

ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

Torsdag 27.10.2011 12:15-12:45 Carlunds bussgarage vid Landvetter Påstigning

Bussen avgår från Carlunds bussgarage i Landvetter. Det finns parkeringsplatser för några bilar vid Carlunds garage i Landvetter. Kontakta Ingemar Carlund – 0708-970820 - om parkeringsplats.

Vägvisning dit: Kör av väg 40 vid skylt "Landvetter Ö", kör sedan ca 500 m söderut, vid skylt "Björred Industriområde" kör vänster och efter ytterligare ca 50 m åt höger. Då är Ni på baksidan av garagebyggnaden.



Torsdag 27.10.2011 13:20 Göteborgs Järnvägsstation

Påstigning

Torsdag 27.10.2011 16:15 Knutpunkten i Helsingborg

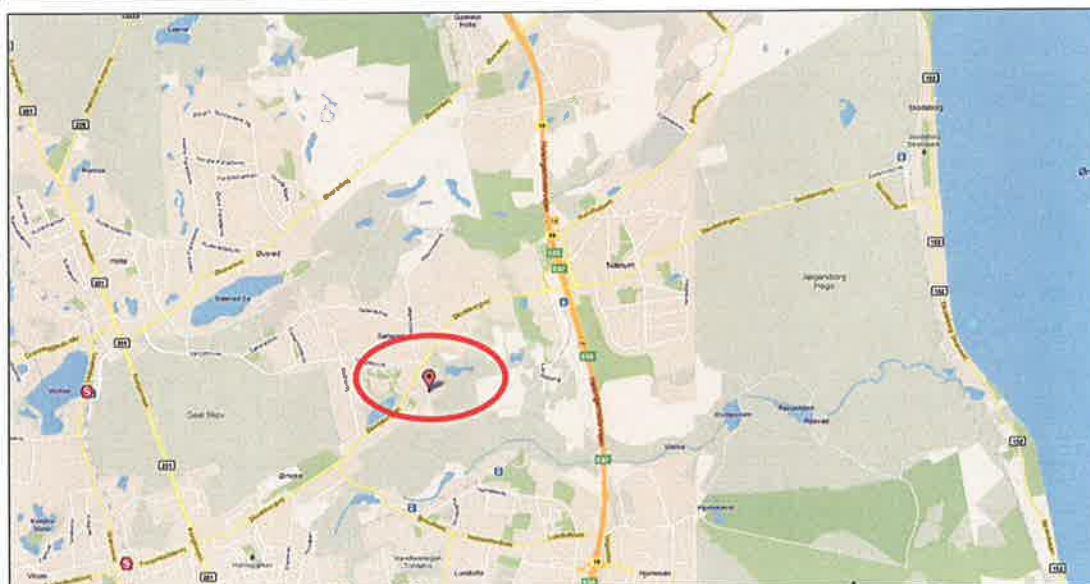
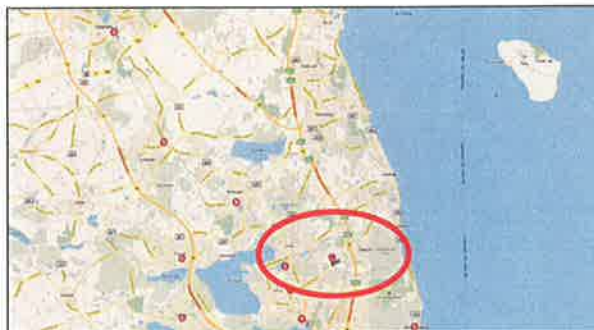
Påstigning

Torsdag 27.10.2011 16:45-17:05 Helsingborg-Helsingør

Ferge (uten Terje)

[1] Torsdag 27.10.2011 18:40-18:50 Vedbæk, Danmark

Start Night competition



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Stævnecenter på Vangeboskolen:



Torsdag 27.10.2011 20:30 Vedbæk, Danmark

Bussavferd

Die Route von **DK-2950 Vedbæk** nach **S-231 32 Trelleborg** ist **83,3 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **1 h 35 min**. (Optionen: wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.

Torsdag 27.10.2011 22:30-02:30 Trelleborg-Sassnitz

Ferge

Die Route von **D-18546 Sassnitz** nach **CZ-602 00 Brno** ist **871,1 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **10 h 1 min**. (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.

[2] Freitag 28.10.2011 13:00 Brno, Tsjekia

Start

Die Route von **CZ-602 00 Brno** nach **H-3300 Eger** ist **457,3 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **5 h 33 min**. (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.

Hotel Villa Völgy (2 nätter), Tulipánkert u. 5, 3300 Eger Szépasszonyvölgy:



[3] Lördag 29.10.2011 14:00 Eger(downtown), Ungarn

Start



Eger - History

Eger has been inhabited since the Stone Age. Today's Eger was formed in the 10th century by St. Stephen (997–1038), the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded an episcopal see in Eger. The first cathedral of Eger was built on Castle Hill, within the present site of Eger Castle. Eger grew up around its former cathedral and has remained an important religious centre in Hungary since its foundation. The 14th-16th centuries were an age of prosperity for Eger. Winegrowing, for which the town is still famous for, began to be important around that time. The bishops of Eger built beautiful buildings in the city during 18th and 19th centuries.

During the Turkish advance into Central Hungary, Eger became an important border fortress, successfully defended by Hungarian forces in the 1552 Siege of Eger, in the face of overwhelming odds. The castle's defenders, under the command of Captain István Dobó are said to have numbered fewer than 2,000, including women and children, but successfully held off a Turkish army of 80,000 soldiers. The first writer of note to draw on the story was the Hungarian renaissance poet and musician Sebestyén Tinódi Lantos (c. 1510-1556), whose account may have come partly from eye witnesses. Most Hungarians know best the version of this story found in the 1899 novel "Eclipse of the Crescent Moon" (Hungarian "*Egri csillagok*", lit. "Stars of Eger") by the 19th century Hungarian author Gárdonyi Géza, which is set reading under the Hungarian national curriculum. However, Eger was attacked in 1596 by a bigger army of Turks, who took over the castle after a short siege. Then followed 91 years of Ottoman rule in which Eger was the seat of a Turkish vilayet (administrative division). Churches were converted into mosques, the castle rebuilt, and other structures erected, including public baths and minarets.

The rule of the Turks in Central Hungary began to collapse after a failed **Ottoman** attempt to capture Vienna. The Vienna-based Habsburgs, who controlled the rest of Hungary, apart from Transylvania, steadily expelled the Turks from the country. The castle of Eger was starved into surrender by the Christian army led by Charles of Lorraine in 1687, after the castle of Buda had been retaken in 1686.

Eger soon began to prosper again. The city was reclaimed by its bishops, which caused many local Protestants to leave. Although the city supported the Hungarian leader Prince Francis II Rákóczi in the 1703-1711 war of independence against the Habsburgs, the Hungarians were eventually defeated by the Imperial army. Soon after that, the city was ravaged by plague. However, immigration into Eger was strong, and the population rose from 6000 to 10,000 between 1725 and 1750. Many new buildings were built in Baroque and later in Rococo and Neoclassical style, including the cathedral, the Archbishopal Palace, the County Hall, the Lyceum (now housing the Eszterházy College of Education) and several churches, while others were reclaimed from being mosques.

The 19th century began with disasters: a fire that destroyed half the town in 1800, and a collapse of the south wall of the Castle in 1801, which ruined several houses. Eger became the seat of an archbishopric in 1804, and the church remained in firm control of the city, despite efforts by its citizens to obtain greater freedom. In 1827, much of the city centre was damaged by fire again, and four years later over 200 were killed in an outbreak of cholera.

The inhabitants of Eger took an active part in the revolution in 1848. Even though the revolution was suppressed, the age of landowners and serfs had gone forever, and the municipality gained freedom from the rule of the archbishop in 1854. However, the main railway line between Miskolc and Pest bypassed the city, which was only reached later by a branch line from Füzesabony.

Economic recovery was slow after World War I, although the 1899 publication of Gárdonyi's "Eclipse of the Crescent Moon" made Eger popular as a tourist attraction and archaeological excavation of the castle resumed. In World War II, the city suffered under the retreating German army and the arriving Soviet army, but it managed to escape major bombardment. Eger today is a prosperous city and popular tourist destination with a charming Baroque town centre.

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[4] Søndag 30.10.2011 09:00 Hollóstetö, Bükk mountain, Ungarn **Start**



Die Route von H- Miskolc nach H- Szeged ist **355,2 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **3 h 48 min.** (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de

Szeged – Novi Sad

Time: **01h59** which 00h11 on motorways

Distance: **139 km** which 13 km on motorways; www.viamichelin.com

Novi Sad – Smederevska Palanka

Time: **01h49** which 01h28 on motorways

Distance: **181 km** which 163 km on motorways; www.viamichelin.com

NASZ PRZEDSTAWICIEL W POLSCE



[5] Søndag 30.10.2011 kl: _____ **Smederevska Palanka, Serbia** **Start Night Competition**

http://www.balkanhotelhighway.com/file/home_e.htm

Hotel V. Plana, 11 km south-east of Smederevska Palanka:





Smederevska Palanka (Serbian Cyrillic: Смедеревска Паланка, pronounced [smêdereʋska pǎlaːŋka]) is a town and municipality located in Central Serbia. In 2003, the municipality had a total population of 59,605, while the town proper had 26,203 inhabitants.



