CULTURE OF THE KACZAWSKIE

MOUNTAINS AND FOOTHILLS

asalt Mountain - basalt quarry [M5] To learn a little about the geological composiday was acquired in the C15-16th. During the tion of Basalt Mountain (368) it's worth visit- Thirty Years' War it was destroyed. The man ing the old basalt quarry excavations on its who oversaw its reconstruction in 1900 was north-west and south-east slopes, where you the German architect and restorer of historican find outcrops of a basalt volcanic chimcal buildings, Bodo Ebhardt. The building is ney. Clearly visible on the site are separate now one of the greatest tourist attractions basalt pillars as well as small crystals of as well as one of the most important centres

greenish peridot. At the foot of the quarries for the cultural life of the region. is rock rubble, mostly overgrown by forest.

Jawor – "Jawornik" Recreation Centre and

Basalt Mountain viewing tower [M5] Standsports complex [N4] "Jawornik" Recreation ing on Bazaltowa Góra (Basalt Mountain, Centre occupies 11 ha, including 4.6 ha of 368 m) is a round water. It includes: campsites, 14 caravan spots with an electricity supply, and cooking and sanitary facilities. The guests have acess to a restaurant, swimming equipment in 1906 and ren oats, canoes, water bikes), tennis courts, beach volleyball court, a playground and an The entrance pen-air amphitheatre. The site therefore has it leads through cellent conditions for activity holidays. awor – "Słowianka" Indoor Swimming Pool N4] The "Słowianka" indoor swimming pool

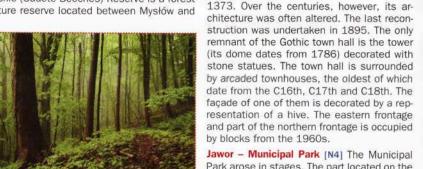
ool with a lane marked out for children, a 54-metre slide and a recreational pool as by crenelated corbels, from which you can well as water attractions: water cannons and marvel at a panorama of the Chojnów Plain, the Strzegom Hills and the Sowie (Owl) and Jacuzzis. The site also has a Finnish sauna Kamienne (Stone) Mountains. The tower is and a café. The building is fully-adapted to the needs of disabled visitors and is also one of the main attractions of the Chełmy air-conditioned and has a computer system Landscape Park.

Bolków - Market Square [L7] Standing in the Jawor - defensive walls and Strzegomska middle of the oblong Market Square in Bolków Tower [N4] Towards the end of the C13th is a town hall built in the C15th and C16th, the town's wood-earth fortifications were which owes its current Classical appearance to a reconstruction in 1827. Standing in the replaced with stone upper part of the market square is St. Jadones. At the beginwiga's Church. Its origins date back to the ning of the C16th a C13th, though it was rebuilt in the 19th cenury. The historical buildings are surrounded fications was built. from that period

by townhouses which were mainly built at the turn of the C20th. Standing out among them is the tower of the are a townhouse with Renaissance arcades, houses with Baroque facades and a Classi-The building has cal townhouse with a portal from 1819. square found Bolków Castle [L7] In 1277 Duke Bolesław II but on the second the Bald stated: "castro nostro" ("in our cas-floor becomes igh and its walls

gional Museum [N4] The Regional Museum was established in 1929. In 1964 it was noved to the former Church of the BVM which was built at the end of the C15th, and church and monastery performed a religious tle"). This is also the first historical mention function until 1810. Then, right up until postof the castle in Bolków. The Gothic castle war times, the church housed workshops. was built, however, during the rule of Bolko I, when a 25 m high wedge-shaped tower was storerooms and an armoury. Repairs carried erected. It's the only building of its type in Out in 1976-86 made it possible to organ-

Poland, based on French and Czech models. ise a Gallery of Silesian Religious Art in the The castle acquired its final appearance in the C16th. Today it houses a branch of the ics documenting the history and culture of Karkonosze Museum in Jelenia Góra. Buki Sudeckie Reserve [J7] The Buki Sudeckie (Sudete Beeches) Reserve is a forest nature reserve located between Mysłów and



Bolków, cut across by the E 65 road running lished in 1844 on the site of a former firing between Wrocław and Jelenia Góra. It encom- range of the Marksmen Brotherhood (until passes an area of 174.42 ha, where a hand- 1945 it was called the Kepa Strzelecka along with numerous protected plants in the bank of the river was established in 1911 on brushwood, including: Mezereon, Turk's cap the initiative of the merchant Bruno Fuchs. ily, the common snowdrop and bear's gar- Set up at that time were a tennis court, a children's playground and a pergola on the Zartowska Skała [J5] Czartowska Skała hill. There is also a summer swimming pool

(Devil's Rock, 463) is one of the highest with diving platforms, a sports stadium and peaks within the Chełmy Landscape Park and is one of its greatest attractions. It's a Jawor - Municipal Theatre [N4] Its origins

ovation he organised performances by his troupe there. In 1869 the modernisation of he building led to the establishment of the uilding in which the theatre is still housed today. In 1925-28 the then director of the theatre, Karl Asmus - Bach, carried out a complete reconstruction. The theatre hall is particularly attractive, with a richly decorated alcony and bevelled ceiling. neck", meaning the remnant of a volcanic Jawor - Peace Church of the Holy Spirit chimney, exposed partially by nature, and [N4] The church was built in 1655. Accord-

a motel.

