

Telenia Góra



*touring the city and trips
to surrounding areas*





JELENIA GÓRA





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through Koziniec to Wojanów
and Łomnica**

From Jelenia Góra valley, situated in the middle of the mountains, one can admire impressive views over the surrounding mountain tops. The first fortified settlement on the river Bóbr was established by King Bolesław Krzywousty in 1108. Over the centuries it developed into a rich and beautiful town today combining the attributes of a historic old town, a well known, of its spring waters, spa resort hosting numerous visitors and a charming holiday destination from which all roads lead to the mountains. Only quite few places in Poland can enjoy such advantageous location and rich tourist offer. History lovers may find here an abundance of architectural monuments of the past – from Medieval castles and fortifications, Baroque and Renaissance palaces and tenement-houses to magnificent Secession buildings. History of the town and the region is illustrated by exhibitions presented in Karkonoskie Museum where one can also find the biggest in Poland collection of artistic glass exhibits. You will find it equally interesting to encounter nature in quiet parks of Cieplce spa resort, famous for thermal spring waters, in the Museum of Nature presenting the colourful world of birds and ladybirds, as well as the unspoilt nature at the top of Chojnik Mountain, which is an enclave of the Karkonoski National Park. Our offer for active tourists includes an extensive network of trails, ideal for hiking and mount biking. In winter you can practise skiing at the slopes of nearby Łysa Góra and in the Karkonosze Mountains.

All summer season is abundant in outdoors events accompanied by music, promenade concerts in Cieplce resort and organ music festivals in churches. The repertoire of Lower Silesian Concert Hall includes the most famous pieces of worldwide music literature representing all epochs. The rich calendar of cultural events is annually prepared for the event called September in Jelenia Góra. It is then that in the Church of Mercy under Christ's Cross, at an annually held International Festival of Organ Music entitled "Silesia Sonans" one can enjoy wonderful, not only organ music, concerts. Also in September the traditional fair of antiques is held, as well as many other events at the Town Hall Square and the streets of Old Town. Jelenia Góra theatres – drama and animation ones, prepare several new performances each season. They also organize famous Street Theatres Festival, Drama Encounters in Jelenia Góra, workshops and other drama type of activities. Every day interesting exhibitions may be visited in the Office of Artistic Exhibitions and numerous picture galleries in town.

Our guests are invited to enjoy accommodation offering over two thousand beds in luxurious hotels, guest houses, spa centres and hostels. One may spend active holidays here, or take a break from work and relax in quiet, enjoyable environment – everybody will find an offer tailored to his or her expectations.

Welcome in our beautiful town
and please enjoy our traditional, Polish hospitality.

Spacer po centrum Jeleniej Góry

Let's begin our tour of Jelenia Góra in its heart – beautiful old town which preserved the outline of Medieval settlement borders, initially surrounded by a ring of fortified walls (they were 7 meters high and up to 4 meters across). Such arrangement is characteristic for the following streets: Jelenia – Podwale – Niepodległości Square – Bankowa. The tour starts from Podwale up stony stairs to Jasna street, on the left passing by **the traces of fortified walls ①** and on the right a **half-turret ②** incorporated in a residential building. We can already see the Town Hall tower, but we take a turning to the right to take a look at other remains of old fortifications. **Castle Turret ③** cylindrical in shape, built on the site of a previously erected one and damaged by fire, guarded the town entrance gate from the side of the castle and also functioned as a prison. On a metal flag stuck at the top there



is a picture of a stag and the year of its construction – 1584. Under an octagonal additional storey there is a view gallery and on the third and fourth floors there are gunfire slots. The cross-shaped ones (one directed in straight line towards the gate and two to the sides) were used for small gunfire. The gate was damaged by the Swedish army in 1640 during the 30-years long war. Only 50 meters further **Grodzka Turret 4** can be seen – the remains of one of 36 turrets erected in 15-th century in order to strengthen town surrounding walls. It represents the only building in the world with the elements of “Prussian wall”. The adjacent extension originated in 18-th century and was used for accommodation. The entrance door portal, decorations built in the wall and window frames, at the ground floor of the turret, were moved here from the demolished, adjacent tenement-houses. Grodzka Street with its characteristic, small tenement-houses leads towards the market place, the traditional meeting place of Jelenia Góra inhabitants and tourists. The centre of the square is occupied by the classicistic **Town Hall 5** constructed in the period 1744-1747. In its basement (in the past an inn and today a restaurant) there are visible traces of previous styles: Gothic and



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Renaissance. According to legends the underground passages were supposed to lead outside town walls. A two-storey building covered by a mansard roof, above which there reigns a tower covered by a spherical helmet and surrounded by a railing, did not change much in the past 260 years. One may enter the representation hall by two entrances: from the south with a Latin inscription informing that "The town was built by Bolesław Krzywousty in 1108", and from the north with an inscription saying: "the Town Hall rebuilt after eight years from the tower collapse serves again for the benefit and decoration". In the hall on the first floor one may see a bronze sculpture of the town founder – Bolesław Krzywousty, and on the second floor a bas-relief presenting Jelenia Góra in Medieval times is displayed. Stair railings on the third floor are ornamented by Ernest Rülke's sculptures, the teacher in a wood-carving school in Cieplice (made in the period of 1935-38), illustrating fairy tales about the Ghost of the Mountains called Liczyrzepa. He is also the author of bas-reliefs in the Town Council meeting room. At the level of the first floor Town Hall was connected (about 1910) by a gallery with the adjacent "seven houses" where stylization of the coat of arms was placed. In the pavement, under the connecting gallery, the symbolic rails were placed to commemorate the old tram line which functioned in the period of 1897-1969. The tram in front of the Town Hall serves as an outlet selling regional publications and souvenirs. Let's go back to **seven houses** ⑥ – a pharmacy, cook-shop, workshops and bakery were situated here in Middle Ages. Inside one may see a well covered by a glass plate, 20 meters deep. To-day both Town Council and Town Office of Jelenia Góra have their seats in the Town Hall. The market place is surrounded by Baroque and Rococo tenement-houses with the only, fully preserved in Lower Silesia, line of arcades. Each of them was named according to the purpose it served. Therefore there were arcades of clothiers, furriers, spinners, as well as butter or grain arcades, and also arcades of

