

Stockholm, Sweden

1

Gamla stan

INSTRUCTIONS:

“You just made the round of Gamla Stan and you took a ship to cross the sea. Move two blocks forwards.”

Gamla stan (Swedish: The Old Town), until 1980 officially Staden mellan broarna (The Town between the Bridges), is the old town of Stockholm, Sweden. Gamla stan consists primarily of the island Stadsholmen. Officially, but not colloquially, Gamla stan includes the surrounding islets Riddarholmen, Helgeandsholmen, and Strömsborg. The town dates back to the 13th century, and consists of medieval alleyways, cobbled streets, and archaic architecture. North German architecture has had a strong influence in the Old Town's construction.

Jönköping, Sweden

Matchstick Museum

2



INSTRUCTIONS:

“Learn how match was made. Move two blocks backwards.”

Did you know that the safety match was invented in Jönköping? Well you do now, and at this museum you can find out about the invention that turned the city into a match-producing capital from 1845 to 1970. The exhibitions recount the story of figures like the Lundström brothers who ran the factory that now houses this museum. By 1858 it was churning out 12 million matchboxes a year. Another personality who shows up is Ivar Kreuger. He took the industry to a new level in the early 20th century, building an international match empire. In the galleries are thousands of matchboxes and matchbooks, and all the equipment used in match production. The whole history of Jönköping's match business is also relayed by an entertaining film.

Malmö, Sweden

3

Malmö City Library

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Take your time and read your favourite book. Don't move for this round. When your turn comes, don't roll the dice next round.”



Malmö City Library first opened on 12 December 1905, then in Hotel Tunneln. At that time they had 3,096 volumes – books and periodicals. In 1946, it moved to "The Castle" at Regementsgatan. The Castle, as it had come to be known as, was originally built for Malmö Museum, and was designed by the architects John Smedberg and Fredrik Sundbärg who had been inspired by Danish and Southern Swedish renaissance castles.

Kiel, Germany

Old Botanical Garden in Kiel

4

INSTRUCTIONS:

“The laughter of botanical garden, made you forget to move on.
Move two blocks backwards.”

The Old Botanical Garden began as the private park of tobacco manufacturer Abraham Christian Brauer, who in 1825 created a garden with curved walkways, differentiated woody plantings, a swan pond, and excellent views of Kiel's fjordlandscape. Upon his death in 1868 the site was acquired by the University of Kiel, and from 1878-1884 was refashioned by botanist Adolf Engler as a botanical garden, introducing geographic plantings of exotic species while preserving the landscape aesthetics. Today the garden contains more than 280 species of diverse herbaceous flora, with an interesting collection of trees

Fulda, Germany

5

Fulda Cathedral

INSTRUCTIONS:

“You found the prince's stolen jewelry. Well done! Roll the dice again.”



Fulda Cathedral is the former abbey church of Fulda Abbey and the burial place of Saint Boniface. Since 1752 it has also been the cathedral of the Diocese of Fulda, of which the Prince-Abbots of Fulda were created bishops. The abbey was dissolved in 1802 but the diocese and its cathedral have continued. The dedication is to Christ the Saviour (Latin: Salvator). The cathedral constitutes the high point of the Baroque district of Fulda, and is a symbol of the town.

Grosscombung Monastery

INSTRUCTIONS:

"Climb on the fortified curtain wall and take a moment appreciating the spectacular view. Don't roll the dice next round."

Grosscomburg was founded as a Benedictine monastery in 1078 on the site of a castle. In the 12th century it experienced its first golden age, under Abbot Hartwig. The entire complex, complete with fortified curtain wall, forms an exceptionally harmonious ensemble. The nave, flooded with natural light, was modified between 1706 and 1715 during the Baroque era, by the Würzburg architect Joseph Greising. The 500-metre-long curtain wall with its covered chemin-de-ronde offers exceptional views; and its towers and turrets bear witness to the military importance of the structure in years gone by.

Munich, Germany

Neuschwanstein Castle

7

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Live like king/queen of the 19th century. Move five blocks forwards.”



Neuschwanstein Castle is a 19th-century Romanesque Revival palace on a rugged hill above the village of Hohenschwangau near Füssen in southwest Bavaria, Germany. The palace was commissioned by Ludwig II of Bavaria as a retreat and in honour of Richard Wagner. Ludwig paid for the palace out of his personal fortune and by means of extensive borrowing, rather than Bavarian public funds. The castle was intended as a home for the king, until he died in 1886. It was open to the public shortly after his death. Since then more than 61 million people have visited Neuschwanstein Castle. More than 1.3 million people visit annually, with as many as 6,000 per day in the summer.