History The oldest archeological remains date to early Neolithic (Medvednjak, 4500-3500 BC). There are numerous finds of Vinča culture and Hallstatt culture, as well as from Roman and Medieval times. The unique cameo in two-layered onyx of emperor Constantine I in full battle gear on a horse has been found near Kusadak, a village in Smederevska Palanka municipality.

The town was first mentioned in 1021, in a written document currently preserved in St. Catherine's monastery in Egypt's Sinai peninsula. Thus, Smederevska Palanka will celebrate its 1,000 year anniversary in 2021.

[6] Måndag 31.10.2011 Före frukost Smederevska Palanka, Serbia

Start

Smederevska Palanka – Primorsko

Time 10h 10 min wich 03h48 on motorways

Distance 785 km wich 387 km on motorways; www.viamichelin.com

Hotel Perla Beach:



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[7] Tisdag 01.11.2011 Före frukost Primorsko, Bulgaria

Start



PRIMORSKO

Remains of stone anchors from the second half of the 2nd millennium and the 1st millennium BC have been discovered in the waters around Primorsko, which can possibly be linked to Neolithic navigation. Remains of lead anchors from the 4th-5th century BC have also been found, as well as traces of Copper Age pottery and stone tools. Valchanovo kale, the ruins of a nearby medieval fortress, which inhabited from the Early Iron Age to the Late Middle Ages, are often linked with the fortress of Ranouli mentioned in the Hambarli inscription of Krum of Bulgaria. Medieval amphoras and pottery have been found in the mouth of the Ropotamo, and the ancient waystation and fortress of Gera is thought to have been located on Maslen nos.

Ottoman documents of the 16th century mention a locality called *Zonarita* in the area. The eastern traveller Evliya Çelebi marks a cove by the name of *Küprü liman* at the place. During the **Ottoman** rule of Bulgaria, there existed a pier used to transport Strandzha wood and charcoal to Constantinople and other major cities.

The modern Primorsko was founded in 1879 as *Kyupria* by four families from Zubernovo and Balgari who cleared the forest and built houses.

Primorsko was declared a national sea resort in 1953.

[8] Tisdag 01.11.2011 Efter frukost

Primorsko, Bulgaria

Start

Die Route von BG-8290 Primorsko nach TR-34000 Istanbul ist 334,7 km lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. 4 h 49 min. (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de



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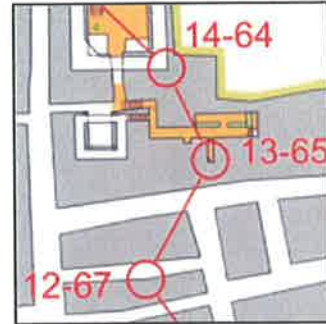
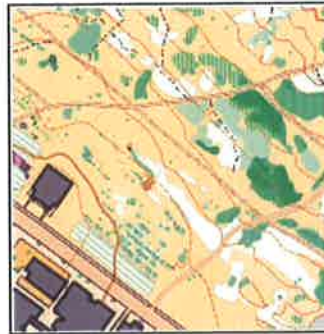
Tisdag 01.11.2011 20:00

Middag och information

ISTANBUL, Tyrkia

[9 -13] Onsdag 02.11.2011 – Lördag 05.11.2011

ISTANBUL 5-DAYS, Tyrkia



Byzantium, Constantinople, Istanbul – the names which the city has been called during its 28 centuries of existence. Relics from all these periods still exist in Istanbul. During the Constantinople era which began in 330AD, many stunning palaces, fountains and monumental churches were constructed. The city was the first Christian capital of the Eastern Roman Empire and over 900 years grew to become the wealthiest most splendid city in Europe, whilst Paris and London were still squalid towns. In 1453 **Ottoman** Sultan Mehmet 11 brought an end to Constantinople, bringing Islam to the city, changing churches into mosques and renaming the city Istanbul. Mehmet the Conqueror was responsible for the Topaki Palace and the Grand Bazaar and other grand mosques. The **Ottoman** Empire reached its zenith under Sultanate of Suleyman the Magnificent 1522-66.

666BC Greek king Byzas establishes Byzantium.

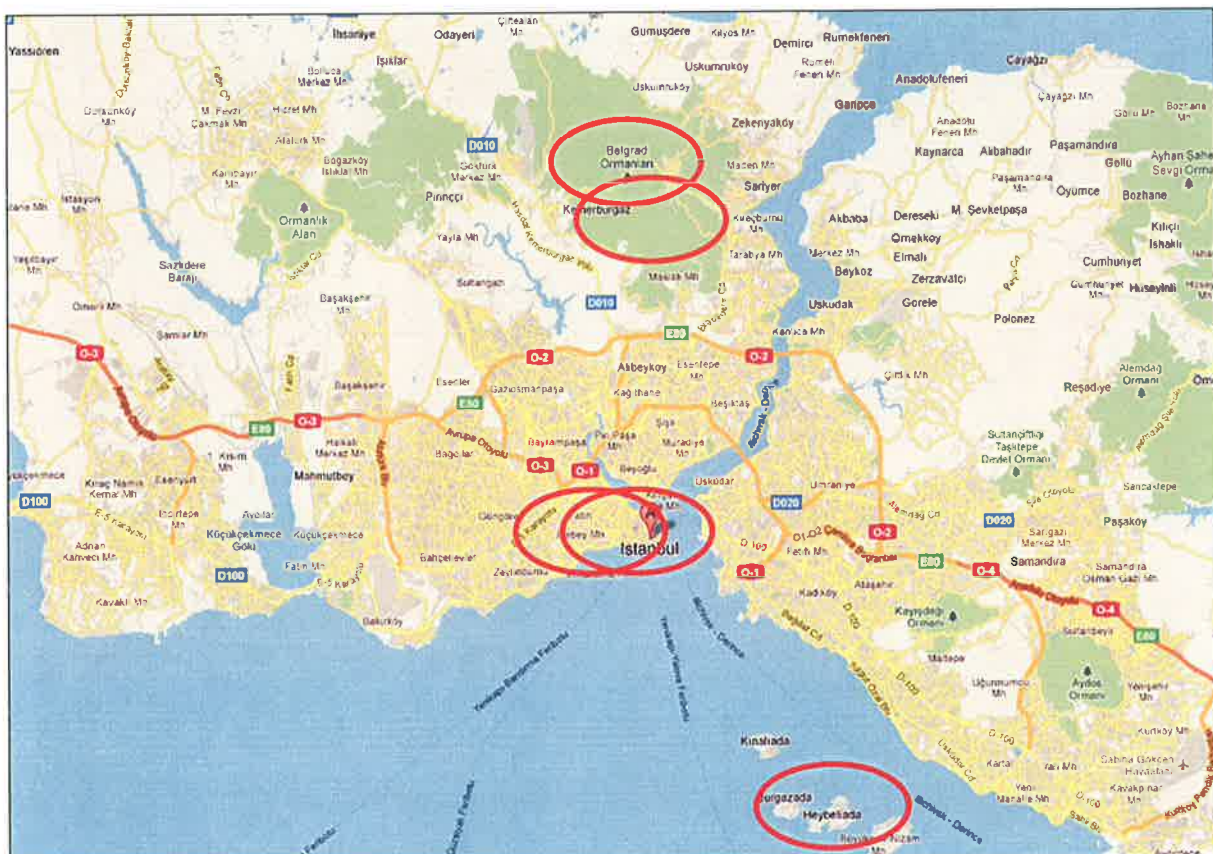
179BC Byzantium becomes part of the Roman Empire.

330AD Roman Emperor Constantine builds his new capital in the city and renames it Constantinople.

1453 Ottoman Turks conquer Constantinople and name it Istanbul.

1914 Ottoman Empire sides with Germany and Austria-Hungary during World War 1.

1923 The Independent Republic of Turkey is established, with a new capital in Ankara.



Orka Royal Hotel Istanbul

Nobethane Caddesi No 10, Istanbul, Turkey



Erbil Hotel
Hoca Pasa Mh. İbni Kemal Cd.
No.34 Sirkeci
ISTANBUL /
TURKEY
Phone: +90 212 513 3586
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IST 5-DAYS

The 8th of "Istanbul 5 days" competitions will be held between November 2 - 5, 2011 in the forests and special places of Istanbul. Heybeliada Island, Sultanahmet and Grand Bazaar will also be hosting to these indispensable and joyful competitions. Very near to the accommodation site in the historical peninsula, Sultanahmet is the first one of the seven hills on which Istanbul is settled. A top historical place where you may see many important religious, administrative and civil buildings from different ancient empires, still standing or in traces. The major ones are the ancient city walls, Hagia Sophia, Sultan Ahmet Mosque, Topkapi Palace, Byzantine Cistern and Grand Bazaar.