partially through the exploitation of basalt. ing to the ruling of Emperor Ferdinand III of he summit is a wonderful viewing point from Habsburg it was built from non-permanent which you can see not only the Kaczawskie materials - logs and mortar made from Foothills, but also the Kaczawskie Moun-straw, clay and pieces of board. The roof was tains and the Karkonosze (Giant Mountains) Ślęża, the Strzegom Hills and the Sowie (Owl) and Wałbrzyskie Mountains. Dobków – ecomuseum [HI-6] Buildings

spread out in space coming together with cultural activities in order to form a living collection, where nature, culture and history are presented together - that's an ecomuseur In Dobków it comprises: the Shrine Trail, ce amics workshops, products made from sa decorative carpentry and tourist farms which boast the production of honey, cold-pres raspberry juice and rose wine. Art Workshop are organised here each year in August. Dobków - shrine trail [H-I6] Dobków is exceptional largely because of its shrines, which

were mainly built in the C19th. They're the ceiling, bays and four-storey galleries circling wonderful fruit of the piety of the erstwhile residents of the village. Since 2010 the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site. Since Shrine Trail, established for foot and cycle tourists, has led people around the shrines. place there. They're directed by arrows, while the shrines Jawor - Piast Castle [N4] Not much is known themselves have information boards. At the about its origin. In 1244, when Duke Henry start and end of the trail are large informa- III the White chose Jawor as his seat, the tion boards with a map of the whole trail. castle was rebuilt. Towards the end of the Grobla - St. Anne's Church [L6] A church was century it was surrounded by stone walls,

built here sometime before 1473, perhaps while in the C16th it was adapted for the making use of C14th elements of an older use of artillery. After the Thirty Years' War it church. It was rebuilt in the C16th. It's an In 1751 a forced labour camp was estabeast-west oriented church with a rectangular lished in the castle as well as a hospital for nave and chancel. Protruding from the ridge of the nave roof is a bell-tower, while on the south wall there's an ogival portal. Among was a prison. Today it houses cultural institutions and service providers.



tarium from the 2nd half of the C15th, a struction of St. Martin's Church is believed gravestone from 1473 and a statue of Ma- to have begun in the 2nd half of the C13th. donna and Child with St. Anne from 1505. Of the two towers that it was supposed to By the cemetery wall are gravestones and have had, only one was built (it collapsed epitaphs of the von Zedlitz family from the in 1533). Over the next two years another

Grodziec Castle [D1] The first confirmed menday. Adjoining the church are chapels of the tion of the castle dates from 1155. In 1175 Blessed Virgin Mary from the 2nd half of the Duke Bolesław the Tall granted privileges to C15th, and of St. Ignatius of Lovola from

the Cistercians from Lubiąż, while his suc- the C17th. You enter the church through



cessor - Henry the Bearded, instigated the transformation of the wood-earth fortified structure into a stone castle. The establishment of the castle church is ascribed to St. adwiga. The building was destroyed during the Hussite Wars. The appearance it has to-

a modern sports and recreational build-

are up to 2 m thick.

ntil the mid-C16th it fulfilled the role of an

bservation tower, then a prison. Towards

ne end of the C18th it was a gunpowder

wor - former Bernadine monastery - Re-

ne monastery from the C15th-16th. The

church. On display in the monastery are rel-

Jawor - Market Square with Town Hall [N4]

The first mention of the town hall dates from

date back to 1799, when the upper storey

of the old merchant's house was rented by

Anton Faller from Jelenia Góra, and after ren-

covered with shingles. A tower was added to

the church in 1707. The church interior is

richly decorated with paintings covering the

the nave. In 2001 the building became a

1995 Jawor Peace Concerts have taken

Jawor - St. Barbara's Chapel [N4] It's thought

that it was built towards the end of the

13th, while the first mention of the church

dates from 1311. After St. Martin's Church

was erected at the beginning of the C14th

t lost its significance. It was soon adapted

o become a hospital chapel, and during the

Thirty Years' War it became a storeroom for

provisions. After the town fire of 1776 it ac-

quired its current form. It's particularly note-

worthy because of the stone portal, the niche

above with a Baroque statue of St. Barbara.

was built and has survived until the present

and the gable with its Baroque details.

, which houses a 25-metre swimming

beautiful portals: one Gothic and one Late Mściwojów orangery, or ecomuseum, be-Renaissance in style. The church fittings are sides old documents relating to the village, mainly Baroque and date from the C17th and and photographs of the former residents and Jawor - St. Wojciech's Chapel [N4] This you can also see e.g. historical tools once historical building

no doubt stands on the site of a former synagogue the first mention of which dates from 1364. It's known that in 1420, at ter the Jews were expelled from th town, their con erty, 18 years late King Albrecht II o

Habsburg handed it over to the magistrate who established a Chapel to St. Adalbert -Wojciech in the synagogue. In 1729, thanks to the efforts of Countess Schaffgotsch, the chapel was given a complete overhaul. It was at that time that it was given the Baroque dome it still has today. Mściwojów - pavilion on the water [P4-5]

Kondratów - St. George's Church [14] The The palace, the ruins of which you can see in church was probably erected at the beginning the village, was once considered one of the of the C13th. At the beginning of the C14th most attractive in Lower Silesia. It was built it was rebuilt. Further rebuilding was carried in the C16th as a Renaissance manor house, out after the Thirty Years' War as well as in which was only transformed into a palace in the C18th and C20th It's oriented east-west. the C18th. After 1945 the building served single-nave, and has a tower on its axis. The as the base of a PGR (state-owned farm). dominant architecture is Late Romanesque while in 1953 it burned down. Alongside it is and Gothic with Renaissance and Baroque a park established in 1656, and redesigned elements. It's surrounded by a C17th stone in the C19th. Standing on an island in the wall. A precious element among the fittings palace pond is a picturesque ruin of a C19th is the Late-Gothic triptych from around 1480. octagonal, Neo-Baroque pavilion. restored in 1595. Visible on the church walls Muchów - nature trail [J5] The nature trail are C16th grave stones. in Muchów is situated within the palace

Krucze Skały (Raven Rocks) in Jerzmanice- and park complex. There are 10 information Zdrój [G3] Around where the Drażnica flows boards outlining the historical and natural into the Kaczawa, in Jerzmanice-Zdrój, is a attractions of the region, as well as a multirock outcrop which has rocks in the form of media info kiosk. Located nearby are a playtowers, spires and crags known as Raven ground and a wooden hut designed for or Rocks, as well as the excavation works of ganising open-air events. On the nature trail an old sandstone quarry creating an enor- you can marvel at an imposing broad-leaved mous rock face known as Raven's Wall. This solid and smooth wall with a height of over a dozen metres and a length of 100 m arose in the C18th, when sandstone began to be quarried here. The quarry and the surrounding area is a natural monument. Leszczyna - open-air museum [13] The great-

est attractions of the metallurgical open-air museum in Leszczyna are the twin kilns, where lime was once burned. The museum also contains a quarry and an old copper works - "Ciche szczęście" (quiet happiness). Held each year in these surroundings are the Kaczawksie "Dymarki" - an event recalling



nks to European funding the open-air mu-through the gorge has revealed rocks creatseum will be significantly extended in 2012, ed during the time of submarine volcanism. and it's intended to make it one of the largest mining and metallurgy open-air museums