Austria

Vienna

8

INSTRUCTIONS:

“I can’t decide which place here is the most beautiful. Move two blocks forwards.”



Vienna is the federal capital and largest city of Austria, and one of the nine states of Austria. Vienna is Austria's primary city, with a population of about 1.8 million and its cultural, economic, and political centre. It is the 7th-largest city by population within city limits in the European Union. Until the beginning of the 20th century, it was the largest German-speaking city in the world, and before the splitting of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in World War I, the city had 2 million inhabitants. Today, it has the second largest number of German speakers after Berlin. Vienna is host to many major international organizations, including the United Nations and OPEC. The city is located in the eastern part of Austria and is close to the borders of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary. These regions work together in a European Centrope border region. Along with nearby Bratislava, Vienna forms a metropolitan region with 3 million inhabitants. In 2001, the city centre was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In July 2017 it was moved to the list of World Heritage in Danger.

Melk, Austria

9

Melk Abbey

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Stay for orison in the priory of Melk. Move two blocks backwards.”



The abbey was founded in 1089 when Leopold II, Margrave of Austria gave one of his castles to Benedictine monks from Lambach Abbey. A monastic school, the Stiftsgymnasium Melk, was founded in the twelfth century, and the monastic library soon became renowned for its extensive manuscript collection. The monastery's scriptorium was also a major site for the production of manuscripts. In the fifteenth century the abbey became the centre of the Melk Reform movement which reinvigorated the monastic life of Austria and Southern Germany.

Rijeka
Croatia

Rijeka seaport

10

INSTRUCTIONS:

“After a long sea travel, your food is over and you have to stay here to buy some. Then, move two blocks forwards.”

Rijeka is the principal seaport and the third-largest city in Croatia. It is located in Primorje-Gorski Kotar County on Kvarner Bay, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea and has a population of 128,624 inhabitants. The metropolitan area, which includes adjacent towns and municipalities, has a population of more than 240,000.