Event (Competition) Center

Hotel Yasmak Sultan, Ebusuut Caddesi No:18-20 Sirkeci - Istanbul, Turkey, e-mail : info@ist5days.com

Working Hours for the Competition Center:

November 1	14:00 - 22:00
November 2	18:00 - 22:00
November 3	18:00 - 22:00
November 4	18:00 - 22:00
November 5	16:00 - 18:00



Competition Schedule

	tisdag 1.11.2011	Check-In & Registrations
[9]	onsdag 2.11.2011	Long Distance, Europe, Belgrad Forest
[10]	torsdag 3.11.2011	Classical Distance, Asia, Heybeliada
[11]+ [12]	fredag 4.11.2011	WRE* Middle Distance, Europe, Belgrad Forest NIGHT Supersprint, Europe, Grand Bazaar
[13]	lördag 5.11.2011	Sprint, Europe, Historical Peninsula & Sultanahmet Prize Giving Ceremony, Closing Ceremony Party (At Night)

Classes

Class	Course Length km	Class	Course Length km	Year Born
W10	1,5 - 2,0	M10	1,5 - 2,0	2001 -
W12	1,8 - 2,5	M12	1,8 - 2,5	2000 - 1999
W14	2,0 - 3,5	M14	2,2 - 3,7	1998 - 1997
W16	2,5 - 4,2	M16	3,0 - 5,0	1996 - 1995
W18	2,4 - 5,0	M18	3,2 - 6,5	1994 - 1993
W20	2,4 - 7,0	M20	3,3 - 8,0	1992 - 1991
W21E	3,0 - 8,0	M21E	4,0 - 10,0	
W21A	2,5 - 6,5	M21A	3,0 - 8,0	
W21B	2,5 - 4,5	M21B	3,0 - 5,5	
W35	2,3 - 4,5	M35	3,0 - 6,0	- 1976
W40	2,3 - 4,5	M40	3,0 - 5,5	- 1971
W45	2,3 - 4,0	M45	3,0 - 5,0	- 1966
W50	2,3 - 4,0	M50	2,7 - 4,8	- 1961
W55	2,3 - 3,5	M55	2,7 - 4,5	- 1956
W60	2,2 - 3,5	M60	2,5 - 4,5	- 1951
W65	2,0 - 3,2	M65	2,3 - 4,0	- 1946
W70+	2,0 - 3,0	M70	2,3 - 4,0	- 1941
		M75+	2,0 - 3,5	- 1936
W open	1,5 - 2,0	M open	1,5 - 2,0	

* The organizer reserves the right to change the course lengths and numbers of control points.

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Results

Overall results will be the sum of the 4 stages except Grand Bazaar stage. In case of equity the rank of those 4 stages will be taken into consideration. Grand Bazaar stage will be rated separately.

Prizes

All winners will receive medals, prizes and souvenirs from our sponsors. Official 5 days result will be the total time of the 4 stages, except Grand Bazaar stage. The winners of WRE will receive additional prizes. The Grand Bazaar stage will be considered as a separate special race. All prize giving ceremonies including the ones for WRE and Grand Bazaar stages will be held on Saturday, November 5th.

Transportation

Bus transportation (and/or sea transport) will be arranged from the city center (in front of Hagia Sophia) to the start areas on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd days. The cost of all transportation and event sites entry fees is given in the "Fees" part.

Printed Courses & Descriptions

Maps will be handed out in a waterproof plastic bag.

Control descriptions will be printed on the map and will be available at start areas as well.

Stage 1 (November 2nd)

Long Distance, Valide Bendi, Belgrad Forest

This area offers a runnable but hilly terrain with small depressions and broken trees. Difference of height at one slope can be up to 150m. The indispensable thorny undergrowth of Belgrad Forest may slow you down. Pay attention to a number of pits remained after local treasure hunting.

Map: Scale 1/10 000, contours 5 m, map size A3/A4

Map by: Viktor Diachkov (October 2009). Will be corrected in October 2011.

Stage 2 (November 3rd)

Classical Distance, Heybeliada

A matchless chance for island-o. A combination of city orienteering with running in a pine forest.

Difference of height at one slope may be 150 m. Motor vehicles are forbidden in the island, but there are many crossing asphalt roads. Pay attention to horse-carriages.

Map: Scale 1/7 500, contours 5 m, map size A3/A4

Map by: Orest Kotylo (March 2008). Will be corrected in October 2011.

Stage 3 (November 4th - Morning)

WRE Middle Distance, Kurtkemer, Belgrad Forest

This area offers a runnable, but hilly terrain with lots of various depressions, small stream at the bottom of the deep gullies. Difference of height at one slope can be up to 75 m. Slippery slopes and thorny bushes might be dangerous. This is basically a beech forest.

Map: Scale 1/10 000, contours 5 m, map size A4

Map by: Viktor Diachkov (April 2011). Will be corrected in October 2011.

Stage 4 (November 4th - Night)

Night-O Supersprint, Grand Bazaar

This covered bazaar area offers short and very fast orienteering within the net of small streets, which are like in a complicated labyrinth crossing each other by different angles. Technically it reminds ski-o: High speed, high concentration. The most difficult part is a "multilevel" orienteering for groups 14+, which requires climbing stairs. It is a night-o, so don't forget to bring your head lamps! **Due to the historical ground competitors are kindly asked to run in sports running shoes only. No orienteering or spiked/stud shoes will be allowed.**

Map: Scale 1/1 500, no contours, map size A4

Map by: Direnc Azaz (2001), Stas Zolotareov (2003). Will be corrected in October 2011.

Stage 5 (November 5th)

Sprint, Historical Peninsula & Sultanahmet

A sprint in the historical peninsula of ancient Istanbul, mainly on asphalt roads. The difference of height may reach up to 100 m. An unforgettable race held through a very historical and cultural city structure.

Due to the historical ground competitors are kindly asked to run in sports running shoes only. No orienteering or spiked/stud shoes will be allowed.

Map: Scale 1/5 000, contours 5 m, map size A4

Will be made in October 2011.

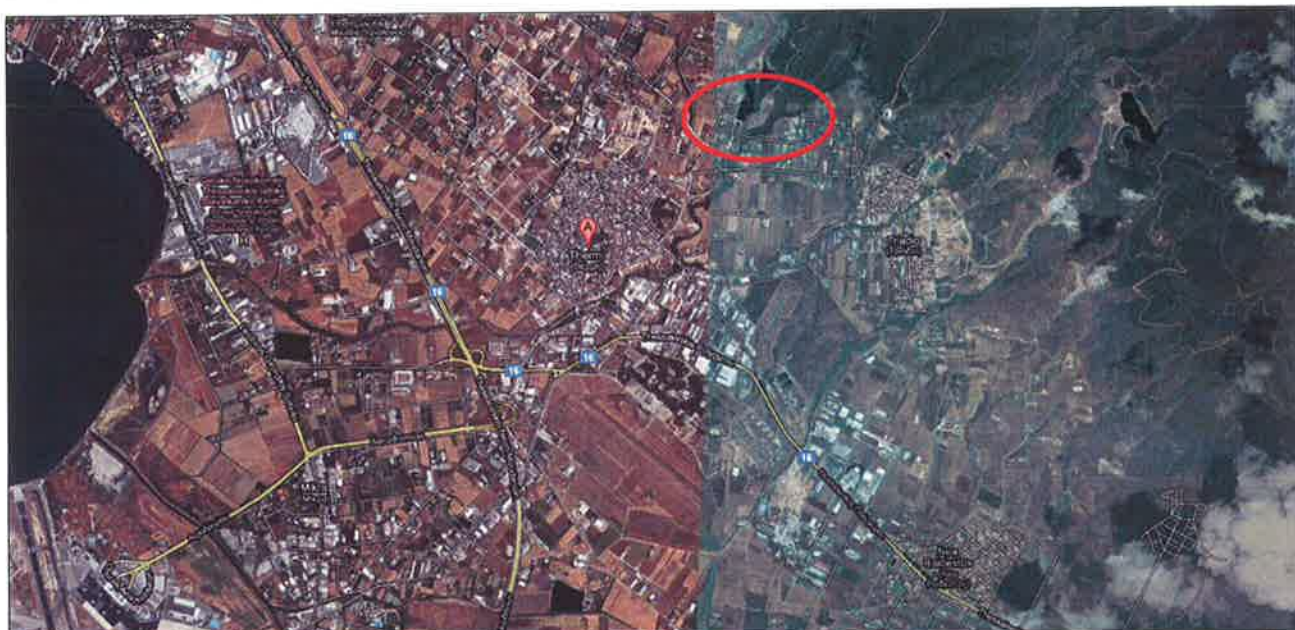
Hotel Alkyonis och Mykonos Paradise:

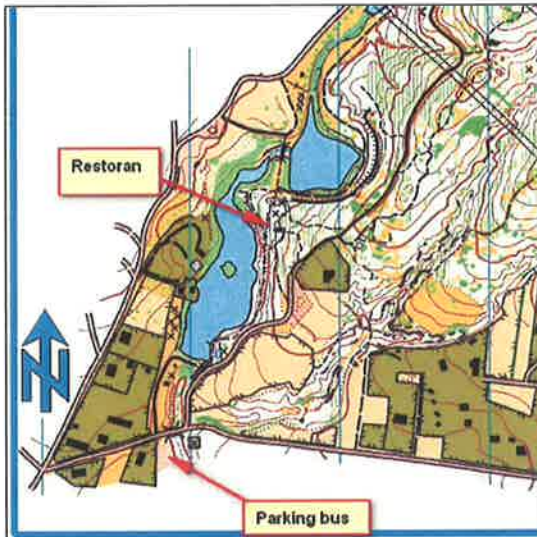


[14] Søndag 06.11.2011 kl: _____

Thessaloniki – Thermi Lake, GRE

Start





Thessaloníki (gresk: Θεσσαλονίκη) er Hellas' nest største by og den største byen i området Sentral-Makedonia. Byen er også hovedstad i prefekturet Thessaloníki. Thessaloníki kalles også for *Selânik* (på tyrkisk, *Salonika* eller *Salonica* (Σαλονίκη, Солун, הקלניק)).

Gamle kristne og bysantinske monumenter i Thessaloniki ble i 1998 innført i UNESCOs verdensarvsliste. I 1997 var Thessaloniki Europas kulturhovedstad. I byen finnes også et større antall bysantinske kirker fra 300-700-tallet blant annet Hagios Dimitrios og Hagia Sofia.

UNESCO - Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika

The Christian monuments of Thessalonika are outstanding examples of churches built according to central, basilical and intermediary plans from the 4th to the 15th centuries. For this reason, they constitute a series which is a typological point of reference. The influence of the Thessalonian churches on the development of the monumental arts was considerable, first in the Byzantine and later the Serbian world, whether in the early Christian period of the high Middle Ages or the Palaeologan Renaissance. The mosaics of the Rotunda, St Demetrius and St David's are among the great masterpieces of early Christian art.

Thessalonika was founded in 315 BC by Cassander, who named it after his wife Thessalonik, just a short time after the new cities of Alexander. Following the Roman conquest of Macedonia, it became one of the Empire's provincial capitals. A cosmopolitan and prosperous seaport, the city grew in commercial and strategic importance during the Roman period and was one of the first bases for the spread of Christianity. St Paul first travelled there in AD 50, and he returned in 56 to visit the church he had founded and for which he exhibited great concern in his Epistles.

Imperial splendour and the changing fortunes of the Thessalonian church were inextricably linked during the early centuries of Christianity. It was during the period that the palatial complex of Galerius was being built (298-311) that St Demetrius was martyred (c. 303). Some time later the rotunda, which Galerius had probably planned as his mausoleum, was taken over by the Christians who converted it to a church dedicated to St George. North of the Forum, on the ruins of the *thermae* (baths) where tradition has it that St Demetrius was imprisoned and tortured, they built the Basilica of St Demetrius. Rebuilt in 412-13 by the eparch Leontius and enlarged in 629-34 according to a grandiose plan that included five naves, the church, despite having been ravaged by fire in 1917, remains one of the most notable monuments of the early Christian era.

Other churches of archaeological interest were built during the Byzantine period. These include the Basilica of the Virgin, called Acheiropoietos, after 448, St David's (late 5th or early 6th centuries), and particularly St Sophia (8th century), which is a harmonious blend of the Greek cross plan and a three-nave basilica plan. After the Latin conquest in 1205 it became the Cathedral of Thessalonika. When the city was returned to Byzantium in 1246, new churches were built, among which were St Panteleimon, the Holy Apostles, St Nicholas Orphanos, and the present St Catherine's.

When the **Ottomans gained control of the city in 1430, most of the churches, new or old, were converted to mosques, and other Islamic sanctuaries were built (Hamza Bey Cami in 1467-68, Alaca Imaret in 1484). Under Ottoman rule (1430-1912), Thessalonika regained the status of major cosmopolitan city it had enjoyed during the early Christian era. This was particularly due to the arrival in 1492 of 20,000 Jews driven from Spain by the Edict of Alhambra. The multitude of cultural influences is reflected in the city's wealth of monuments, now sadly depleted, which were described by travellers such as Robert de Dreux (1665), Evliya Celebi (1668), Paul Lucas (1714), Félix de Beaujour (1797), and Abdul Mecid (1858).**

[15] Måndag 07.11.2011 kl: _____

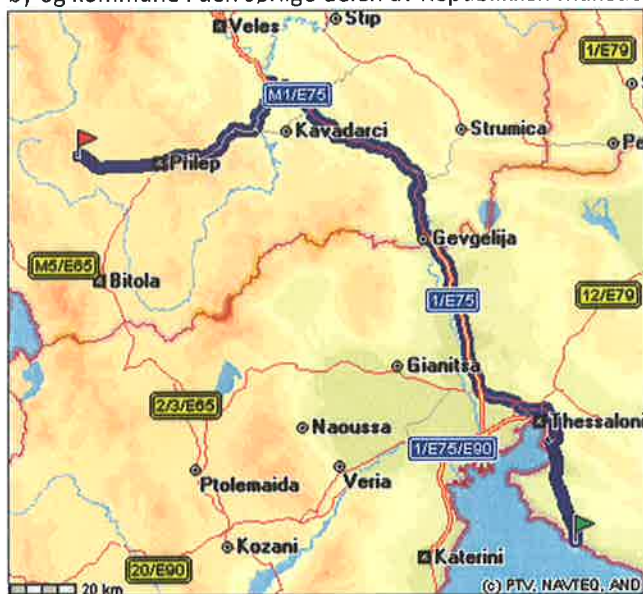
Thessaloniki, GRE

Start



Die Route von GR-630 80 Nea Kalikratia über MK- Prilep nach MK-7550 Krusevo ist **271,2 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **4 h 40 min.** (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.

Prilep (makedonsk: Прилеп; tyrkisk: Pirlpe og Perlepe, gresk: Περλεπές (Perlepes) eller Πρίλαπο (Prilapo)) er en by og kommune i den sørlige delen av Republikken Makedonia. Prilep ligger nord på sletten Pelagonia sør i landet



og er sete i kommunen med same navn. Prilep ligg 128 km fra hovedstaden Skopje, 44 km fra Bitola og 32 km fra Kruševo.

Kommunen Prilep har 76 768 innbyggere (etter folketellingen av 2002). Befolkningen er hovedsakelig etnisk makedonsk (92,3 %), mens 5,8 % av befolkningen tilhører romanifolket.

Byen ligger i Pelagonija-dalen og er sentrum for landets tobakksindustri og metallindustri, elektronikk, tømmer, tekstilindustri og matindustri. Byen stært også for en stor del av produksjonen av makedonsk, ren hvit marmor.

Prilep er kjent som «byen under Markos tårn» siden byen ligger nær de tårnene som er dedisert til den legendariske helten kong Marko.

Prilep ble grunnlagt på ruinene av den antikke byen Styberra, som først var en by i Makedonia og senere innlemmet i Romerriket. Styberra ble rasert av gotere i 268, men var delvis bosatt siden. Byen ble første gang nevnt som Prilep i 1014, og da som byen hvor Samuel av Bulgaria skulle ha fått hjerteattakk da han så at tusenvis av soldatene var blitt blinde av østromeerne etter slaget ved Kleidion. Byen ble gjenerobret av Det andre bulgarske riket før den ble erobret av **Det osmanske riket**. Prilep var under **osmansk** kontroll i seks århundre før den ble en del av Jugoslavia. Da Jugoslavia brøt sammen i 1992 ble byen en del av Makedonia.

[16] Måndag 07.11.2011

Prilep, MAC

Start



Krusevo is the most famous place in our country with his very rich history, culture and tradition. Krusevo is located in the southwest of the Republic of Macedonia, 1350 meters above sea level and is the highest town in the Balkans.

Ottoman rule In 19th century, Kruševo grew as a commercial center with connections not only in Macedonia. Local merchants such as the Nitsiotas brothers and five other companies were active in Vienna.^[2] In the 1860s a Bulgarian municipality and Bulgarian school were established the city. Subsequently, a Bulgarian girls school

was opened and it operated simultaneously with the Greek schools in the town. A Romanian school started functioning in Kruševo in 1876. In the early 20th century, Kruševo was a small town with a mixed population of 4,950 Bulgarians, 4,000 Vlachs (Aromanians) and 400 Christian Albanians, according to Bulgarian geographer Vasil Kančov's statistics. During the Ilinden Uprising in 1903 the rebels proclaimed a short lived Kruševo Republic. Having suppressed the uprising the city was almost completely destroyed by the **Ottoman** army. One of the most important points in the Ilinden uprising



was the declaration of the "Manifesto of Kruševo". It called for all the people of Macedonia regardless of their nationality and religion to fight together against **the Ottoman Empire**. In the area there is a monument called Mečkin Kamen (Bear's Stone). This was the place where Pitu Guli's band (cheta) was trying to defend the town of Kruševo from the Turkish troops coming from Bitola. The whole band and their leader (voivode) perished and Kruševo as well as many of the nearby villages were set to fire by **the Ottomans**.