Lipa - castle ruins [J6] The castle's origins date back to the C13/14th, when a Gothic watchtower was built at the behest of one of the Silesian families. It was rebuilt in the C17th, in the C19th it was partially dismantled, and then it was again rebuilt in the Neo-Gothic style. Unsuccessful renovation work was carried out in the C20th. Since the 1970s it's been in private hands, and currently lies in ruin. One of the most interestin elements of the castle (still surviving toda

is the castle kitchen in the form of a pyramid In the gorge you can therefore observe e.g. Lipa - lime kiln ruins [J6] By the road between Lipa and Mysłów, to the west of the viller on the myslibórz. lage centre, lie the preserved ruins of C19th Myślibórz - "Salamandra" Centre of Ecolime kilns. This is evidence of the village's logical Education and Sightseeing [L5] The

mining tradition, as lime used to be mined "Salamandra" Centre provides educational Lipa Gorge [J-K6] Lipa Gorge is a geologics mainly for children and young people. cal and floral reserve established to protect natural forests and rock formations together with various types of monumental boulders.

The relief of the slopes of the gorge is remarkably varied, with different types of rock outcrops and debris, as well as conical production esses taking place. Running through the gorge, and the Myśliborski and Siedmi Gorges, is the Trail of Three Gorges of the most interesting tourist trials in the Chełmy Landscape Park. Lubiechowa - agate quarry [F5-6] The former Permian almond melaphyre quarry on Łomy

Hill (424), located right next to Lubiechowa, The building houses an exhibition depicting is a site where more than one precious stone the natural environment of the Chełmy Landseeker has found fantastic amethyst gold scape Park and the history of the area, as



ours, milky and smoky quartz, barite, calcite top, while at the other side of the front is a and zeolites. Each year in July the quarry is taken over by witches, who convene here for the "Czary-Mary Nie Do Wiary" event – the has been surrounded by a well-tended park.

biechowa - Church of St. Peter and St. Nad Grobla Reserve [L5] The Nad Grobla for-Paul [F6] The Church of St. Peter and St. est reserve encompasses the Nad Grobla hill (386) and occupies an area of 87.84 ha. Paul was built in around 1260-70. At the beginning of the C14th and in the C15th it lt was established in 2001 with the aim of was slightly extended. It's a stone building, oak woods and rock formations. Retained on and chancel. Visible on the chancel walls
the slopes of the hill is a collection of Wild



are a series of frescoes, the oldest of which Nowy Kościół - ruins of a Romanesque date from the 2nd half of the C14th, while church [F4] The Romanesque Church of the he most recent are from the C15th. The inside and outside walls of the church have tion of which dates enaissance stone gravestones dating from from 1228 (it was

probably built Męcinka - Las Mnichów (Forest of the around 1220, o Monks) [K4] The Way of the Cross on Gorzec in the years 1240-Mountain (445), rising up above Mecinka, 50), has stood was established in 1740. It was built by the abandoned sind Distercians, who from 1291-1810 were the the 1820s. It landlords of Mecinka. Along the hill, right currently a ru up to the summit, they set up Stations of which has, howevthe Cross carved in sandstone, with Gothic er, retained some German inscriptions. Until 1945 the Calvary original stonew





low it's most commonly called the Forest

of the Monks. It's the greatest attraction

of Mecinka and forms part of the Cistercian

Aszana - viewing tower [J5] Standing on

the lower, south-west peak of Mszana in

the Muchów Hills is a stone viewing tower.

t was built in around 1848 at the behest of

Count von Carlovitz, while in 1912 it under-

went a complete overhaul. It's constructed

on a square plan, and is 6 m high. At the

of the features that such a name might sug-

gest. Standing next to the tower is an C18th

Mściwojów – mini museum [P4] In the

of the village itself as it was many years ago.

used in farms and the work of local artists.

including sculptures, embroidery, sketches

and paintings. The museum has been oper-

mas Eve of the Generations, or a lesson in

linden with a circumference of 760 cm (a

Mysłów - windmill ruins [17] The ruins of

the round, stone building are located on

structure arose in the C19th. It's generally

onsidered the ruin of a windmill, though no

ources confirm that. It's also possible that

's the ruin of an old limestone kiln. There

re also suggestions that the ruins are the

mnant of an optical telegraph signalling

licted by its location in quite a covered

ower for the Saxon post, though that's con-

Myśliborski Gorge [L5] Myśliborski Gorge is

a floral reserve. It was established mainly to

protect the only occurrence in Lower Silesia

of Hart's Tongue Fern, growing on green-

pillow lavas. Leading through the reserve is

the nature trail from the "Salamandra" Cen-

programs all-year round on ecological top

ecture halls and hotel facilities. The exten-

ive garden has a campsite and an arbore-

um. The centre also organizes a series of

events popularising an awareness of ecology

Myślibórz - palace [L5] The palace in

Ayślibórz was built in 1859-61 according to

he design of Carl Wolf, in the English Neo-

Sothic style. It's a two-part, two-storey build-

ng established on a plan close to the letter

. Rising at its corner is an octagonal tower

which is crenelated and machicolated at the

lower, round tower. The building's facades

mens. At the foot of the hill, in the Nysa Sza

Nowy Kościół - ENDURO track [G3] For com-

petitors taking part in the race held each

year as part of the ENDURO Polish Champi-

nship in Nowy Kościół (it's considered the

nost interesting stage of the cup in Poland),

the deep hollows, steep descents, muddy

racks and rocky potholes are the greatest

challenges. The competitors in the race

anised by SMK KRZENIÓW compete over

essionally prepared, approved tracks in

lowy Kościół-Krzeniów.

