

GEMER

Gemer is the name of a historic administrative county of the Kingdom of Hungary. In the 19th century, and in the beginning of the 20th century, it was united with the Kishont region to form Gömör-Kishont county (in Slovak: *Gemer-Malohont*). Its territory is presently in southern Slovakia and northern Hungary. Today Gömör is only an informal designation of the corresponding territory.



Green – Gemer (Gemer region within Slovakia)

History

Gömör/Gemer is one of the oldest counties of the Kingdom of Hungary, and was already mentioned in the 11th century. The territory approximately between the towns Tisovec and Rimavská Sobota, called Kishont/Malohont, was added from 1786 until 1790, and again in 1802. The county was called Gömör-Kishont/Gemer-Malohont since.

In 1918 (confirmed by the Treaty of Trianon 1920), most of the county became part of newly formed Czechoslovakia, except 7,5% of its area which became temporarily part of the Hungarian county Borsod-Gömör-Kishont (presently part of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén).

The Czechoslovakian part of the county was part of the Slovak Land (*Slovenská krajina/zem*). During World War II, when Czechoslovakia was split temporarily, most of the county became part of Hungary under the First Vienna Award, and the Gömör-Kishont County was recreated. This situation lasted until the end of the war, when 92.5% of the area became part of Czechoslovakia again. Today in

Hungary the name of Gömör/Gemer preserved only in the name of a small village, Gömörszőlős and in that of Gömöri station, the smaller railway station of Miskolc.

Since 1993, when Czechoslovakia was split, Gemer and Malohont are part of Slovakia, Banská Bystrica Region.

Turist centres



The Gemer region borders on the National Park Slovenský raj (Slovak Paradise)

and
Muránska
planina
(Muránska
Plain)



and in the south on protected landscape area Slovenský kras (Slovak Karst).

Caves

Dobšinská ľadová jaskyňa (Dobšinská Ice cave)



This state-protected national monument is one of the scarcest and most remarkable natural phenomena in Slovakia. It was discovered by a mining engineer E. Ruffinyi and his fellows on July 15, 1870. Already in 1871 it was open to public. In 1887 it was the first cave in Europe with electric lighting.



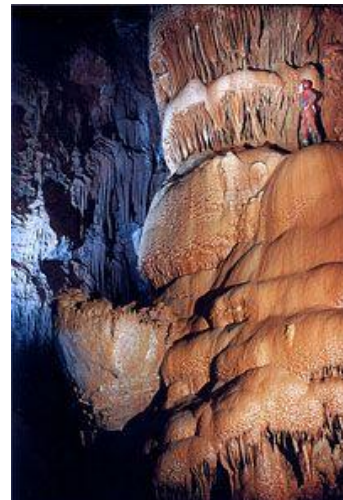
The length of the cave reaches 1232 m.



Ochtinská aragonitová jaskyňa (Ochtinská Aragonite Cave)



Krásnohorská jaskyňa (Krásnohorská Cave)



Krásna Hôrka Castle

It is a Gothic castle from the beginning of the 14-th century. It was rebuilt into a fortress-castle and later into a representative



residency of nobles.



The castle was inhabited till 1812. Its last owner D. Andrassy rebuilt the interior into a museum - which was open to public in 1906. The castle was reconstructed in 1946.



Betliar Manor House



the 16-th century. In 1792-1795 his successors rebuilt the manor house in the Classicistic style.

At the beginning of the 18-th century Štefan Andrassy decided to build a manor house with corner bulwarks on foundations of an old castle from



The manor house lost its Classicistic design after it was rebuilt in 1880. It started to be used by hunters and nobles. Nowadays, in the manor house there is a museum of historical flat culture, furniture from the 15-17-th century. You can find there collections of paintings, portraits, a book-case with more than 20 000 books, gun collections and hunter's trophies, exotic souvenirs from all around the world.