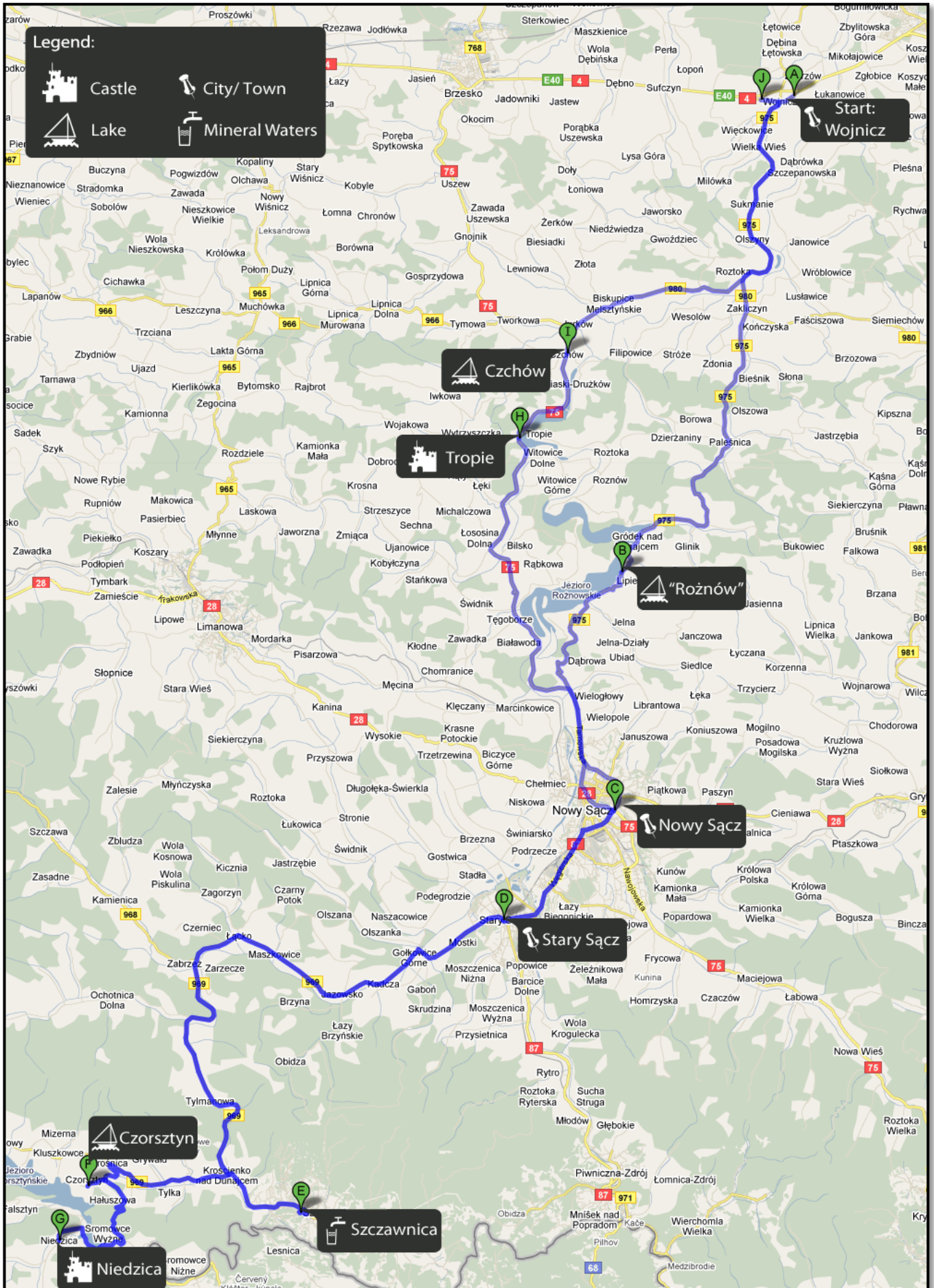


29.11.2009

"Three Lakes" Trip



B

Jeziro Rożnowskie.

It is a dam reservoir in Rożnów. Area 1600 ha, length 22 km, and maximum depth - in a ravine on the ground floor of the former Devil's Bridge, at the same dam 30-35 meters. At the same lake, find the 550-meters long and 49-meter high dam.



D

StarySącz.

The first historical date on which he would rely Stary Sącz is the year 1257. Right here in a central location convenient to the triangle trade route, along the way to Hungary - the owner of these lands Kunegunda (Cunigunde) locates two monasteries of the Franciscan rule of male and female (the rule of St.. Clare).