onuments), as well as Douglas firs.

na Valley, grow European larches (natural

and ecological principles.

the slope of Grodzik (615), in Mysłów. The

natural monument).

ating since 2004 and also hosts the Christ

order post.

paper-decoration.

mountain panoramas. Ostrzyca Proboszczowicka (D4) Ostrzyca Proboszczowicka (501), which is conical in shape, is also known as the Silesian Fuji. It's a neck formed from Pliocene basalts, mean-

Nountain (368), by the road to Jakuszowa, is

the so-called Hermit's Cave. According to leg-

end it was supposed to have been inhabited

area of 8.76 ha.

protect the Sudete

thermophilous or-

chid beech forest

with its variety of

beech forest and

flora and fauna (

was the prope

1506 it was rebui

of the von Schaff-

2006 its restored

Visible nearby are traces of the excavation

of stone (Old Paleozoic crystalline limestone)

ossuary dating from the same year.

Landscape Park,

on the edge of

Foothills. It's pre-sumed that there

was a religious

the Middle Ages.

summit is a round

stone and brick

viewing tower.

which is 12 me-

Żeleźniak (664).

detes and the Sudete Foreland.

that this village was listed in a document da

Standing on

and karst features.

species are under

It's intended to



ented, single-nave and has an apse in the east and a porch in the west. The interior is ney. In 1962 a floral-geological reserve was dominated by modest Baroque fittings. On stablished on its upper reaches, protecting the church walls you can see C17-19th epihe basalt boulder field, rocks and the mixed taphs, while on the wall of the church cemeforests that overgrow the summit. In 1982 tery there is a sandstone penitential cross. the summit and the remaining area became Rosocha - viewing point [M5] Near to part of a Protected Landscape Area. Stanisławów, between the villages of Leszcszowice - Hermit's Cave [M5] On the red zyna and Pomocne, rises Rosocha Hill (465). ourist trail running from Paszowice to Basalt

and settlement in the area. All that remains

which was probably part of the chapel. Since

1970 there has been a board there com-

memorating the Silesian Piasts and the "site

n which Złotoryja's town charter was grant-

d". Also located among the ruins is the 7th

Rokitnica - Church of St. Michael the Arch-

angel [12] The origins of the Church of St.

Michael the Archangel date back to the first

station of the St. Jadwiga Trail.

222/73 cm.

Sichów - pa

park [K3] T

palace and park

complex was es-

C16th. It was of-

ten rebuilt. In the

Eduard Petzold.

of the building is a wall from the C13/14th,

by Pakosz - the legendary founder of Paszo wice, who lived alone for long years in the forest and got to know many of the secrets of nature. Thanks to his knowledge and skills he was known in the area as a healer. Płonina - ruins of Niesytno Castle [J8] The castle ruins rise up in the centre of the village on a steep hill. The building was probably constructed in the C14th, perhaps at the behest of Duke Bolko II of Świdnica and Jawor. It was finally destroyed in 1455.

Before the war a tourist shelter operated Standing below it is the Renaissance castle of Niesytno from 1545, which was rebuilt is located below it. From the flattened area and extended into a palace in the C19th. In 1992 the building burned down to the ground east over the Legnica Plain and the Kaczawand has remained in ruin since then. It's sur-

rounded by a well-tended forest park established in the C19th as an English garden. was used after the war by the army, but then Podgórki - Buczyna Storczykowa (Orchid fell into ruin. Beech Forest) on Biały Skały (White Rocks)

Różanka [H8] Różanka's summit (628) in slopes of Maślak. It encompasses forests once considered one of the best viewing the Góry Ołowiane (Lead Mountains) was points in the Sudetes. The famed Prussian scholar and philosopher Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835) was among those who admired it. The panorama from this point was supposed to stretch from Szczeliniec Wielki (919) and Wielka Sowa (Great Owl, 1015) in the east to the Izerskie Mountains in the west. Currently, due to the overgrown summit, the views are significantly less im-

species are under complete protection) as well as landmarks of inspired potter. Plants identified in the unit, and the foundations can still be inanimate nature. Plants identified in the unseen today. dergrowth of the beech forest include: broadleaved Helleborine, White Helleborine and Rząśnik - Church of the Holy Trinity [D5] the European Common Twayblade. Walońska The Church of the Holy Trinity was built in Cave is also located within the reserve. the C13th. In 1505 it was extended, giv-Podgórki – viewing tower [F7] The origins of ing it Late Gothic features, and then it was the church in Podgórki date back to 1399, It was often restored in the C20th. It's a again rebuilt in the first half of the C18th. small, east-west oriented stone building with a rectangular nave and chancel. On its axis stands a square tower. The wooden ceiling vered with biblically-themed paintings is a

thing of wonder. Rzaśnik - palace ruins (D5) Now a ruin, the alace in Rząśnik was once among the most mposing in the Kaczawskie Foothills. It was rected according to a project dating from 1734 by the famous Swedish architect Marace was rebuilt and restored in the C18th formed the role of a viewing tower and has and C20th. It represents the mature Baroque been the main attraction of Podgórki. On its with Viennese influences. Nearby there are



tion links its discovery with the Walloons. farm buildings, and the establishment is surrounded by a dilapidated landscape park. Rzymówka - ancient fortified settlement and St. Jadwiga's spring [J2] There was probably Pogwizdów - Cemetery Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [L6] The church was 9th. In the Middle Ages it was hit by fire and already a fortified settlement here in the C8probably erected in the C13th. It was rebuilt in 1582, when the chancel was extended Years' War the Swedish army stopped here. and a sacristy was added, as well as in the

The settlement was established to an irreguar oval shape, with a length of 110 m and a width of 20 m, while the walls are up to 3 n high internally, and 10 m high externally. earby, and covered by a stone pyramid, is . Jadwiga's spring, from which the saint