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rope-makers and leather-dressers. Merchants, craftsmen and stall-keepers resided there, since they represented the wealthiest townsmen. The market place architecture originates in 17-18-th centuries, however, during reconstruction works the façades lost their former, rich masonry ornamentation. The **fountain with the figure of Neptune ⑦**, which was placed in front of the Town Hall in 19-th century symbolizes old connections between the town of merchants and overseas countries. It was moved here from one of suburban gardens. In order to experience the spirit of the old town in full it is worth taking a coffee break in one of numerous restaurants, pay a visit in an antique shop or stop by souvenir shop windows. While continuing our tour we approach Marii Konopnickiej Street and take an immediate turning to the left to stop by the 15-th century **St. Erazm's and St. Pankracy's Church ⑧**. Built of sandstone and ornamented by beautiful stone details three-nave, gothic basilica represents the oldest construction in the old town area. Inside one can admire a preserved renaissance pulpit and inlaid stalls, while the rest of the interior originates in Baroque times. The main altar is exceptionally precious, as well as the organs made in the workshop of master A. H. Casparini. At the church square the figure of Virgin Mary is placed at the top of the column. Among a few gates leading to the church, the rich ornamented south portal deserves particular attention. Along the north wall the visitor comes across an outside tomb chapel with tombstones and epitaphs preserved. Nearby there is a figure of St. Jan Nepomucen, and going down Jelenia street a visitor passes by the fragments of 15-th century fortifying walls. Having taken the vaulting gateway by the parish building we arrive at M. Konopnicka Street, facing **Wojanowska Turret ⑨** which used to serve as defence against invaders trying to enter the city from Wojanów direction (hence the turret name). In 1514 a tower was added to it, later changed into **St. Ann's Chapel ⑩**. After town damages caused by fire in 1634 it was rebuilt in the years 1709-15 by the architect Kasper Jentsch. Its modest interiors come from the rebuilding period. The defence purpose of the construction is visible in its numerous gunfire slots and high placed windows. On the eastern side there is a board commemorating the 840-th anniversary of Jelenia Góra. Below, in the wall at pavement level, two penance crosses can be noticed. **Wojanowska Gate ⑪**, which closes the entrance to Old Town, is ornamented by Rococo cartouches with Jelenia Góra, Silesia and Prussia coats of arms, a chronogram presenting the year it was constructed (1763) and the FR letters (King Frederick's II initials).

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Inside one can admire a preserved renaissance pulpit and inlaid stalls, while the rest of the interior originates in Baroque times. The main altar is exceptionally precious, as well as the organs made in the workshop of master A. H. Casparini. At the church square the figure of Virgin Mary is placed at the top of the column. Among a few gates leading to the church, the rich ornamented south portal deserves particular attention. Along the north wall the visitor comes across an outside tomb chapel with tombstones

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From the small square at the crossroads we can continue our tour along 1 Maja Street which also plays the role of a town promenade, closed for traffic. We pass by tenement-houses reconstructed at the turn of 19-th and 20-th centuries with their Modernistic, Eclectic and Secession facades. The **"department store"** 12 at No. 58 deserves a closer look. It was constructed in the period of 1904-1905 (today Karkonoska Gallery). Further, almost in the middle of the street there is a **late Baroque Church under the name of St. Peter and St. Paul** 13. It was built by Catholics but nowadays it is used by Orthodox Church Members. Its interiors are decorated by Byzantium-style wall-paintings made by Jerzy Nowosielski and Adam Stalony-Dobrzański. The iconostas and icons originate from the beginnings of 20-th century and were brought here after the World War II from demolished Orthodox Churches in Lubelszczyzna region. The plain design of the construction is ornamented by a stone portal with a group of Baroque sculptures showing Assunta God's Mother accompanied by putts and angels. Two stone penance crosses are built in the north wall. According to Medieval tradition each criminal had to, as the form of penance, place a stone cross on the place of the crime with an engraved crime tool (in this case a cross-bow and a sword).

The next stop in our tour is the **Church of Mercy at the Christ's Cross** 14, one of six, the so called, Churches of Mercy in Lower Silesia region. It was constructed in the period of 1709-1718 after signing the treaty in Altranstädt, when after the difficult times of religious wars, the emperor allowed Protestants to have their own pray-centres. The plain, classical-style imitating St. Catherine's Church in Stockholm is the work of the master named Martin Franz from Reval. The church

was built on the scheme of a Greek cross with its arms 47 meters wide and its total length of 74 meters. It was covered by a dome with a lantern (57 meters high from the floor up to the cross). Its eastern extension is occupied by a vestry. Inside the church we can see three storey gallery which offered 4020 seats to Parisians (1278 at the ground floor). Railings were decorated by verses from the Bible and scenes from the Old and New Testament. Vault ornaments, as well as these inside the dome, present the work of Antonio Scheffler and J. F. Hoffman from Głogów.