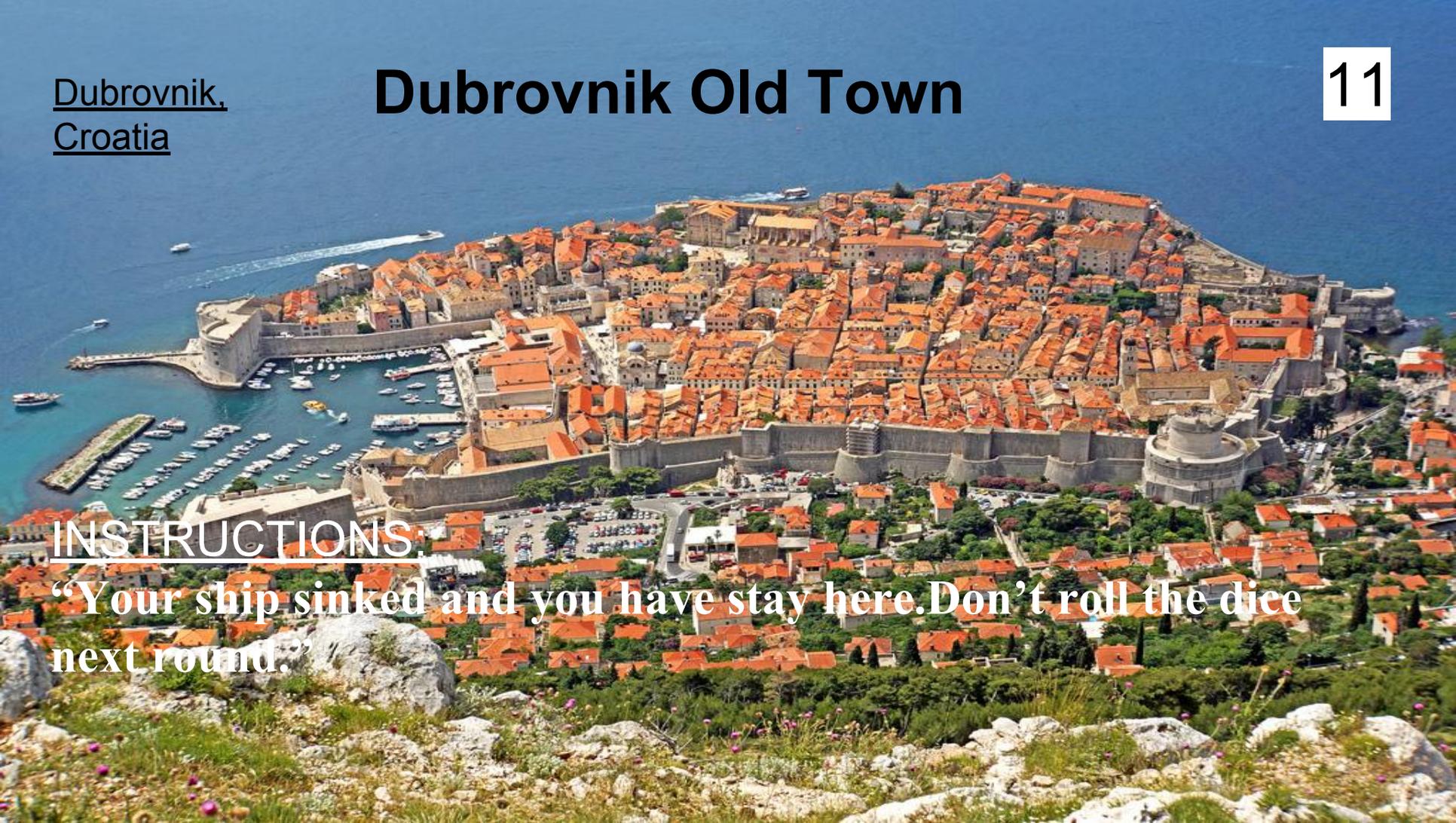
Dubrovnik,
Croatia

Dubrovnik Old Town

11

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Your ship sank and you have stay here. Don't roll the dice next round.”



Dubrovnik Old Town is known as one of the world's finest and most perfectly preserved medieval cities in the world. For centuries, Dubrovnik rivalled Venice as a trading port, with its huge sturdy stone walls, built between the 11th and 17th centuries, affording protection to this former city-state.

Konitsa
Greece

Bridge of Konitsa

12

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Cross the bridge. As long as you cross it, take a glimpse of the beautiful landscape. Move two blocks forwards.”

At the entrance to the gorge of Aaos, there is the large, one-arched bridge of Konitsa, which was built in 1870-71. In the same place was built in 1823 a wooden bridge, but it did not stand the momentum of the river and was destroyed very soon. The current stone bridge is 36 meters wide and 20 meters high while under the arch is the small bell that meant to alert passers-by when a strong wind blew from the interior of the gorge.

Kastoria Greece

Lake of Kastoria

13

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Take the boat and look for beavers in the lake. Don't disturb their peacefulness. Move two blocks backwards.”

The Lake of Kastoria or Lake Orestiada is one of the most beautiful lakes in Greece and is definitely directly connected to the city of Kastoria. Moreover, the wider area of the lake is an important wetland habitat as it hosts a significant number of aquatic mammals but also more than 150 species of birds some of which overwinter here. Every year the city hosts nautical and sporting events with the top of these international racing eight-stroke races taking place every September.

Livaditis Waterfall

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Oops, unfortunately you lost your balance and you fell in the waterfall .Move two blocks backwards.”

At about 7km away from the village Livaditis in Xanthi, the waterfall with the same name is located. It is 60m high and is said to be the highest in the Balkans. Walking down from the village to the waterfall, is definitely worthwhile. Its water is really cold although this does not hinder the bravest to take a dip. During winter the waterfall freezes in its entirety. Unfortunately though during that season you can not reach it due to the low temperatures.

Dadia-Lefkimi-Soufli,
Greece

Forest National Park

15

INSTRUCTIONS:

"You are in one of the most important protected areas at national, European and international scale! You wanted to take a picture of the endangered species. Roll the dice again."

The Dadia-Lefkimi-Soufli Forest National Park is one of the most important protected areas at national, European and international scale. It is one of the first areas in Greece to be declared as protected since a great deal of flora and fauna species found in the Balkan Peninsula, Europe and Asia coexist here. The landscape mosaic formed by pine and oak forests, interrupted by clearings, pastures and fields is the ideal habitat for birds of prey. The National Park hosts three out of the four Vulture species of Europe (the Black Vulture, the Griffon Vulture and the while it is home to the only breeding population of Black Vultures in the Balkans.