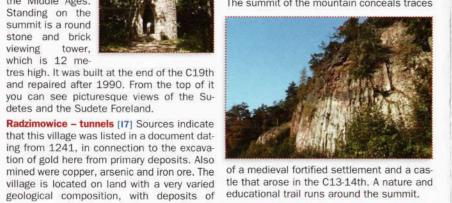


Sedziszowa - St. Catherine's Church [F5] On Pogwizdów - former Evangelical cemetery [L6] Near to the village, on the road to Biesów-Sokołowiec rise the ruins of St. Catherine's ka (368), is an old Evangelical cemetery established in 1885. On its axis, marked out in the mid-C13th, while in the C14th it was



ed building with a rectangular nave and chan-rebuilt. It was destroyed during the Hussite cel, with a tower on its axis. Its fittings are in invasions. Still standing today from the towthe main Baroque. Standing out among them erless building with a rectangular nave and are the C15th Gothic wall sacramentarium a polygonal chancel are only a section of and the Gothic statue of Madonna with Child. the gable wall and the south-west corner. In Next to it is a rectory dating from 1731. 2009-2010 archaeological work began on Radogost - viewing tower [M6] Radogost the site.

hill lies in the south-west of the Chełmy Sedziszowa - Wielisławka [M5] At the height of Sedziszowa, on the right bank of the Kaczawa, rises the twin-peaked Wielisławka summit (372 m and 369 m). The more visile lower peak is undercut by the Wielisławka Organ, or the excavation works of the former corphyry quarry. Currently that spot is a naure reserve where you can find outcrops of quartz porphyries with a visibly pillar-like ucture. There is also rare rock vegetation e summit of the mountain conceals traces



village is located on land with a very varied the that arose in many rare minerals having been confirmed. Sichów - Church of the Immaculate Conincluding: arsenopyrite, galena, stibnite, covellite, tetrahedrite, limonite and malachite. Immaculate Conception of the BVM was Particularly rich in minerals are the remains erected at the end of the C13th, while no of the former mines - the Wilhelm, Luiza later than the C15th a tower was added. It's and Arnold tunnels located on the slopes of a Romanesque-Gothic building constructed from fieldstone. It has a rectangular nave Rokitnica - castle ruins [12] In the 1st half of and chancel. The most precious element the C13th century Duke Henry the Bearded among the fittings is the stone font dating and his wife Jadwiga would oversee, from the from around 1140. The church is surrounded

castle whose ruins protrude on the hill above by a cemetery established in the C13th. Vis-

the local church, the development of mining ible on the outside of the cemetery wall is



5) At the junction between Świerzawa's

ain road and the road to Rzeszówek stands

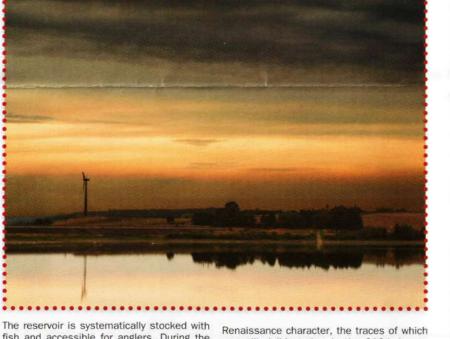
moment to the "father of Świerzawa"

olko I the Strict, who in 1295 granted the

Siedmicki Gorge [K4-6] Siedmicki Gorge is basis of a sports complex dating from the a rock-floral reserve, encompassing a section of the Młynówka Stream Valley, at a site playing fields, newly built sports facilities, a where it forms a picturesque ravine. Located gym park and a swimming pool are an apwithin in it are outcrops of greenstone rocks pealing option in the summer season. which are an example of submarine volcanism. There is also meadow vegetation. The earth fortified settlement on this site in the gorge naturally extends into the Nowowiejski C10-12th, which guarded the route through Gorge, which has a similar relief and ap- Lubawska Gate to Bohemia. In the C13th, pearance, but is not, however, a protected Stup - Church of the Assumption of the BVM [L3] The Church of the Assumption of the BVM in Słup was built in the C13th by Cistercians from Lubiaż. Unfortunately the church

burned down completely during the Hussite Invasion. Currently it's an C18th building. It's surrounded by a stone wall, which adjoins a penitential chapel and 5 medieval penitentia crosses. The cemetery also has a stone ossuary - a building in which the remains of the dead were once preserved. Stup - reservoir [L+M3] The picturesque Stup Lake, located to the east of the village, fulfils when Bolków Castle was built, Świny Cas-

the function of a drinking water reservoir for the became the private seat of the Świnka nearby Legnica. It was built in the 1970s on family, which later became Germanised. the Nysa Szalona. Its surface area is close Rebuilt in the C16 and 17th it was given a to 5 km, while its capacity is 38.4 million mł.



into a ruin. Further damage was halted by

eals stylistically uniform fittings (a high al-

ar and two side altars).

fish and accessible for anglers. During the are still visible today. In the C18th it was migration period numerous species of water-abandoned. A fire in 1876 turned the castle

Sokołowiec - Kaczawskie Mountains Mu- reinforcing work in the 1930s. It's currently seum [E5] The Nature and Ethnographical private property, but is, however, open to Museum of the Kaczawskie Mountains and visitors. Foothills in Sokołowiec was established on

The Little Myślibórz Organ [L-M5] The Little the initiative of the founders and chief organMyślibórz Organ is located within the Chełmy isers of the Polish Wine Festival. A vineyard
Landscape Park, below the summit of Rataj was set up on the farm by well-known experts (350), at a height of 320-340 m, south of on wine and its production, while they also Myślibórz. It's formed by a volcanic plug of decided to use one of the houses bought as Tertiary basalt, uncovered by excavation in a school for sommeliers. The museum has a the former quarry. The vertical pillars, slightcollection of rare minerals, insects and wine up to 30 cm and a height of up to 27 m. Sokołowiec - palaces [E5] Sokołowiec is The whole object has the status of a natural

usually divided into Sokołowiec Dolny, Średni monument. Located at the entrance to the and Górny (Lower, Middle and Upper). The quarry is a managed recreational site with division is connected to the establishment a shelter. of three manor houses, of which the best