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The main altar and organ prospect supplement each other creating an extended, rich in details form in terms of its architecture, painting and sculpture style. The rich sound of organs made by J. M. Röder – the organ master from Berlin, is as good as the instrument's outstanding quality, valued and appreciated by artists participating in the annual Organ Music Festival called "Silesia Sonans". The Baroque pulpit curved from one piece of sandstone proves an outstanding talent of its author. In order to make the subtle font carvings a few types of marble were used. Among the epitaphs placed on the outside walls the attention is captured by a relief presenting the death scene of the local parish-priest Gottlob Adolph who was struck by lightning during his sermon. Vast park areas around the church cover the grounds of an old cemetery with preserved rich decorated Baroque chapels of Jelenia Góra merchants. A significant **parish building** 13 served in the past as the Chanter's House.



TOUR TIME: ⌚ 60 minutes

13 St. Erazm's and St. Pankracy's Church – Farna Church

Church Square, phone: +48/75 75 22 160

tour: to be arranged by phone

⌚ *visiting time: about 20 min.*

13 St. Peter's and St. Paul's Orthodox Church

1 Maja Street, phone: +48/75 76 78 822 +48/606 412 235

visiting: to be arranged by phone

⌚ *visiting time: about 15 min.*

14 Church of Mercy at the Christ's Cross (popular name – Garnizonowy Church, Eng. Garrison Church)

1 Maja Street No. 45, phone: +48/605 938 513

opened for visitors:

XI - III visiting: to be arranged by phone

IV - X the pilgrim's office is functioning and the church is:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10.00 – 16.00

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 12.00 – 16.00

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10.00 – 16.00

July and August
- break: 14.00 – 15.30

Sunday: between services (10.00-15.30 break)

entrance fee:  4,00 PLN

⌚ *visiting time: about 30 min.*



The trip to Witosza



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While hiking outside the old town trail, in the area of J. Matejko, Sudecka, L. Zamenhof, J. Słowacki Streets and Wojska Polskiego Alley we can come across outstanding examples of Secession residential buildings. However, magnificent tenement-houses and beautiful villas keep waiting for better times to present themselves to their full advantage. Let's spend a while by the **theatre building ❶** which is the dominating one at the cross-roads. It was erected in the period of 1903-1904 according to A. Daehmel's design. Pleasant, segmented construction and rich ornaments of its façade, with two towers on the sides, prove high skills of the builders. Its construction dates back to the period of particular activity by the town citizens who aimed at creating an important and well functioning culture centre. The official, post

war theatre opening took place in 1945 with the premiere of "Zemsta" (Eng. "The Revenge") by A. Fredro. In present times the place is still used by the citizens as the seat of Jeleniogórski Theatre, memorial of C. K. Norwid.

Let's keep walking ahead, along Muzealna Street to **The Museum of Karkonosze ❷**. In the front the building looks solid, but it is quite modest inside with just main exhibition halls. It is, however, worth walking behind it to see its two wings from the side of the garden/lapidarium – the reconstructed hut of Karkonosze highlanders and a stylish tenement-house where townsmen used to live. It was built at the beginning of 20-th century as the initiative of Riesengebirgsverein, i.e. The Karkonosze Association. Permanent museum exhibition consists of the richest in Poland display

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of artistic glass products presenting chronologically the development of techniques, manufacturing styles and ornamentation of glass items, as well as the works of the most outstanding contemporary Polish artists; the reconstructed interior of a Silesian hut and an exhibition presenting the golden age (17-18-th centuries) and the oldest times in the history of Jelenia Góra.

After the above history lesson let's, for a change, take a walk along a nature path marked in the nearby park. Having climbed up stone stairs we will get to the first stop at Kościuszki Hill . Here, and at the following stops we will find boards presenting historical and natural information. **Geological cross-section 3** through the Western Sudety Mountains is of particular importance, because it shows which rocks formed its particular parts, from the Stołowe Mountains, through Śnieżka, Szrenica, down to Grodziec. We will take a yellow trail from the lake to Mickiewicz Street and further on towards Czarne residential area, connected with town





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by the line of detached, family houses. Our destination is the Renaissance **Manor House "Czarne"** ④ rebuilt by its present owner – The Foundation of Ecological Culture. We can admire the place, surrounded by a dry moat, only from the outside, but still the view is impressive. From this point yellow trail leads us up to **Witosza** ⑤ (484 m above the sea level), the hill is a part of Łomnickie Hills.

Its picturesque landscape is created by granite rocks in which destructive geological processes curved caves and rocky niches (Skalna Komora - Eng. Rocky Chamber, Ucho Igielne - Eng. Needle Eye, Pustelnia - Eng. The Hermitage). These caves were inhabited during the thirty years long war by the hermit Jan Rischmann. According to local beliefs he had the skill of forecasting the future. An impressive view opens before our eyes from the rocky platform on southwestern part of Jelenia Góra Valley and the surrounding mountain ranges. If you look down, at a distance you can see a 15-th century **castle type of church** ⑥ and buildings of Staniszków – one of the oldest villages in the area of Jelenia Góra Valley. It was here that in 19-th century the famous liquors were made using mountain herb roots as ingredients. From Witosza the nature path takes us to **"Staniszków" Palace** ⑦. At present it functions as a hotel and a restaurant where one can stop for coffee



break and take a rest after an exhausting excursion.