Hotel Montana Palas:



[17] Tisdag 08.11.2011 Före frukost

Krusevo, MAC

Start

Vi springer på kartene hvor det i september 2011ble arrangert:

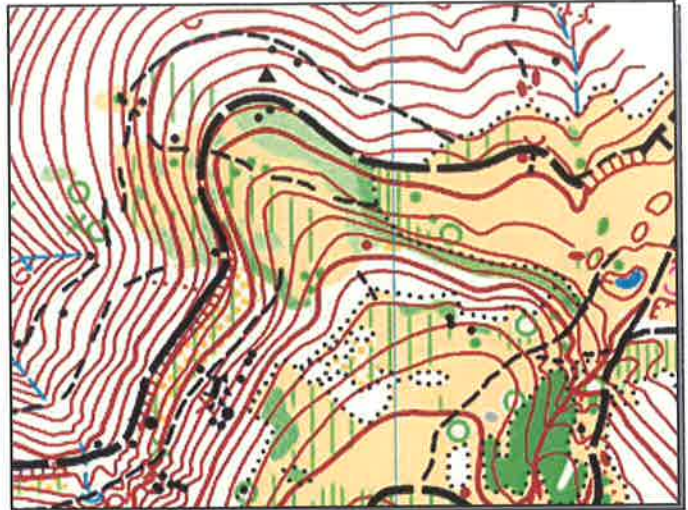
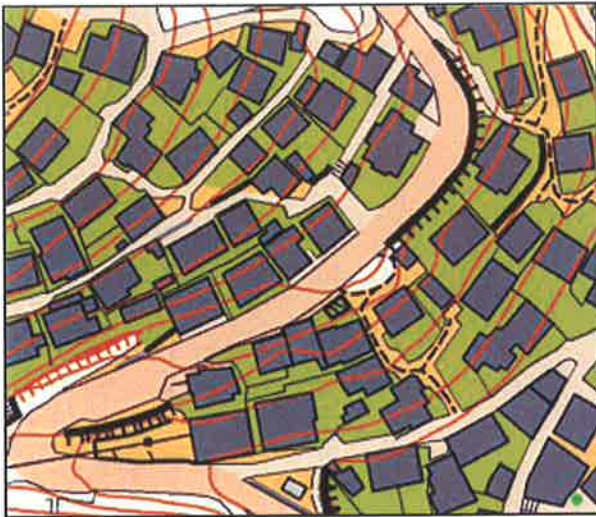


FIRST SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN ORIENTEERING CHAMPIONSHIPS
MACEDONIA-KRUSEVO 7.-11.09.2011



264 days, 7 hours, 2

www.seeockrusevo2011.mk



[18] Tisdag 08.11.2011 kl: _____

Krusevo, MAC

Start



EVENT CENTER



- CEREMONY & PRIZE GIVING
- POLICE STATION
- BANK
- RESTAURANTS ROMA AND SHAPE
- RESTAURANT ANDORA
- ROAD FROM CITY PRILEP
- NIGHT CLUB BELAMI
- CAR PARKING
- AMBULANCE
- EVENT CENTER CULTURE HOUSE
- BUS PARKING

ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

Die Route von MK-7550 Krusevo nach AL- Durrës ist **240,4 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **4 h 48 min.**
(Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de



Onsdag 09.11.2011 60 min stadsvandring och lunsj och shopping, Struga MAC



ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT-16 NOV, 2011

[19] Onsdag 09.11.2011 kl: _____

Tirana, ALB

Start



Onsdag 09.11.2011 Ferry Durrës - Bari 23:00 - 07:00

www.adriaferries.com

ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

Die Route von I-70100 Bari nach I-71012 Rodi Garganico ist **232,5 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **3 h 14 min**. (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.



[20] Torsdag 10.11.2011 kl: _____

Lång-distanse, Rodi Gargano, ITA

Start

[21] Torsdag 10.11.2011 kl: _____

Sprint- distanse, Rodi Gargano, ITA

Start

ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

Die Route von RSM-47890 San Marino nach I-71012 Rodi Garganico ist **461,6 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **5 h 54 min.** (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg), www.setra.de.



[21] Fredag 11.11.2011 kl: _____

San Marino, San Marino

Start

Lunch

Hotel Joli ***

Viale Federico D'Urbino, 36 B - 47890 San Marino (SM)

Tel. +378 0549/991009 - 0549/991008 - 331/6679649 - Fax +378 0549/914002



[22] Fredag 11.11.2011 kl: _____

Medel-distanse, San Marino, SMR

Start



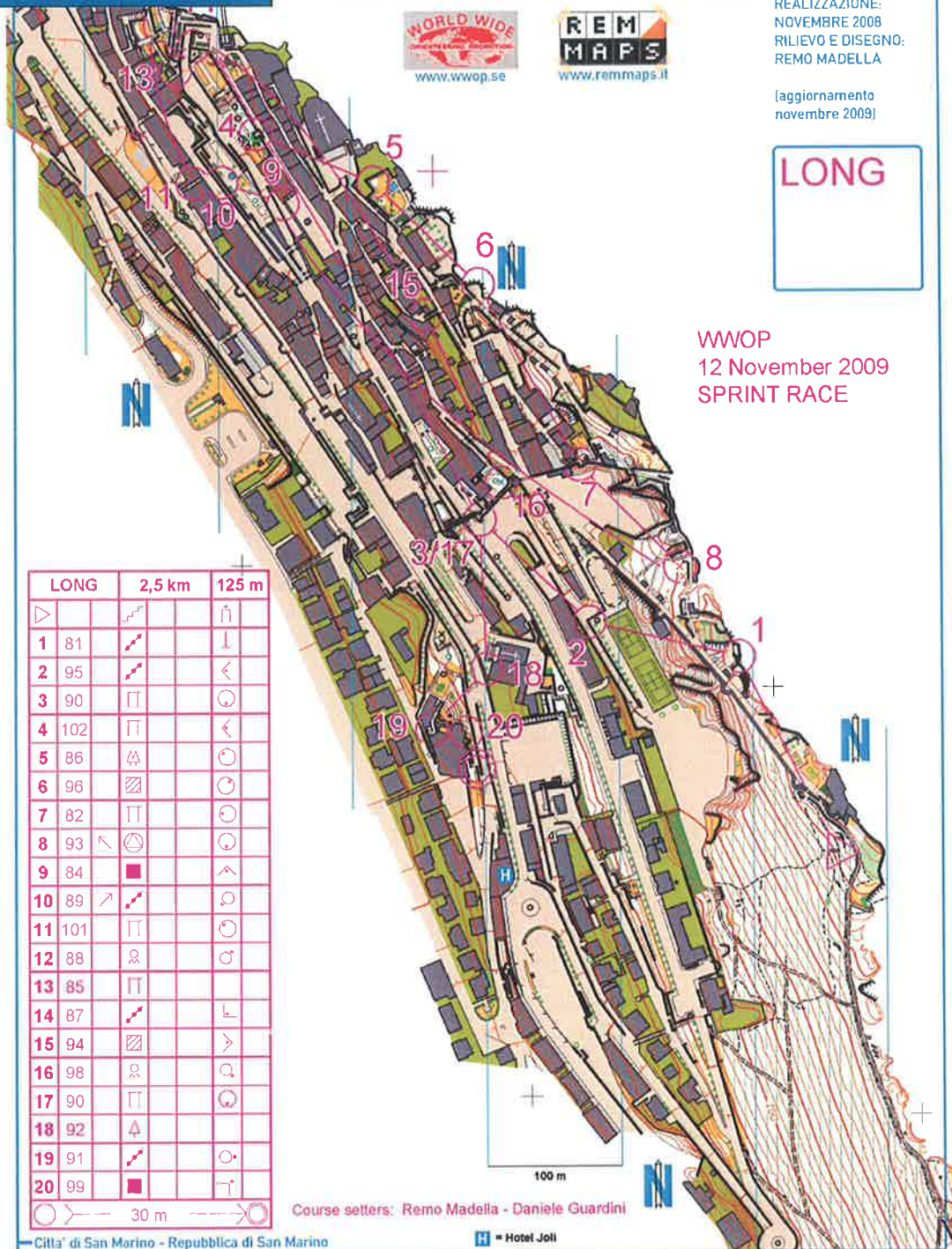
San Marino (italiensk: *Repubblica di San Marino*) er den eldste republikken i verden, med en historie som strekker seg helt tilbake til år 301 e.Kr. Landet er en enklave fullstendig omsluttet av Italia, og ligger mellom regionene Emilia-Romagna og Marche nær Adriaterhavskysten. Som en av de europeiske mikrostaterne har landet det minste innbyggertallet av alle medlemslandene i Det europeiske råd, og et av de største bruttonasjonalproduktene i verden målt per innbygger. San Marinos grunnlov av år 1600 er verdens eldste grunnlov som fortsatt er i bruk.

