in Modra, in particular the historical orphanage building.

Ferdinand Písecký – aide-de-camp of General Milan Ratislav Štefánik, he was a captain of the Czechoslovak Legions and was awarded for his efforts the Czechoslovak War Cross 1918 as well as the French Legion of Honor and the Italian War Merit Cross.



Around Modra and Local Neighborhoods

Places worth visiting in Modra are not only the historical, culturally protected center, but also three other local neighborhoods.

Kráľová

The current Kráľová neighborhood was established by the city of Modra in 1609 as a peasant community at the time when Modra was elevated to a free royal town. In 1665 it was burned to the ground by Turkish soldiers and subsequently rebuilt. The neighborhood was settled mainly by Czechs, Croats and Germans. A significant chapter in its modern history was the role it played in the antifascist and partisan resistance during the Second World War. The original folklore traditions have been preserved here to this day and the neighborhood can also boast of its delicious wine.

Harmónia

Located at an elevation of 300 meters, it is north of Modra's historic section. In the late 19th century, leading Modra townspeople decided to build a public summer resort in the gorgeous natural environment it offered. The first villa, called Harmónia, was built in 1890 and

gradually others were added. An outlook tower, swimming pool, bathhouse with tubs were constructed, with marked hiking trails measured out and marked. Villa owners organized a diverse social and cultural life that included dancing parties, theatrical performances and shooting competitions. After the First World War there were significant changes in ownership and many of the villas were confiscated by the Czechoslovak government after the collapse of the Habsburg Empire. With the end of the Second World War and the advent of socialism, Harmónia became the center of lodges and recreational facilities operated by government-owned commercial establishments and trade unions although it lacked the necessary infrastructure the resort enjoyed in its glory days. Over the years it faded. Harmónia is the starting point for hiking trails that run throughout the Little Carpathian Mountains. Located nearby is the former Zámčisko hill fort and traces of mining activity and which can be approached by the mining nature trail.

Piesok, Zochova chata

This part of Modra is one of the most

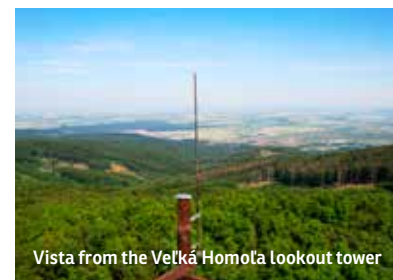


visited and also one of the oldest recreational and tourist centers in the Little Carpathian Mountains. It is located in the depths of the mountain ridge about six kilometers above Modra, within a protected area of the Little Carpathians. The mountain range's remarkable geological past can be seen in rock formations such as Traja jazdci (Three Riders) and Kamenná brána (Stone Gate), the Tisove skaly natural monument, the Bartholomew Rock Garden and Medvedia skala (Bear Rock).

The area was first settled in connection with the mining that began in the middle of the 18th century, when families of Austrian loggers began exploiting the area. They called themselves Waldleute (people of the forest) and were nicknamed "huncokári" by the locals. The work they did led to the creation in Piesok of a community consisting of seven settlements. They later built the St. Mary Magdalene Chapel and established a cemetery dedicated to loggers and their families that has survived to this day.

The development of tourism began in Piesok during the 19th century, when the town built its first urban villa, called the Manor House. In the 1880s, the villa became a meeting place for residents of

Modra, and at the same time a high society casino was located there. In 1932, the Slovak Hiking Club built here Zoch Cottage, named in honor of the first Slovak district administrator of Bratislava. The grand opening of the cottage took place on April 30, 1933 and was a nationwide event. Today the cottage has been completely renovated and incorporated into a modern hotel complex.





Lookout tower at Veľká Homoľa

Getting Healthy and Relaxing with “Luftáks”

Modra is surrounded by extensive deciduous and coniferous forest stands where rare and protected species of plants and animals make their homes. Along with well-kept hiking, these are among the reasons why enthusiasts from both nearby and far away that enjoy long walks are attracted to the countryside around the town. These Luftáks, as they are often called, can either choose from a number of interesting destinations or come just to savor the beauty of the natural scenery.