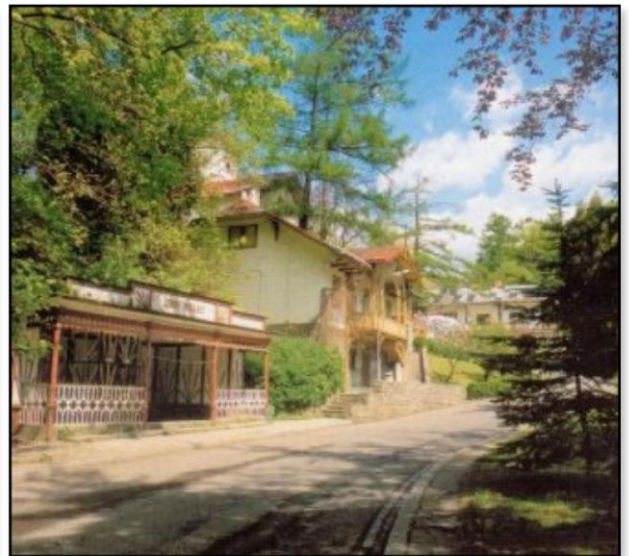
Since then, Stary Sącz has become an important center for this part of the Polish Republic. As a city under the jurisdiction of the monastery, lived and developed by his side, suffered invasions by the Tartars and other nations, as well as civil wars. After the annexation made by Austria in 1770, and joining the Stary Sącz to the monarchy, by the decision of the Emperor Joseph II dominion over the town and surrounding villages was taken from Klaryski monastery. In 1782r. two Franciscan monasteries were also destroyed. Male monastery never rose again. The “Klaryski” monastery survived to this day.

Despite the predatory activity, which has been subjected to the monastery and adjacent temple, huge amounts of great cultural treasures survived.

Szczawnica

E

Szczawnica is a famous resort since the mid-nineteenth century. Treated, there are respiratory and digestive tract due to the presence of alkali salt sorrel and favorable climatic conditions. Sanatorium Szczawnica returned again in 2005 by a court agreement to owners of pre-war family hr. Stadnicki. Szczawnica spa has almost two hundred years, it's also well known thanks to many famous ski slopes.



F

Czorsztyn

Poland's largest clay dam Czorsztyn-Niedzica is about 56 m tall and 404m wide. Pumps produce a so-called clean energy. An artificial lake is situated behind the dam, its area covers more than thousand hectares. Water from the reservoir flows through two tunnels and moves the turbines, providing 160 million kWh of electricity annually. Above the lake there are two strongholds: Czorsztyn and Niedzica.



G

Niedzica

The castle was built probably at the end of the thirteenth century, but the first mention of the castle appears in documents written in the year 1325, while the fortress was still lying in Hungary territory. Its contemporary owners were Berzevicz family. Then the castle briefly passed into the hands of William Drugeth, who expanded the castle. The fortress returned to the



Berzevicz family in 1347 and was in their possession to the 60's the fifteenth century. Next owners of the castle were Zapolyowie, Łascy, Horwathowie (who expanded the castle and gave it the shape similar to today), an Italian family Joanellich in the late eighteenth century, neglected, the castle returned again to the previous owners. The last owner of Niedzica was a family Salamon till 1944. After the war the castle was restored and converted into a museum.

Czchów

Czchowskie Lake is a retention reservoir of floods, generated by damming the river Dunajec on the dam at Czchów.



Built in Rożnów hydro "Rożnów" is the peak- type of power plant which runs at peak demand for electricity. To avoid fluctuations in water level below the dam and over in connection with the erosion of the banks of the Dunajec, in 1938 had started new project: dam and countervailing reservoir "Rożnów" Lake, which was finalized in 1948, the dam concrete is 16 meters tall.

Main functions of mentioned reservoirs:

- Energetic
- Against flood
- Water supply
- Touristic



H

Tropsztyn

Tropsztyn Castle was built in the late thirteenth and fourteenth century by Teodoryka and Gniewomir, heirs to the settlement of St. Świerad (so called because formerly the track, in which was a castle). Written sources first mention of the castle in 1390, the Castle is situated on the trade route to the south of Europe - the early seventeenth century, the castle was already ruined. Restored in the twentieth century.

Current owners of the Castle Tropsztyn popularize the legend that is related to the Inka living in South America.