SAN MARINO

SCALA 1:3500
EQ. 2.5 m

REALIZZAZIONE:
NOVEMBRE 2008
RILIEVO E DISEGNO:
REMO MADELLA

(aggiornamento
novembre 2009)



LONG

WWOP
12 November 2009
SPRINT RACE

	LONG	2,5 km	125 m
▷		↗	↑
1	81	↗	↓
2	95	↗	<
3	90	▭	○
4	102	▭	<
5	86	⚠	○
6	96	▨	○
7	82	▭	○
8	93	↖	○
9	84	■	^
10	89	↗	○
11	101	▭	○
12	88	⊗	○
13	85	▭	
14	87	↗	└
15	94	▨	>
16	98	⊗	○
17	90	▭	○
18	92	⚠	
19	91	↗	○
20	99	■	└

Course setters: Remo Madella - Daniele Guardini

H = Hotel Joli

Citta' di San Marino - Repubblica di San Marino

ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011



Die Route von RSM-47890 San Marino nach I-30100 Venezia ist **229,2 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **3h 17 min.** (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.

Venezia

Hotel Mondiale + Hotel Lugano + Mestre jernbanestasjon



Venezia jernbanestasjon + samlingsplass ved Arsenale



[23] Lördag 12.11.2011 14:00

Venezia, ITA

Start

TOURIST TRAVEL CARDS

The Travel Cards are the most economical solution for people who want to get around Venice and its surroundings on Actv's land and water services. They allow unlimited travel and can be used on all the services - both waterborne (except those of route Alliguna, Clodia, Fusina, 25 and Casinò) and on land - that provide urban services within the municipality ("Comune") of Venice (land services on the Lido and in Mestre except for journeys having Venice Marco Polo Airport as departure or arrival point).

Validity can be 12, 24, 36 hours from stamping, depending on the chosen tariff solution.

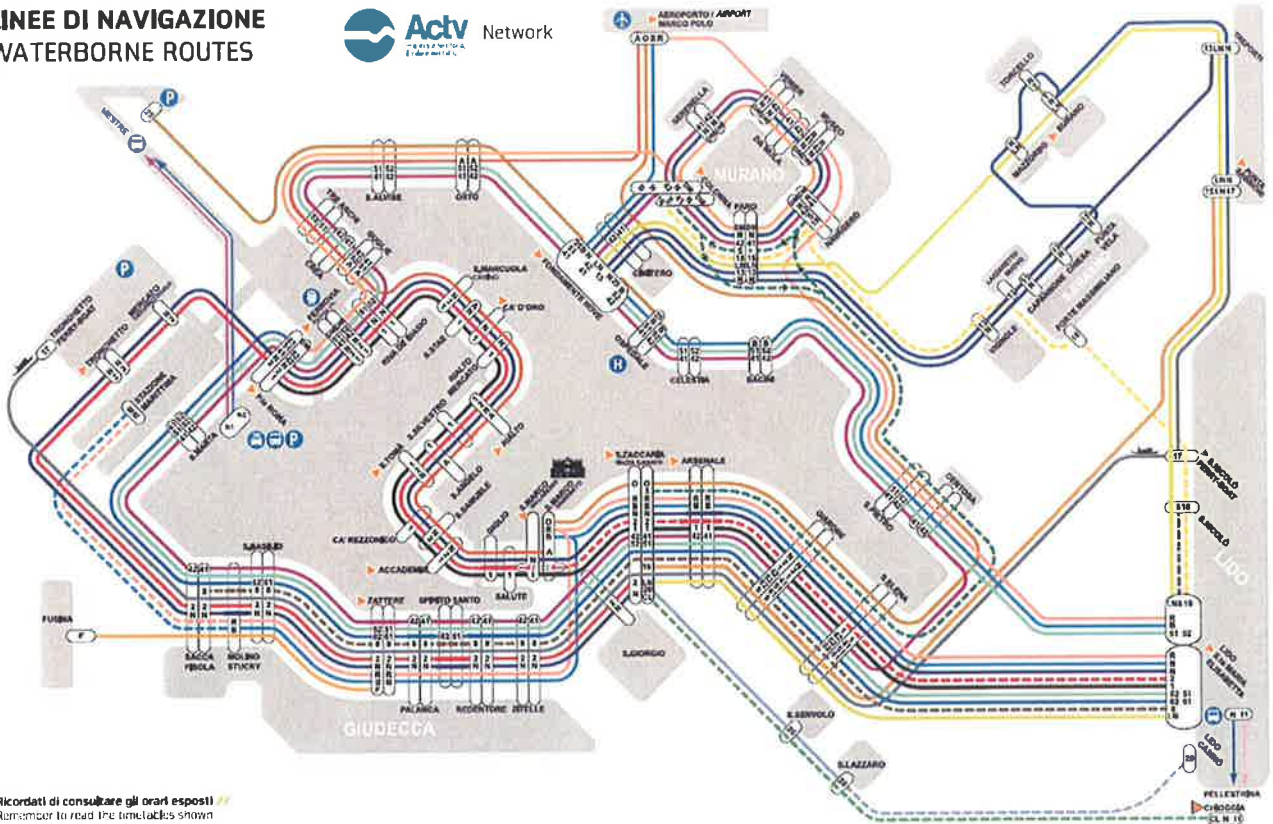
Can be purchased from the **Helloveneziana** ticket desks, the **self-service ticket machines** of: Piazzale Roma S. Chiara, Ferrovia Scalzi, S. Marcuola, Ca' d'Oro, Rialto, S. Tomà, Zattere, S. Marco Vallaresso and Giardinetti, S. Zaccaria Danieli and Pietà, Arsenale, Lido S.M. Elisabetta, Burano, Punta Sabbioni, Aeroporto Marco Polo, Ospedale dell'Angelo and Vigo, and the authorized dealers.

16,00 € - 12-HOUR TRAVELCARD

18,00 € - 24-HOUR TRAVELCARD

23,00 € - 36-HOUR TRAVELCARD

**LINEE DI NAVIGAZIONE
WATERBORNE ROUTES**



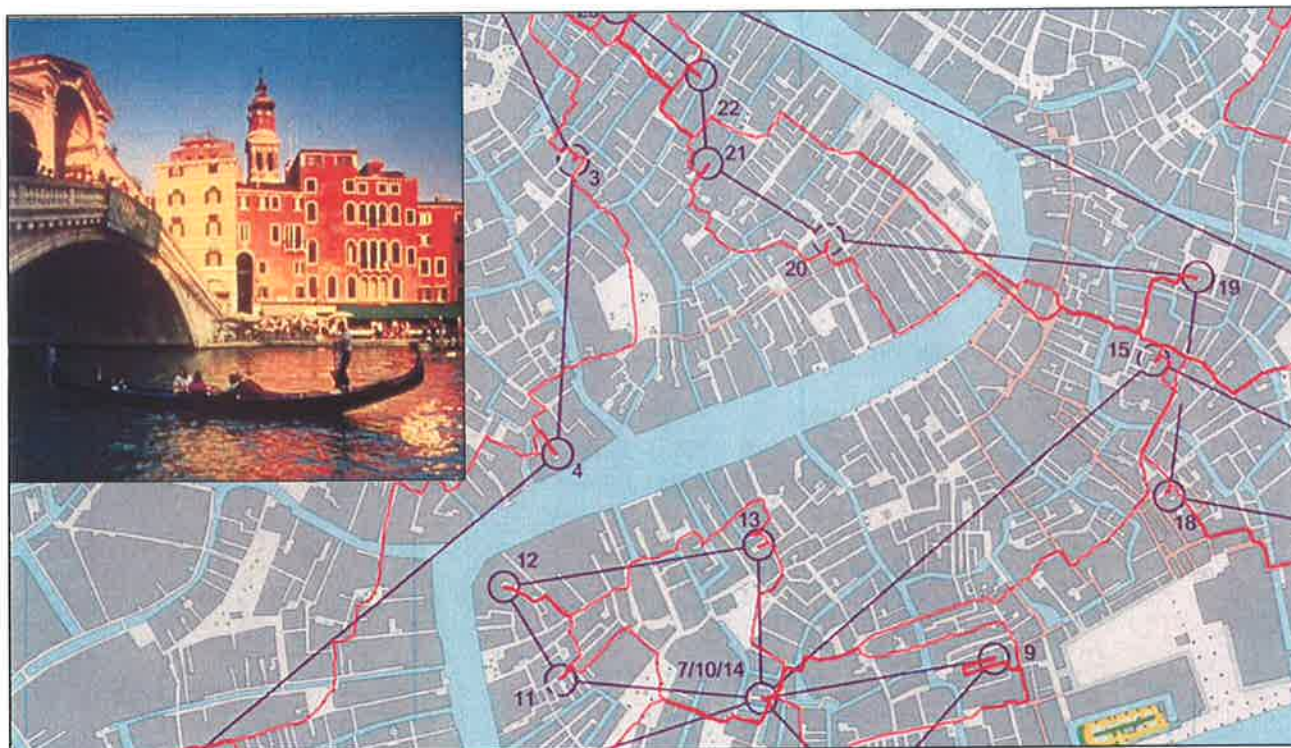
Ricordati di consultare gli orari esposti
Remember to read the timetables shown



[24] Søn 13.11.2011

Venezia, ITA

Start



ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

Die Route von I-30170 Mestre nach MC-98030 Monaco Ville ist **553,3 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **5 h 52 min.** (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.