Local bus No. 19 will take us back to Jelenia Góra. While travelling we can see pillar houses, **an old inn** ⑧ (undergoing renovation), **the penance cross** ⑨ (at a steep, high slope) and the **Palace on Water (Pałac na Wodzie)** ⑩ called "count's palace" We can also take a walk along the village to the next stop.

TOUR TIME: 🕒 210 minutes

② The Museum of Karkonosze

28 Jana Matejki Street, phone/fax +48/75 75 23 465

www.muzeumkarkonoskie.pl, e-mail: muzeumjg@pbox.pl

permanent exhibitions:

- artistic glass products
- the oldest times of Jelenia Góra Valley
- craft of Jelenia Góra in 17-18-th centuries
- interior of a village hut
- reconstruction of a townsmen house from 17-18-th century
- mini-Skansen of mining and steel-works
- mini-Skansen of ethnography
- lapidarium

opened for visitors:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9.00 – 16.00

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9.00 – 17.00

entrance fee:

👤 6,00PLN, 👤 3,00PLN

coupon-book to enter the museum

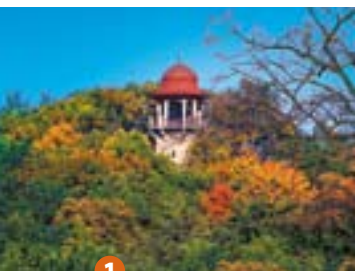
and all its branches 8,00 PLN,

Sundays: admission free

🕒 *visiting time: about 60 min.*



The trip along Bóbr River Valley to Siedlęcín



The trip starts by the Bus Station (Obrońców Pokoju Street) from which we follow the green trail to Wzgórze Krzywoustego (Eng. The Hill of King Bolesław Krzywousty). Local tradition describes this place as the crucial one for establishing Jelenia Góra town. At the top there was a Medieval castle destroyed in 15-th century by townsmen living Jelenia Góra. In 1911 **a tower ①** was built on this place and serves as an excellent view point over Jelenia Góra

Valley and the surrounding mountain ranges. We take a walk down towards the river and the yellow trail to hike through the Landscape Park of Bóbr River Valley next (attention – there is a parallel bike path). High **concrete railway bridge ②** guards the entrance to the Bóbr gorge constructed in the period of 1951-54 over the previous one from 1865, which was blown up by the Germans in 1945. A little further there is a **“miraculous spring” ③** which waters, according to folk tales, can heal eye diseases. Above it there is a green trail and poets’ path. In 18-th century on the Siodło Hill (Eng. Saddle Hill) the “Muses Garden” was established and the surrounding rocks were called by the names of muses: Aurania, Melpomena, Parnas, Tartar. Moving along we come across **water power plant** and **the remains of an old paper manufacturing plant ④**. We have to walk up a bit along the







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Bóbr meanders. On the opposite riverside, on a rocky headland called Zamczysko (Eng. Stately) there was supposed to be an abode of knights-robbers. Orienteering runners have designated a place nearby called "The End of the World". Ahead of us there is a charming hostel called **"Perła Zachodu"** ⑤ (Eng. "The Pearl of the West") and the Deep-blue Lake about 1 km long. **The Dam** ⑥ on Bóbr river was constructed in the period of 1924-25 for the needs of the power plant. A narrow bridge joins this side of the river with a rocky precipice of Wierzyca on the opposite side. After taking a short rest let's walk down the road to Siedlęcín – a village situated on the slopes of Mały Grzbiet (Eng. Small Crest) of the Kaczawskie Mountains and Wysocyzna of Rybnica (Eng. Rybnica's Highland). **Prince's Residential Tower** ⑦ was preserved here, as the most valuable one in the area of Silesia dating from 13-

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14-th centuries, inside which there are wall paintings, unique in Poland and one of very few in Europe, an example of secular wall painting from the first half of 14-th century! Additionally, two churches are worth visiting here: **The Holy Mary's Church 8** from the end of 18-th century and **St. Nicholas's Church 9** from 16-th century. We take a local bus No. 5 back to Jelenia Góra.



TOUR TIME: ⌚ 120 minutes

1 The View Tower at the top of King's Krzywousty Hill
the Tower is open for visitors

⌚ *visiting time: about 15 min.*

7 Prince's Tower in Siedlęcín

21 Długa Street, phone: +48/75 71 37 597

www.siedlecin.zamekchudow.pl,

e-mail: siedlecin@zamekchudow.pl

opened for visitors:

- V - X

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 10.00-18.00

- XI - IV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 10.00-16.00

entrance fee:

 4,00PLN,  2,00 PLN

⌚ *visiting time: about 45 min.*



The tour of Cieplice

Healing properties of spring waters in Cieplice have already been known in 12-th century. At first the convalescents visiting this region were taken care of by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem and later the Cistercian Monks. Cieplice were also the seat of the Schaffgotsch's family of knights. For centuries crowds of convalescents, including famous personalities representing Polish culture, politics and science were coming to stay in this area and take advantage of its climate and resources. The most prominent guest – Queen Marysieńka Sobieska visited Cieplice in 1687. In 1935 Cieplice were

granted city rights and 36 years later they became a part of Jelenia Góra. The location has preserved its status of a spa resort until today. For centuries the same thermal water springs have been active, as the unique ones country-wide, with water temperature reaching 90° C. They owe their therapeutic properties to active sulphur compounds with high content of silica and fluoride, they bring relief to patients suffering from rheumatic, nervous system, urinary or kidney diseases. The resort takes advantage of therapeutic mud, light therapy and other modern types of treatment.