Twardocice - Church of St. Peter and St. preserved is the upper one from the end of the C19th, stylised as a Romantic defensive of the C19th of St stronghold. The buildings in Lower and Mid-Peter and St. Pau dle Sokołowiec are today ruins. The lower standing on a hill by palace was built at the turn of the C18th and then rebuilt in the 2nd half of the C18th and in 1830. The manor house complex in Midby the Jesuits dle Sokołowiec was built at the end of the C18th and then rebuilt after a fire in 1848.



walls, fragments of the vaulting, a portal crowned by a frieze with coats of arms and stone bands - that's all that's been pre-Schwenkfeld von C served of the palace in Stara Kraśnica. Along things, called for the with a farm it was once among the largest abolition of church ritand most beautiful establishments of its type in this part of the Sudetes. It was built of children, settled in n 1622, and then extended in the C18th. Twardocice in 1554. After 1945 it was abandoned and fell into Persecution in the ruin. Standing next to it is a villa-palace from 18th century forced many of them to emi-1902. The original establishment was surrounded by a wall, the remnants of which are settled in the USA. In 1863 their descenda bastion with battlements. Standing out in ants founded a monument in the village on the wall is an imposing, Mannerist gate. the site of their former cemetery. The monu-Świerzawa - Church of St. John the Baptist ment stands by the Bydleca Droga (Cattle

and St. Catherine of Alexandria [G5] The Road) leading to Proboszczów. Romanesque Church of St. John the Baptist

Twardocice – ruins of the Evangelical church and St. Catherine of Alexandria was erected [M5] The village in the 2nd quarter of the C13th. The sacristy is dominated by adjoining it was added in the mid-C13th. while the slender tower was added in 1507. former Evangeli-



destroyed by the Hussites. The church is Wielisławka Cave [F-5] On the west slope remarkable mainly because of the frescoes of Wielisławka (369), which rises up above covering the walls. Five layers of painting the village of Sedziszowa, is the entrance have been discovered on the apse walls. The to Wielisławka Cave. According to legend it oldest is from the C13th and shows zoomor- formed a series of corridors, together with phic and decorative depictions connected other half-hidden tunnels and caves, to which an entrance led from the mountain summit. with the symbolism of the Tree of Life. Świerzawa - Church of the Assumption of and up to 5 m high. It's probably a natural the BVM [G5] The Church of the Assumption of the BVM in Świerzawa was built at exploitation of rock rich in manganese. the turn of the C15th. It has the form of a pseudo-basilica (a basilica church in which Wilcza Góra (Wolf Mountain) [G3] The Kacthe main nave is only slightly higher than the zawskie Mountains and Foothills would not

number of precious fittings. The most valu able item is the C16th bas-relief depicting a Crucifixion scene. The interior walls of the church are decorated with gravestones from Swierzawa - market square and flood barrier [G5] Świerzawa's market square is surounded by modest two-story townhouses hat mainly date from the C18th and C19th. Standing in the centre is the Neo-Gothic town hall from 1810. Next to the town hall is the former Evangelical church (currently St. John the Guardian) erected in 1747-8, with a tow-

side naves) with a five-bay main nave and a look as they do today without the volcan-

hree-bay choir. The interior conceals a great ism of the Miocene Epoch. It was precisely

Kamiennik, is a flood wall from the beginning and crystalline dolomites, and also has nu-

of the C20th. It forms a barrier for the dry merous karst features. The composition of

reservoir with a capacity of 1.6 million mł, plant species in the reserve is considered to

once a popular recreational spot.

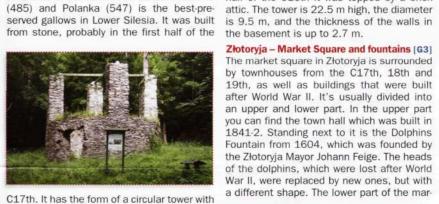


be the richest example for lower subalpine

Wojcieszów – Church of the Assumption of taph for Valentin Trotzendorf from 1566. Assumption of Our Lady dates from 1366. It which was adapted into a museum in 1973was rebuilt in the C16th, C18th and in 1913. 7. There you can learn about the methods It's a stone building with a square nave and of exploiting gold,



five full-figure gravestones of the von Zedlitz



a height of around 3 m, a diameter of around 6 m and the thickness of the walls reaches 1 m at the entrance in the basement. Extending from the top of the walls are stone pillars on which the execution beams, dating from the last renovation of the structure, were Wojcieszów - palaces [G6-H7] Wojcieszów

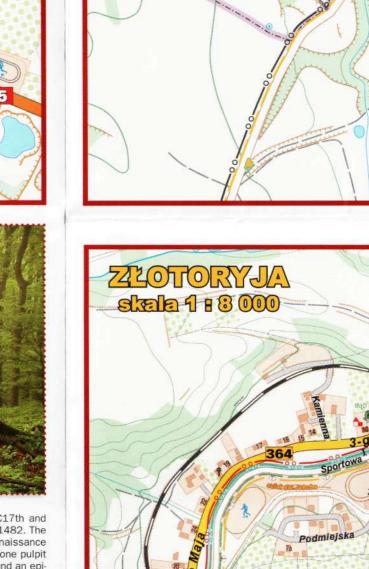
has the most numerous collection of histori-cal buildings in the Kaczawskie Mountains. Besides churches, it also has noteworthy palaces, of which there are as many as six. Two were built in the C19th, one at the end of the C19th or the start of the C20th, an- ket square contains a Miners' Fountain from other in the C16th, the next dates from the the first half of the C19th. It was initially a turn of the C19th and there's another one well, which in 1883 was extended. In 1943 a from the end of the C17th.