Whether you choose a half-hour walk to the iconic Štúr Bench or to hike several hours, taking in the history of the area and its beautiful views, reliable trail markers will guide you to where you want to go.

Zoch Cottage may be either your destination or starting point. It has a natural swimming pool, an inflatable sports hall and two ski lifts so conditions for sports are good throughout the year. It takes about two hours to reach the cottage from Modra and even public transport can be used.

From the cottage, head toward the architecturally remarkable **lookout tower at Veľká Homoľa**, which will reward you with spectacular views and where you can look around the Comenius University Observatory. If you choose to hike the opposite direction, northwest of Piesok you will find the **huncokári graveyard**.

There is a fantastic view from the ridge at **Zámčisko** of Modra and the surrounding Danube Lowland. At the time of the Great Moravian Empire there was a Slavic hill fort situated here that was part of the defensive line.

Modra is today a center of environmental protection and the location of the administrative headquarters for the Little Carpathians Protected Landscape Area, a large, unique protected area whose nature is of numerous vineyards.



In 1892 a Modra-based hiking and beautification association was established and is among the oldest found in Slovakia. It members were involved in protecting the forest, producing maps, marking the hiking trails and placing benches along them.



Tourist Offer of Modra's Surroundings

••	rock formation		wine tasting
▲	free-climb rock formation		tennis court
▲ ⁰	aid-climb rock formation		bus stop
	artificial climbing wall		medical facility
† † †	cross, cemetery, memorial, chapel		information center
◇	outlook		information table
	castle		cycling routes
	gamekeeper's house		hiking routes; ascent; greater elevation
	riding area		

For more information: www.modra.sk



Thousand Flavors of Modra

The Liquid Treasures of Modra's Cellars

Modra is a renowned section of the ancient Carpathian vineyard region where four-fifths of Slovakia's vineyards are located. The tradition of winegrowing on the surrounding slopes dates back to antiquity. Income from the sale of wine constituted no small share of funds in the city treasury, and it was especially due to such revenue Modra earned that it became a free royal town in 1607.

In the past, almost every burgher's cellar would boast barrels of wine. Even today, sons continue the tradition of their fathers, bringing Modra wines both recognition and a good reputation. The most popular varieties include Grüner Veltliner, Pinot Gris, Rhine Riesling, Grüner Silvaner, Leanka, Gewürztraminer and Alibernet.

Gourmet Cuisine – a tasty and fragrant part of traditions

Modra's local cuisine excels in its diversity and is well recognized by both gourmets and anyone with a sweet tooth. The city is currently experiencing a renaissance in cooking from recipes created at times when the pace of life

for the majority of the population was dictated by the hard work done in the vineyards. The basic diet consisted of rich soups and sauces, the better to warm the stomach and provide added strength. The many different variations of them continue to appeal even today as soup is the "cornerstone" of any well-prepared lunch.

Work in the vineyard culminates in the autumn harvest of the grapes and a good vintage should be celebrated. Wine festival visitors will most likely savor it with roast goose and potato pancakes. The young wine also goes along well with specialties such as Modra pagáčik (a Slovak pastry) and slaný osúch (salty ash cakes).

In the cold winter months there are a series of pig festivals, where master butchers prepare such delights as liver sausage (jaternička), blood sausage (krvavnička), pork sausage and head cheese (tlačenka). All of these good foods can be consumed with the aid of "záftancová" cabbage soup, one of the most typical local dishes found in the region.



On special occasions, farmer's wives prepare frkakule, twisted pasta made from flour, eggs and lard that tastes best in chicken soup.



What To Experience in Modra

The centuries-old tradition of making wine and craft pottery has had the most impact on the lives of Modra residents and the most popular community events happen to be related to these phenomena. However, you can also come to Modra to take in a classical music concert, an exhibition of fine art or to have your eyes delighted by the performance of a folk ensemble.

Have you ever visited a **Modra Wine Festival**? Celebrate with local residents the harvest, young wine and hard work carried out by winemakers during the year. Waiting for you are gastronomic specialties, exhibitions of folk crafts and a rich cultural program, culminating in an allegorical parade that salutes viticulture.