A short tour of the resort starts at the Baroque **St. Jan Chrzciciel's Church ①** (Eng. St. John's the Baptist Church) erected in the period of 1712-14. An old Cistercian monastery built thirty years before is adjacent to it. Rich Baroque interior of the temple makes great impression on the visitors, as well as the picture in the main altar painted by Michał Willmann, also known as the Silesian Rafael. The peculiar gala of Renaissance fashion is presented by the individuals looking at us from tombstones in the wall by the church. They were moved here from Radomierz in the Kaczawskie Mountains, where the local relatives of Schaffgotsch family were buried. The exceptional sculpture presents St. Florian, the patron of firefighters, while putting out fire. Behind the church the column of Holy Trinity was placed in the company of St. Sebastian's and St. Hubert's figures. The building, referred to as the **Long House ②**, is also a part of the whole



monastery complex, the present seat of resort management offices. It was erected in the period of 1689 – 93 by Cistercian monks, on the ruins of an earlier construction, as a guest house for holidaymakers arriving at the resort. In 19-th century the Schaffgot-sch family opened a library and a room of peculiarities here, where they were collect-ing specimens of birds, minerals, military accessories, ethnographic exhibits, pieces of art, family remembrances and other very special things. The **figure of Jan Nepomu-cen 3** can be seen by the bridge on Kamienna river. Opposite the Long House, in a circular construction, there are thermal water swimming pools. They have not changed their location since the Middle Ages. From there we head towards the representative promenade of the resort and walk by the **Spa-Resort Main Building 4**





with its well-room. It is advisable to have a glass of spring, mineral water, disregarding its specific taste resulting from sulphur compounds. The centre of Cieplice prides itself with a Baroque-Classicist **palace ⑤** – in the past the residence of Schaffgotsch family, the owners of Cieplice. It is reminded by huge cartouches with coats of arms over the entrance gates. The well preserved interiors present early classicist furnishings, renovated with great care by its present host – Wrocław Technical University. Opposite Piastowski Palace there is a **Protestant Church ⑥**, built in the period of 1774 – 77, one of the most beautiful examples of Protestant Baroque in the region of Silesia. Its amazing Rococo interior makes great impression and an omnipresent white colour adds charm to it. Organ music concerts are held here quite frequently. It is high time to take a walk through the resort main park, designed in English style where, among old trees and neatly kept flowerbeds, one can relax fully and enjoy the surroundings. On our way to the main entrance we pass by an outdoors **concert stage ⑦** and **one of the Spa-Resort Buildings called “Edward” ⑧**. Further we can see a **gallery** built in Classicist times (at present a cafe) connected with the **theatre ⑨**, which today is the seat of the Spa-Resort Animation Theatre.

On the other side of Cervii Street there are more sites to admire – Norwegian Park established at the beginning of 20-th century and **Norwegian Pavilion ⑩** built as an imitation of a Norwegian “Frognerstua” restaurant situated 8 km from Oslo. It is the seat of the most popular natural museum in Jelenia Góra Valley – **Museum of Nature ⑩** presenting rich collection of birds and ladybirds. Behind the building there is a small



apiary with interesting **bee hives** ⑪, where workshops for bee-keepers are held. It is also here that an **erratic block with a board** ⑫ has been placed. It commemorates the meeting of two poets Wincenty Pol and Kornel Ujejski with an outstanding Czech scientist Jan Evangelist Purkyně in August 1847. It is worth taking a walk to the end of the park and stop by the **flood preventing dam** ⑬ at Wrzosówka in order to catch the amazing view of the Karkonosze panorama.



TOUR TIME: ⌚ 60 minutes

① St. Jan Chrzciel's Church

9 Cieplicka Street, phone: +48/75 64 28 810 (monastery)

opened for visitors: ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ till 12.00 (noon)

Other visiting hours may be arranged by phone

⌚ *visiting time: about 20 minutes*

⑥ Kościół Zbawiciela (Eng. Church of the Saviour)

Piastowski Square, phone: +48/75 64 26 667, +48/607 604 560

opened for visitors: to be arranged by phone

⌚ *visiting time: about 20 minutes*

⑩ The Museum of Nature

268 Wolności Street, phone/fax +48/75 75 51 506

www.muzeum-cieplice.pl e-mail: muzeum@muzeum-cieplice.pl

permanent exhibitions:

- colourful world of birds
- birds' eggs
- butterflies of the Karkonosze Mountains and worldwide
- Karkonoska apiary (open from April till October)



opened for visitors:

May – September

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ 9.00-18.00

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ 9.00-17.00

October – April

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ 9.00-16.00

entrance fee:

① 4,00 PLN, ② 3,00 PLN

guided tour of the
exhibitions 30,00 PLN

Sundays - admission free

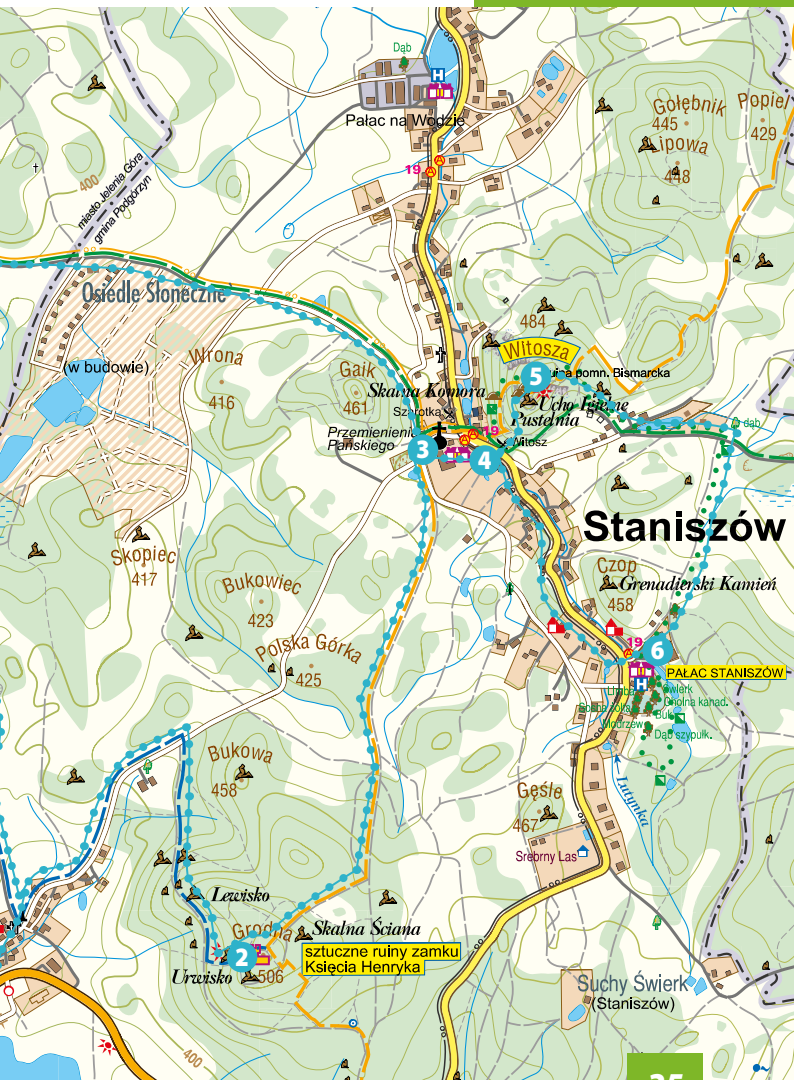
⌚ *visiting time: about 45 min.*

The trip from Cieplice to Grodna

The trip starts at the local communication centre "Pod Koroną" (Eng. "Under the Crown") and proceeds along blue trail. On the way we pass by a church and residential housing area. A field path takes us past the woods on the slope of Chmielnik (422 m a. s. l.), along the lakes in Podgórzyn to Marczyce. In the



village there are preserved several pillar huts and two **penance crosses** ❶ – the monuments of Medieval legislation. Having passed the buildings the trail takes a sharp turning to the right



5

and brings us to Grodna (506 m a. s. l.). At the beginning of 19-th century Prince Henry's Castle was built here – a romantic construction adjacent to the park in Staniszków. The turret served as view tower and was the dream point to admire panorama of the Karkonosze Mountains. Today at this place there is just a **“romantic ruin”** ② left. Walking down to the wood edge we

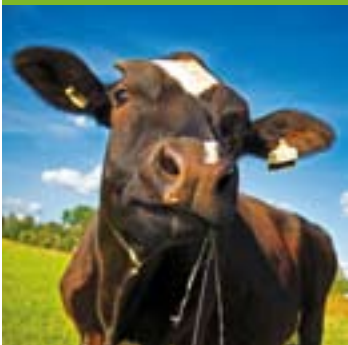
②



③



can see beautiful views of Sosnówka bay and the surrounding mountain range. Let's go back on trail, this time the yellow one, following which we can get to **Przemienienia Pańskiego Church ③** (Eng. The Church of Transfiguration) in Staniszków. The fortifying wall, which surrounds the temple, on many occasions served the inhabitants as the defence against Hussites' raids. Next to it there is an **old inn ④** and the preserved buildings of the famous liquor production plant. It is recommended for the fit hikers to climb up **Witosza ⑤** and further along nature path to the top palace **⑥** (described in tour 2). We walk back to Cieplice following green trail through the fields, passing by residential estates and return almost to the starting point.



TOUR TIME: 🕒 180 minutes



The trip from Jagniątków through Chojnk to Sobieszów

Jagniątków – the highest situated part of Jelenia Góra (450 – 620 m a. s. l.) enjoys the atmosphere of a holiday location, which definite advantage is its picturesque positioning in Wrzosówka Valley. Surrounded by the hills of the Karkonosze Foreland and open to the Karkonosze range, which close the horizon from the south, it is an excellent starting point for mountain excursions. We can get here by the local bus No. 15 from the railway station in Jelenia Góra. Before starting the trip we have to come by the house of a German writer Gerhard Hauptmann, who expressed his appreciation for the landscape by establishing his residence here, called **“Łąkowy Kamień” ❶** (Eng. “Meadow Stone”) at the beginning of 20-th century. The Secession style villa is as interesting as the exhibitions organized in its interiors. Special attention should be paid to wall paintings in the “paradise hall” from 1922, made by the Silesian painter named J. M. Avenarius. Golden stars in the sky, fanciful flowers with intermingled scenes from writer’s life and work create an unforgettable mood. The surrounding park was designed by Hauptmann himself, who personally took care of planting flora specimens in it. Nowadays it is the seat of G. Hauptmann’s House Town Museum presenting an exhibition to commemorate the Noble Prize winner. Below the museum there is a car park from which we take a walk down, along blue trail, passing by a small **church ❷** on our way, which was constructed following Tatra-Highlanders style. We take the main road along the river and after crossing the green trail we get to Kunegunda path and later to Piekielna (Eng. Devilish) Valley, in the direction of **Żarska Mountain Pass ❸** (574 m a. s. l.). The whole mountain pass area is covered by mag-