an area with a very varied geological struc- miners in the Battle of Legnica in 1241. ture, composed mainly of metamorphic Złotoryja - Rock Waterfall [G3] The Rock rocks. Standing out among the deposits are Waterfall is a rock formation on the right crystalline limestones known as Wojcieszów bank of the Drażnica at the western foot of marbles. There are also numerous caves. Wilkołak (363), located in a seam of Upper The greatest collection of caves (more than Cretaceous sandstones. On the extensive 30) in the Kaczawskie Mountains and in the rock bend you can see the remnants of an whole of the Polish part of the Sudetes is lo- old cave in the form of a 2 m deep niche, cated on Polom Mountain, which rises above above which is the dry stream bed. Once this the town on the left bank of the Kaczawa, was a large crevice cave, but over time the where the exploitation of limestone has gone waters flowed above it and led to the col-Wojcieszów - tunnel on Chmielarz [H7] The to it rocky steps lead upwards. tunnel located on Chmielarz (585) is a rem- Złotoryja - St. Jadwiga's Church [H2-3] The

On the walls you can see the influences of various chemical compound solvents, which have creating colourful dripping. Złotoryja - Aurelia Gold Mine [H2] The "Aurelia" Gold Mine is located on Mikołaj Mountain. It was probably cut in 1660-61 out of Old Paleozoic shale and volcanic rocks,

known as diabases. Most likely in 1945 some of the excavation was blown up. In 1973 it was opened to tourists for the first time (the length of the tourist trail is 89 m). In 1997 the Charles Shaft was opened vertical shaft connecting the walkways to the surface of the earth. Złotoryja - Church of the BVM [G3] The chan-The building of the main body was continued at the end of the

C13th and at the beginning of the C14th. The Joannites, who took over the church before 1270, extended it further. Two towers rise above the church: the west or



forests in the Sudetes. Numerous protected mantled and then rebuilt in the C17th and species occur there, including: Sword-leaved C20th, and the east from around 1482. The elleborine, Bird's-nest orchid, Turk's cap church interior conceals mainly Renaissance lily, European Common Twayblade and La- and Baroque works, including a stone pulpit from 1584, paintings from 1609 and an epithe BVM and former evangelical church [G6- Złotoryja - Gold Museum [G2-3] The Gold H7] The first mention of the Church of the Museum occupies a mid-C18th townhouse

1973), who gave his precious collection to ne Polish Brotherhood of Gold Miners. Złotoryja – Kowalska Tower and town walls half of the C14th, when a stone defensive wall was built along with 2 gates: the Upper amily from the C17th and an C18th epitaph. Standing opposite is a former Evangelical as were the walls in 1863. Retained from church from 1754. It's a single-hall building the former fortifications is the mid-C14th with a slender tower dating from 1912. Kowalska Tower, erected to defend the Up-Wojcieszów - gallows [H6] The gallows, which per Gate, which no longer exists. In the first is located in the anticline between Trzciniec half of the C16th it was topped by a brick

> Złotoryja – Market Square and fountains [G3] The market square in Złotoryja is surrounded y townhouses from the C17th, 18th and 9th, as well as buildings that were built after World War II. It's usually divided into an upper and lower part. In the upper part ou can find the town hall which was built in 841-2. Standing next to it is the Dolphins ountain from 1604, which was founded by the Złotoryja Mayor Johann Feige. The heads of the dolphins, which were lost after World War II, were replaced by new ones, but with



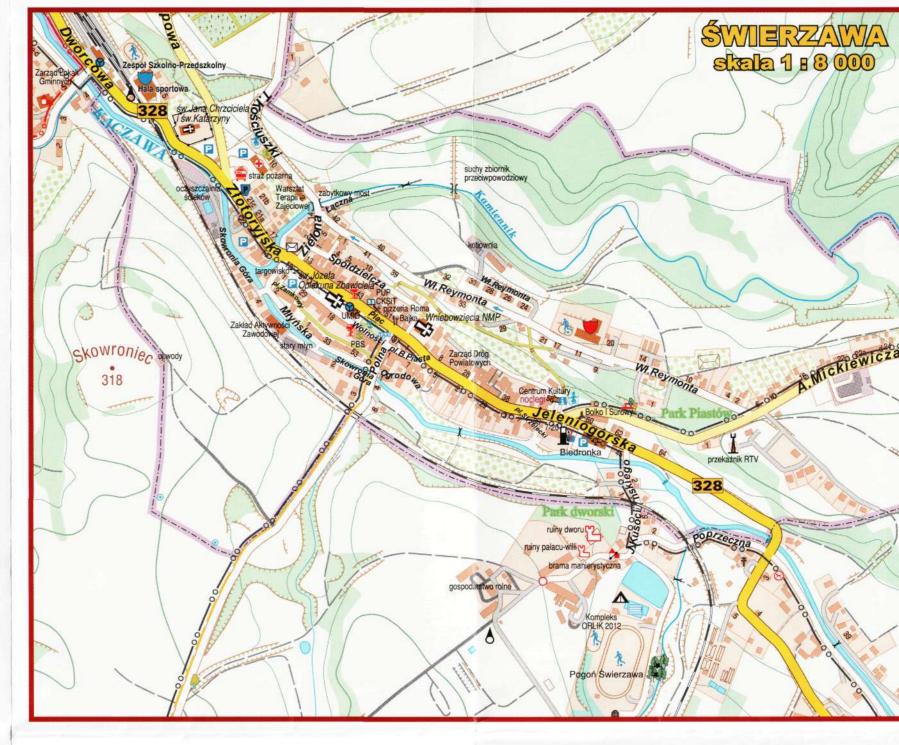
statue was added along with bas-reliefs com-Wojcieszów - Połom [G7] The town lies in memorating the participation of the Złotoryja lapse of the roof as a result of erosion. Next