Once the wine has been safely stored in barrels, the vintners invite everyone to **Modra Wine Cellar Day**, when the cellars are open to the public and the best wines from the previous year's vintage can be tasted in an authentic environment.

Carnival is a time for fun and merrymaking. It is also a period when the pig festivals are taking place and the aroma of roast pork is in the air. Each year Modra's notorious gourmets test their strength in cooking the best

cabbage soup. Come taste the results for yourself and decide which team has succeeded the most!

The organizers of the **Modra Picnic** look back with some nostalgia to the glory years of the Harmónia summer resort. You can join enthusiasts of times past wearing original period costumes and experience the relaxed atmosphere of cooking pork or goulash over an open fire in the countryside.

Experts in making pottery and in folk ceramics will raise your admiration of their work at the **Clay Festival**. Skilled craftspeople and artists sell their products at the potters' fair, where you can test your own ability at a creative ceramics workshop. An extraordinary experience can be had at the allegorical potter parade and the jolly potter's ball. Local musicians will put everyone into a good mood and you



should certainly not miss out on the excellent food and high-quality wine.

Christmas markets full of traditional products and local specialties highlight the meeting of friends during the Advent season. This is a reminder of it being high time to slow down and prepare for the most beautiful of the year's holidays.

This brochure has introduced you to a few of the events that attract thousands of visitors each year. In addition to them, there are also such occasions as **Open Garden Day**, the **Modra Fairytale Puppet Theater Festival** and **Violoncello Autumn**, where young artists perform their interpretations. Come and see for yourself that the picturesque and hospitable city of Modra has much to offer!



With a wide range of both characteristically more intimate events and wine festivals where enthusiasts from the greater vicinity gather together, there is no reason to sit at home!



Ludovít Štúr museum

Ludovít Štúr Memorial Room, Museum of the Slovak ceramic sculptures, Gallery of Ignác Bizmayer
Štúrova 84, 033/ 647 27 65

Accommodation

Hotel Majolika

Súkenická 41, Modra, 033/ 69 08 500,
repcia@hotelmajolika.sk,
www.hotelmajolika.sk

Hotel Sebastián

Dukelská 4, Modra 033/ 640 77 66,
repcia@hotelsebastian.sk,
www.hotelsebastian.sk

Club M. K. M.

Štúrova 25, Modra 0905 700 704,
katarinasofkova.mkm@gmail.com
www.clubmkm.sk

Penzión Zita

Trnavská 33, Modra – Kráľová,
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penzionzita@penzionzita.sk,
www.penzionzita.sk

Hotel pod lipou

Harmónia 3037, 0911 407 791, 033/640
77 90, repcia@hotelpodlipou.sk,
www.hotelpodlipou.sk

Hotel 3 Stromy

Harmónia 3134, 0948 018 811,
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Vila Thoma

Okružná 3164, Harmónia, 0903 222
662, martin@vilathoma.com,
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Penzión Harmónia

Okružná 3173, Harmónia, 0907 944 726,
penzionharmoniamodra@gmail.com,
www.penzionmodra.sk

Penzión na Lúke

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restauracianaluke@centrum.sk,
www.penzionnaluke.sk

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www.modra.cdvuk.sk

Hotel Zochova chata

Piesok 4015/B7, 033/263 3300,
repcia@hzch.sk,
www.hotelzochovachata.sk

Chata Hubert

Piesok 4075, 0903 462 335,
www.chata-hubert.sk

Chata pod lesom

Piesok K 11, 0905 794 870,
www.chatapodlesom.sk

Chata Plus

Piesok, 0908 898 950, huncokar@
centrum.sk, www.huncokar.sk

Chata Zuzana

Piesok 3714, 0905 50 80 13, 033/642 93
61, fugelka@mail.t-com.sk,
www.peknachata.szm.sk