[25] Måndag 14.11.2011 Före frukost

Sprint i Monaco, MON

Start

The lush gardens of **Parc Fontvieille** are pleasant for a summer stroll; more than 4000 rose bushes and a small swan-filled lake adorn the Roseraie Princesse Grace (Princess Grace Rose Garden), planted in her memory in 1984. Contemporary sculptures, including works by César and Arman, line the length of the park's Chemin des Sculptures.

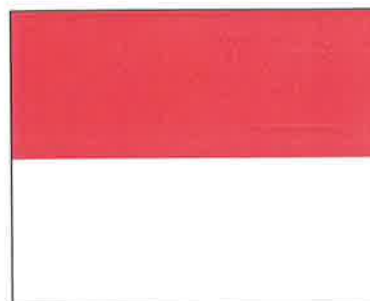
Fontvieille is the newest of the four traditional quarters (districts) in the principality of Monaco, and one of ten Wards for modern administrative purposes. It is located in the western part of Monaco. New plans exist to extend Fontvieille, due to Monaco's growing economy and population.

In contrast to the other city districts Monaco-Ville, Monte Carlo and La Condamine, Fontvieille was constructed, after Italian architect Manfredo Nicoletti's design, almost entirely on artificially reclaimed land and thus represents one of the younger parts of the principality. In order to combat the chronic land shortage in the extremely densely populated principality, the work was begun in 1966 to create new land in the Mediterranean Sea southwest of *le rocher*. In 1981, the then Crown Prince Albert (since April 6, 2005 Albert II, Prince of Monaco) laid the cornerstone for the new city quarter.

The existence of Fontvieille, and its many public works projects, relates substantially to former Prince of Monaco, Prince Rainier III's reputation as the Builder Prince.

Recent plans to extend Fontvieille by the Department of Urban Development are currently being overseen by Prince Albert. The plan is to build a small 13 acres (0.05 km²) aura on the west side of the rock, currently planned to be finished by 2015. The new aura will include 3-4 new hotels, corporate businesses, shops and apartments for between 600-800 new comers.

Fontvieille represents the southwestern portion of the city state, which in an area of 0.35 km². accommodates 3,900 inhabitants (about one-tenth the population of the country).



ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

Fontvieille contains Stade Louis II (or Louis II Stadium), which serves as the home ground of AS Monaco FC, a Monaco football club that is one of the most successful in the French national league; the stadium also contains the club's offices and the International University of Monaco (IUM). The ground also hosts the European Super Cup, an annual event pitting the winners of the top UEFA club competitions, the Champions League and Europa League.

The district also contains Monaco Heliport, which provides frequent links to Nice Airport in neighbouring France, with connections to direct flights to New York, London and other important European destinations.

Columbus Hotel Monaco, owned by former racing driver David Coulthard is located in Fontvieille.

Venturi automotive is luxury electric car manufacture and its Subsidiary voxan are stationed in the northern side of Fontvieille.



[26] Mån 14.11.2011

Medel-distanse ved Valmasque, FRA

Start



Die Route von F-06130 Grasse über F-13090 Aix en Provence nach F-74000 Annecy ist **544,9 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **6 h 14 min**. (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.



ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

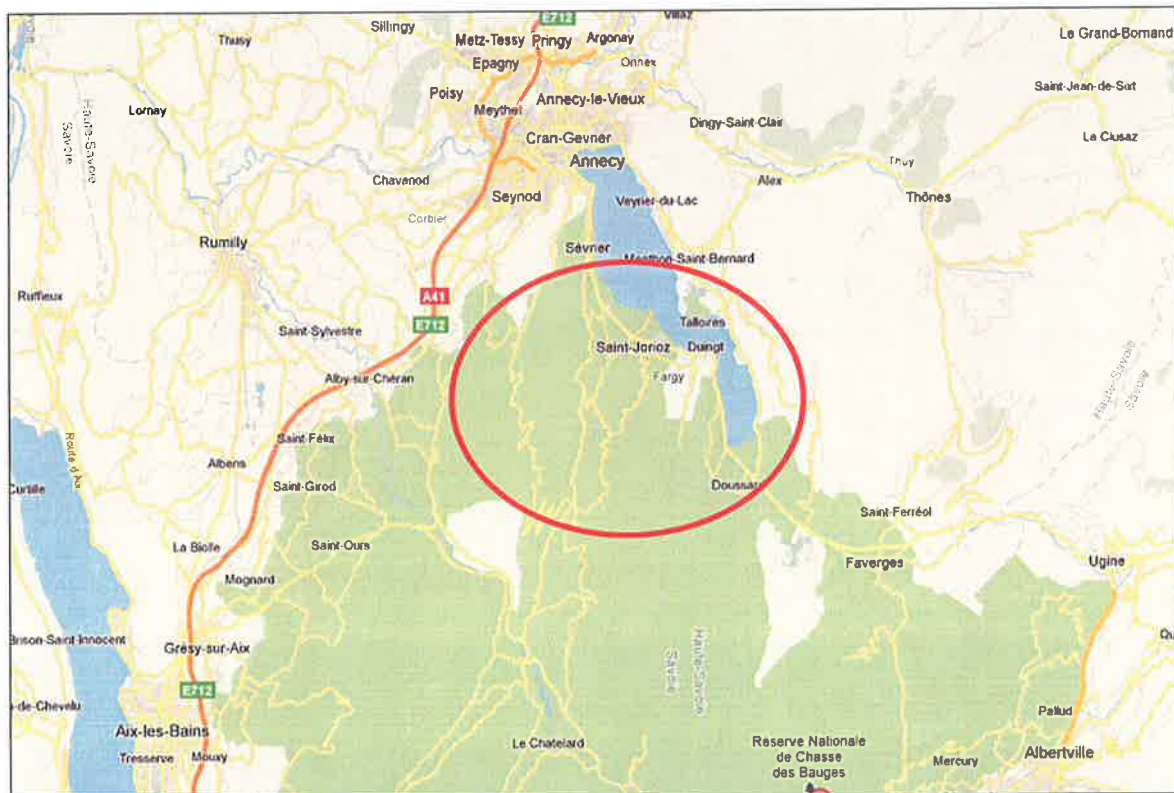
Hotel Ibis Ancecy Sud-Cran Gevier
12, rue de la Gare
Ilôt de la Manufacture
74000 ANNECY
FRANCE



[27] Tisdag 15.11.2011

Ancecy, FRA

Start



ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

CERN

Den europeiske organisasjon for kjernefysisk forskning (CERN; forkortelse for det opprinnelige franske navnet *Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire*) er en europeisk organisasjon for forskning på partikkelfysikk, kjernefysikk og kjernekjemi. CERN omfatter verdens største forskningscenter innen disse fagområdene. Senteret ligger hovedsakelig i Sveits, nær flyplassen i Genève, men deler av anlegget går også over grensen til Frankrike. Ved forskningssenteret ligger Large Hadron Collider (LHC), en enorm partikkelakselerator som ble ferdig og tatt i bruk til vitenskapelige eksperimenter i 2008.

CERN ble etablert i 1954 av 12 land i Europa, deriblant Norge. Alle de opprinnelige medlemmene er fortsatt medlem av CERN, bortsett fra det tidligere Jugoslavia som meldte seg ut i 1961 og forble utmeldt frem til statens oppløsning. Organisasjonen har i dag 20 medlemsland, rundt 2600 heltidsansatte pluss nesten 8000 vitenskapsfolk og ingeniører fra 500 universiteter og 80 nasjoner.

[28] Tisdag 15.11.2011

Cern, SUI

Start



Die Route von F-74000 Anancy über CH-1200 Genève nach L-1610 Luxembourg ist **551 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **7 h 0 min**. (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.

Luxembourg City-Hostel
 2, rue du Fort Olisy
 L-2261 Luxembourg

HI Hostel (Auberge de Jeunesse; ☎ 22 68 89; luxembourg@youthhostels.lu; 2 Rue du Fort Olisy; members dm/s/d €17.60/29.60/45.20; P ☒ ☑ ☒ ☒) Modern, no-fuss rooms (maximum six beds) share showers that sandblast, a store-room for bicycles and a very inexpensive restaurant-café. It's a steep walking descent from the Old Town or five minutes' walk from 'Clausen Plateau Altmunster', a stop on bus 9, 14 and CN1 routes from Gare Centrale.