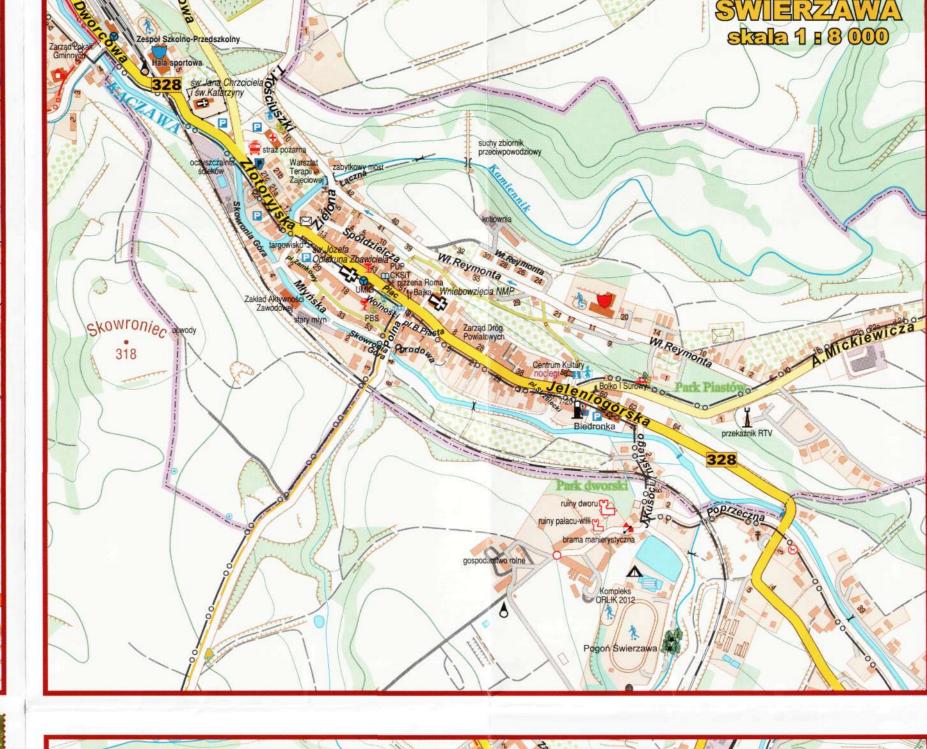
nant of the hunt for uranium ores, which was Monastery and Church of St. Jadwiga were carried out for military purposes on the north- erected in the C13th. In 1427 they were devern slope of the mountain in the 1950s. As a stated by the Hussites. In around 1526 the the work didn't lead to the discovery of great buildings were taken over by Protestants, oncentrations of the ore it was soon halted. who established a school in the monastery. The tunnel has been preserved in a good con- After a fire in 1554 it was reduced to ashes. dition. Its main corridor is 300 m in length. Rebuilt, in 1704 it was returned to the Fran-



out a complete overhaul. The church is a **Zotoryja – Church of the BVM** [63] The chancel and transept of the Church of the Nativity of the BVM were greated in 1210 1220 rate chancel. The interior fittings are Late-Złotoryja - St. Nicholas' Church [H2] St. Ni-

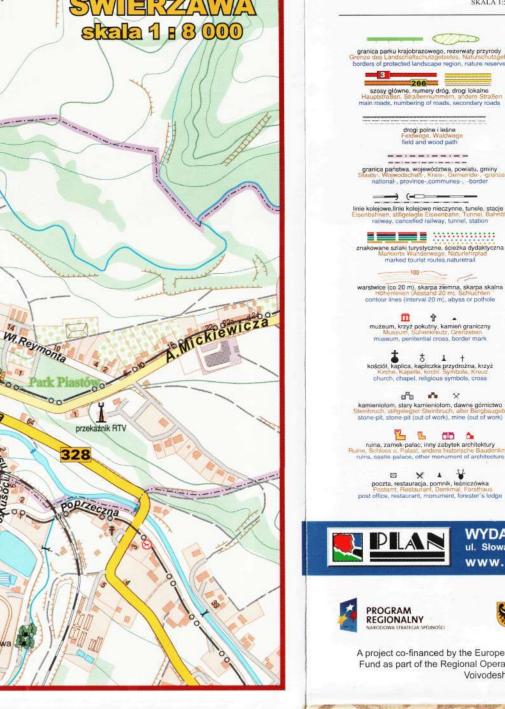
cholas' Church is mentioned in sources as early as 1217. The current church has nothing in common with that building except that it arose on the same site. The Gothic portals date from the C14th. It was rebuilt at the end of the C16th and in the first half of the C19th. It was restored in the 1970s and 80s and in 2000. The décor of the single-nave interior with galleries, a pulpit and an altar is 19th-century. Preserved on the outside walls of the church are numerous epitaphs and tablets from the C16-19th.









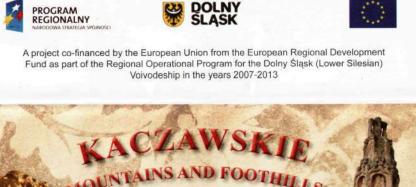


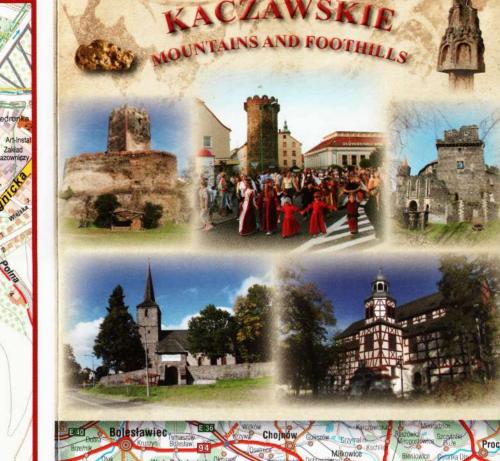


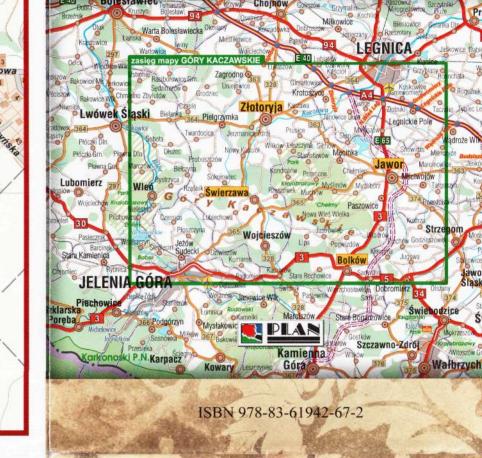
ZEICHENERKLÄRUNG

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Kaczawskie Mountains and Foothills