Chata Zoška

Piesok 4021, 0905 972 928,
info@zoska.sk, www.zoska.sk

Penzión Huncokár

Piesok 4045, 0908 898 950, huncokar@
centrum.sk, www.huncokar.sk

Penzión Univerzitka

Piesok, Lokalita A, 0917 454 417, info@
univerzitka.sk, www.univerzitka.sk

Bed&Breakfast Modrý dom

Piesok 4132, 0917 468 973, 033/ 647 01
37, web@bbmodrydom.sk,
www.bbmodrydom.sk

Školský internát pri SVOŠVO

Kostolná 3, Modra, 033/647 25 80 kl. 33,
info@svosmo.sk, objednavka@svosmo.
sk, http://svosmo.edupage.org/

Restaurants

Mlyn 108

Dolná 108, Modra, 0948 100 252,
033 640 31 77, rezervacie@mlyn108.sk,
www.mlyn108.sk

Club M. K. M.

Štúrova 25, Modra, 0905 700 704,
katarinasofkova.mkm@gmail.com,
www.clubmkm.sk

Večierka Leon

Štúrova 42, Modra, 0917 888 294

Reštaurácia u Rybárovcov

Štúrova 69, Modra, 033 640 72 17, 0911
667 600, jozefrybar69@gmail.com,
www.u-rybarovcov-69.sk

U zlatého Jeleňa

Štúrova 73, Modra, 033/647 22 64

Pizza Luigi

Štúrova 92, Modra, 0908 473 543

Pavúk - Wine Restaurant

Štúrova 95, Modra, 033/ 640 57 08, 0911
676 365, info@pavuk-restaurant.sk,
www.pavuk-restaurant.sk

Vináreň u Ludvika

Dukelská 2, Modra 0915 408 350,
vinarenuludvika@gmail.com,
www.vinarenuludvika.sk,

Pizza Ham

Dukelská 22, 0902 440 104

Biolka

Partizánska 76, Modra – Kráľová,
033/ 32 199 32, 0914 246 552,
biolka@biolka.sk,
www.biolka.sk,

Sandra Bar Harmónia

Harmónia 3553, 0907 430 434

Furmánska krčma

Piesok 4015, 033/263 3300

Chata pod lesom

Piesok K 11, 0905 794 870

Penzión Univerzitka

Piesok, Lokalita A, 0917 454 417, info@
univerzitka.sk

Wine production, wine tasting

ELESKO wine park

Partizánska 2275, Modra, 02/2092
2640, info@elesko.sk,
www.elesko.sk

Chateau Modra

Dolná 120, Modra, 033/647 23 75,
office@chateaumodra.sk,
www.chateaumodra.sk

Košťovka

Dukelská 21, Modra, 0944 256 382,
kostovka@kostovka.sk,
www.kostovka.sk

Kučera Modravín

Dolná 9, Modra, 0907 549 446,

NaturVin Sodoma

Štúrova 118, Modra 0905 480 990,
sodomavino@sodomavino.sk,
www.sodomavino.sk

Neco Modra

Štúrova 29-33, Modra, 0902 410 425,
eventy@winery.sk, www.winery.sk

Víno Fiala

Vajanského 3, Modra, 0948 946 375,
vinofiala@wine.sk, www.vinofiala.sk

Víno Rariga

Moyzesova 57, Modra, 0907 620 211,
info@vinorariga.sk, www.vinorariga.sk

Vináreň u Pradedy

Štúrova 79, Modra, 0903 322 495,
petrik@vinarenmodra.sk,
www.vinarenmodra.sk

Vinárstvo Rychel

Dolná 1262, Modra, 0905 325 323

Pereg spol. s r. o.

Štúrova 119, Modra, 0919 400 800,
pereg@pereg.sk, www.pereg.sk

R. K. VIN Modra

Štúrova 35, Modra, 0908 780 831,
krajcovic@rkvin.sk, www.rkvin.sk



Four places, one experience

Modra is cooperating with the Austrian towns of **Illmitz**, **Jois** and **Purbach** in a cross-border project, while joining together also in a regional and vinicultural context. Discover and enjoy this sunny region and don't think about the border.

www.modra.sk | www.jois.info | www.illmitz.info | www.purbach.at



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