LUXEMBOURG CITY

0 200 m
 0 0.1 miles

INFORMATION

City Tourist Office.....1 B2	Main Post Office.....7 A2
Cyber Beach.....2 B2	National Tourist Office.....8 C6
Cyber Mina.....3 B5	Phone House.....9 A6
Dutch Embassy.....4 A4	Quick Wash.....10 A6
Librairie Ernster.....5 B2	Sotour.....11 B2
Luggage Lockers.....6 C5	Zitha Klinik.....12 B5

EATING ☒

Alima.....35 A2	Grand Hotel Alfa.....29 B5
Art Café.....36 B2	Hôtel Casanova.....30 B2
Caves Gourmandes.....37 C2	Hôtel Christophe Colomb.....31 B5
Chiggen.....38 B2	Hôtel Français.....32 A2
Confiserie Namur.....39 B2	Hôtel Parc Beaux-Arts.....33 B2
Delhaize.....40 C5	Hôtel Simoncini.....34 B2
Kaempff-Kohler.....41 B2	
La Table du Pain.....42 B4	
Mesa Verde.....43 B3	
Mosconi.....44 C3	
Thai Celadon.....45 B2	
Vesuvio.....46 B5	
Wengé.....47 A2	
Wengé (Comptoir).....48 A2	

DRINKING ☒

Café Aula.....49 C3
Café des Artistes.....50 C3
Le Sud.....51 D2
L'Interview.....52 A2
Point.....53 A6
Urban Bar.....54 B2

ENTERTAINMENT ☒

Cinéma-thèque.....55 B1
d'qiq.....56 B3
Den Atelier.....57 A6
Liquid Café.....58 C3
Mélusina.....59 D2
Rives de Clausen.....60 D2

SIGHTS & ACTIVITIES

Am Tunnel.....13 A4
Bock Casemates.....14 C2
Casino Building.....15 A3
Cathédrale: Notre Dame.....16 B3
Hop-On/Hop-Off Bus.....17 A3
Hôtel de Ville.....18 B2
MNHA.....19 B2
Monolith.....20 B3
Musée d'Histoire de la Ville de Luxembourg.....21 C2
Natural History Museum (see 22)
Neumünster Abbey Complex.....22 C2
Palais Grand-Ducal.....23 B2
Spuerkeess.....24 A3
Wenzelsmauer.....25 D2

SLEEPING ☒

Auberge de Jeunesse.....26 C2
Auberge de Reims.....27 B6
Caillon Hôtel.....28 B5

LUXEMBOURG

Det finns inte mycket dokumenterat i en rapport från det här året. Men vissa saker måste ändå berättas lite ingående. Och det var i Luxemburg det mest uppscendeväckande händelse.

Som nämnts var vandrарhemmet en fästning. Några rutinerade vandrарhems-utbrytare (och inbrytare) sändes ut för att inspektera alternativa ingångar. Chefen för stället hade gett klart besked om att huvudingången inte var att tänka på, prick klockan 23 var det total stängning. Det gick heller inte att skicka någon annan att öppna.

Vandrарhemmet var verkligen svårforcerat och när gruppen avslutade inspektionen fanns ingen bra lösning. Bara en och annan liten idé.

När så trevliga pubar, matställen och nattklubb besökts var klockan en bit över 02.00. En tämligen stor grupp knäckte då nöten: Alla tillgängliga soptunnor samlades ihop. Sedan byggdes en pyramid av de tio (troligen) tunnorna upp till andra våningens toalett. Dit hade skickats två Höst Öst-are, som väckts med hjälp av stenkastning.

Därefter hjälpte man varandra att klättra upp på tunnorna, som - det ska viligt erkännas - var lite väl vingliga - och andra våningen var långt uppe i den här gamla byggnaden.

Sist upp var skåningen CeGe Berm, och när han lyftes in sista biten genom fönstret av två starka Höst Öst-arnar kunde all pusta ut. Då fälldes också kommentaren:

- Tur att det inte var Bertil Nilsson som skulle upp.

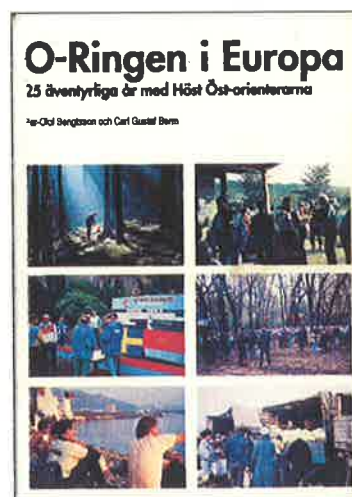
Tålde inte att bli överlistad

Det var samme CeGe som var först att påföljande dag träffa chefen, som var rasande. CeGe var plöstligt fullständigt oförstående till främmande språk och slog ut med händerna för att slippa ifrån eländet. Men saken var i alla fall klar: Hela sällskapet skulle ut inom 15 minuter. Chefen skyllde på att andra blivit störda. Men det var lögn, för Höst Öst-arna var i stort sett ensamma på våningen och tämligen lågljudda.

Troligen var det helt enkelt så, att denne vandrарhemsföreståndare inte tålde att bli överlistad. Han hade garderat sig med galler och taggtråd på alla upptänkliga ställen, och ändå slank mängder av orienterare in.

Faktum är, att ännu efter 25 år, har inget, alltså *inget*, vandrарhem lyckats få Höst Öst-resenärerna att följa de tidiga gå-i-säng-tider som vissa vandrарhem envisas att hålla sig med.

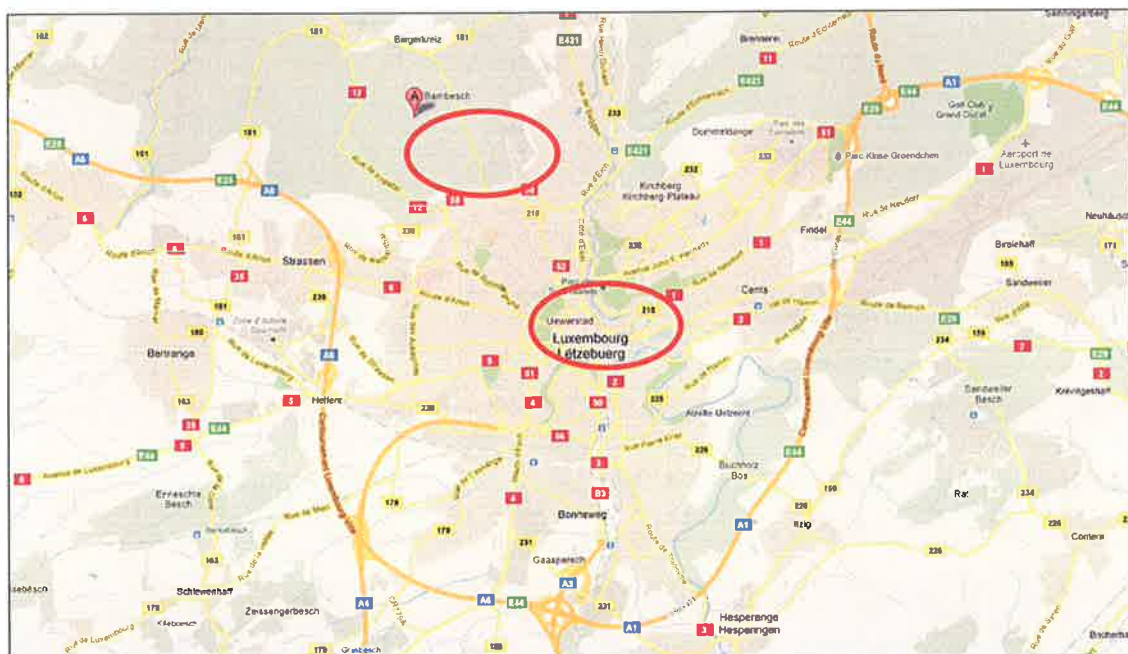
Houdini var en strålande utbrytarkung. Men som inbrytare på vandrарhem låg han hästlängder efter Höst Öst-folket.



[29] Onsdag 16.11.2011

Bambesch, LUX

Start



ABSOLUT OSMANISKA RIKET 44:e HÖST ÖST-RESAN 27 OKT–16 NOV, 2011

Die Route von L-1610 Luxembourg nach D-23769 Fehmarn/Puttgarden ist **772,3 km** lang. Die reine Fahrzeit beträgt ca. **8 h 41 min**. (Optionen: langsamer PKW/Fahrer, wirtschaftlichster Weg); www.setra.de.



Onsdag 16.11.2011 20:15-21:00 Puttgarden-Rödby

Ferge

Onsdag 16.11.2011 23:59 Malmö Järnvägsstation

Avstigning

Torsdag 17.11.2011 04:00 Carlunds bussgarage vid Landvetter

Avstigning