nificent stone blocks from coarse-grained granites. It is the best place to admire precipices from which the legendary knights were supposed to fall down while trying to win the hand of the cruel Kunegunda Princess. We will reach **Chojnik Castle 4** climbing up steep, stony stairs (yellow trail). According to the legend, as early as in 13-th century the first wooden castle was found there. The fortress built of stone,



6



4

8



which guarded border areas against the Czechs' invasions, was built following the order of Prince Bolko II. After his death the castle, initially called "Chojnasty", was owned by the knight known as Gotsche Schoff, the ancestor of Schaffgotsch's family, who kept extending the castle and residing in it until the great fire in 1675. Since that time the ruins of the castle remain untouched. It consisted of two parts – lower and upper castle. An enormous gate opened the way to the lower castle courtyard where there were yards, stables, stock houses, water tanks, staff buildings, etc. The pillory has been preserved until today. The upper castle consisted of residential chambers, a chapel and an armoury room. An interesting legend is connected with the castle, the main character of which is the beautiful, but cruel and spoilt Princess Kunegunda, who put all knights, who aspired to marry her, through a dangerous trial. They had to ride their horses in full outfit and equipment around the castle fortified walls at full speed. All brave hearts were buried in the precipice abyss at the foot of the fortress, until one day an exceptional knight arrived at Chojnik castle... But what happened next you will learn at the castle courtyard. From the tower, opened for visitors, there is a breathtaking view over Jelenia Góra Valley and the surrounding mountain ranges. After taking a rest or having a meal in a hostel managed by Polish Association of Tourism and Sight-seeing we take the black trail to walk down to **Zbójeckie Skały** 5 (Eng. Robers' Rocks) which main attraction is the 20 meters long crevice cave called 'A stone with a hole', through which we can pass through to the other side of stony blocks. An alternative is to take a less difficult red trail. Before leaving the enclave of the Karkonoski National Park (K.N.P.) which covers the whole area of

Chojnik Hill it is worth to stop by the **Natural Museum of K.N.P.** ⑥. The location of Sobieszów is ahead of us – the mountain foreland part of Jelenia Góra where many beautiful houses, of once famous holiday centre, have been preserved. We will be able to visit another residence of Schaffgotsch family here – the **palace** ⑦ erected in the period of 1702 – 12 (today hosting a school). Other historical buildings, worth paying attention to, are the late Baroque **St. Martin's Church** ⑧ and **Parish Church** ⑨ (once Protestant) erected in 1745 following Protestant Baroque style. We return to the centre by local communication bus No. 7, 9 or 15.

TOUR TIME: 🕒 300 minutes

① Gerhart Hauptman's House Town Museum

32 Michałowicka Street, phone: +48/75 75 53 286, fax +48/75 75 56 395
www.muzeum-dgh.pl, e-mail: kontakt@muzeum-dgh.pl

permanent exhibitions:

- Gerhart Hauptman in the whirlpool of history – multimedia exhibition
- 100th anniversary of Wiesenstein Villa
- Avenarius's Paradise Hall

opened for visitors:

May – September

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 9.00 – 17.00

October – April

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 9.00 – 16.00

entrance fee: 🚶 6,00 PLN, 🚶 3,00 PLN, Tuesdays - admission free

🕒 *visiting time: about 40 min.*

④ Chojnik Castle

Chojnik Hill, phone: +48/75 75 56 394, www.chojnik.pl

opened for visitors:

January – March

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 10.00 – 16.00

April June

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 10.00 – 17.00

July – August

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 10.00 – 18.00

September – October

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 10.00 – 17.00

November – December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 10.00 – 16.00 (24.12. closed)

every 30 min. a tape with the legend is played

entrance fee:

🚶 5,00 PLN + 5,00 PLN entrance fee to K.N.P.

🚶 3,00 PLN + 2,50 PLN entrance fee to K.N.P.

🕒 *visiting time: about 60 min.*

⑥ Natural Museum of the Karkonoski National Park

23 Chałubińskiego Street, phone: +48/75 75 53 348, www.kpnmap.pl

opened for visitors:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 10.00 – 16.00

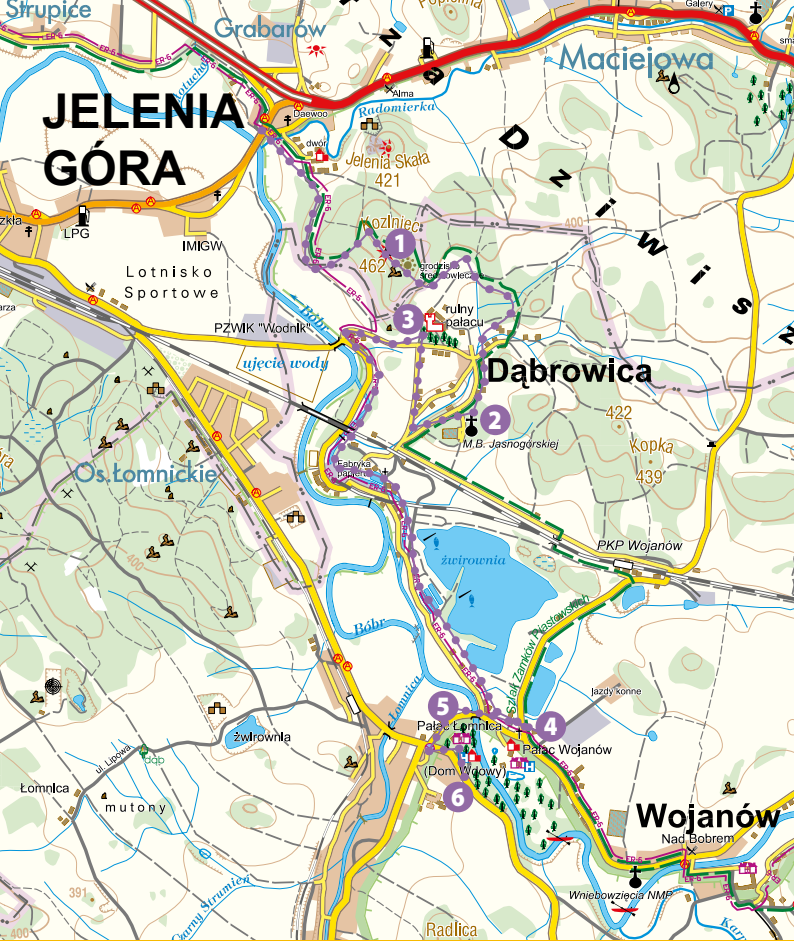
entrance fee: 🚶 3,00 PLN, 🚶 1,50 PLN

🕒 *visiting time: about 25 min.*

The trip from Jelenia Góra through Koziniec to Wojanów and Łomnica

Koziniec area can be reached by the local communication bus No. 2 (Grabarów stop) or by following the "green trail along the castles of Polish Kings representing the Royal family of Piasts". The trip starts at "Fenix" hotel. From the bridge on the River Bóbr we hike along ER-6 trail and Wiejska Street (before Strupiec village), parallel to a bike path, until we reach the so called Grabarski knot. Having passed old manor buildings the trail enters a wood and leads us towards **Koziniec ❶** (462 m a. s. l.). It is believed the King Bolesław Wysoki (Eng. King Bolesław The Tall) built a castle here, on the site of an older construction called "pagan temple". Below there is small Dąbrowica village upon Bóbr where in 1837 the first paper machine in Jelenia Góra Valley started manufacturing paper. The famous **St. Mary's Sanctuary ❷** is situated here, under the





invocation of 'Jasnogórska' God's Mother Healing the Sick and there is also a surrounding park, but ruined **17-th century palace** ③. Let's take a walk along the edge of the village to Wojanów railway station and next to the village situated at the foot of the Sokole Mountains. Louisa, the daughter of Fredrick Wilhelm III and the wife of the Nederland's King became the owner of the **Wojanów Palace (Pałac Wojanów)** ④, visible at the distance, in 1839. It was then rebuilt following trendy romantic spirit and Gothic style. The most recent changes were performed in 1906 and today it is a light looking construction with characteristic cylindrical towers, connected with the surrounding park by a terrace and a hot house. In front of the palace there is a courtyard surrounded by old stables and extensions for staff. The whole place, after having undergone thorough renovation, is used as a hotel and conference centre.

On the other side of the river Bóbr, in Łomnica, another manor complex is located. The **Big Palace** ⑤ – built in 17-th century by von Zedlitz family was later, in 1841, reconstructed following the order by its last owners – von Küster family, to obtain its present looks. An exhibition entitled "The Valley of Castles and Gardens" is held in the palace



rooms, while in the farm buildings around it, which served as staff accommodation, a Skansen has been arranged. **The widow's house** ⑥ – is a Classicistic palace erected in 1805 in the park surrounding the big palace. During the latest renovation, in the room on the first floor, wall paintings were discovered and reconstructed. The owners collected many old photographs, pictures and furniture, which altogether creates an unusual atmosphere of both the hotel and the restaurant opened there. We return to the centre by local communication bus No. 3 or 11.





TOUR TIME 🕒 240 minutes

5 Big Palace/Łomnica Dominium

3 Karpnicka Street, Łomnica,

phone: +48/75 71 30 460, fax +48/75 71 30 533

www.palac-lomnica.pl, e-mail: hotel@palac-lomnica.pl

permanent exhibition:

- The Valley of Castles and Gardens
- Jelenia Góra Nalley – common heritage
- The museum of farm buildings

opened for visitors:

November – March

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10.00-17.00

April – October

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10.00-18.00

entrance fee: 🧑 8,00 PLN

🕒 *visiting time: about 60 min.*





Centre of Tourist and Cultural Information

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Sponsored by Jelenia Góra Town • 2009

Editor: Wydział Kultury Sportu i Turystyki Urzędu Miejskiego w Jeleniej Górze
Produced by: Jeleniogórskie Centrum Informacji i Edukacji Regionalnej
Książnica Karkonoska/Centrum Informacji Turystycznej
i Kulturalnej w Jeleniej Górze
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Translations: Hanna Baurowicz-Fujak
Photos: Vento Studio, K. Sawicki, R. Pelisiak, K. Budrewicz,
arch. Fundacja Chudów, arch. CITiK, M. Kitka

