



Hikes through the Jelenia Góra City Centre Route



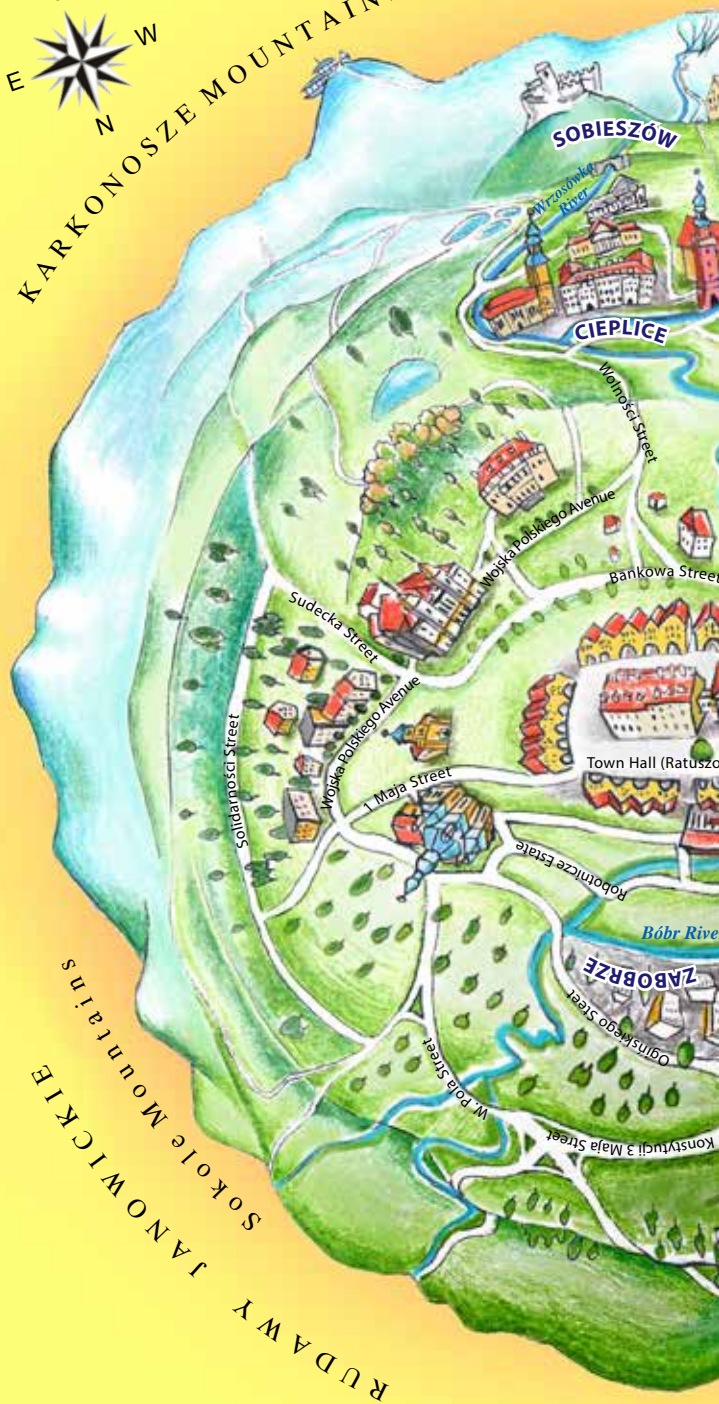
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**JELEŃIA
GÓRA**

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KARKONOSZE MOUNTAINS



SOBIESZÓW

CIEPLICE

ZABOBRZE

Bóbr River

Town Hall (Ratusz)

Bankowa Street

Wolności Street

Wojska Polskiego Avenue

Sudecka Street

Wojska Polskiego Avenue

1 Maja Street

Solidarności Street

Robotnicze Estate

Ogińskiego Street

Konstytucji 3 Maja Street

W. Pola Street

RUDAWY JANOWICKIE
Sokole Mountains



IZERSKIE
MOUNTAINS AND HILLS

JAGNIĄTKÓW

Zgorzelecka Street

Kamienna River

Sobieskiego Street

Jana Pawła II Avenue

ZABÓRZE

(owey) Square

KACZAWSKIE
MOUNTAINS AND HILLS

THE MINOR JELENIA GÓRA CITY CENTRE ROUTE

There can be nothing more beautiful, than how Jelenia Góra is situated: an attractive town with many impressive buildings, in the valley surrounded from each side by hills, with a magnificent view of Karkonosze Mountains

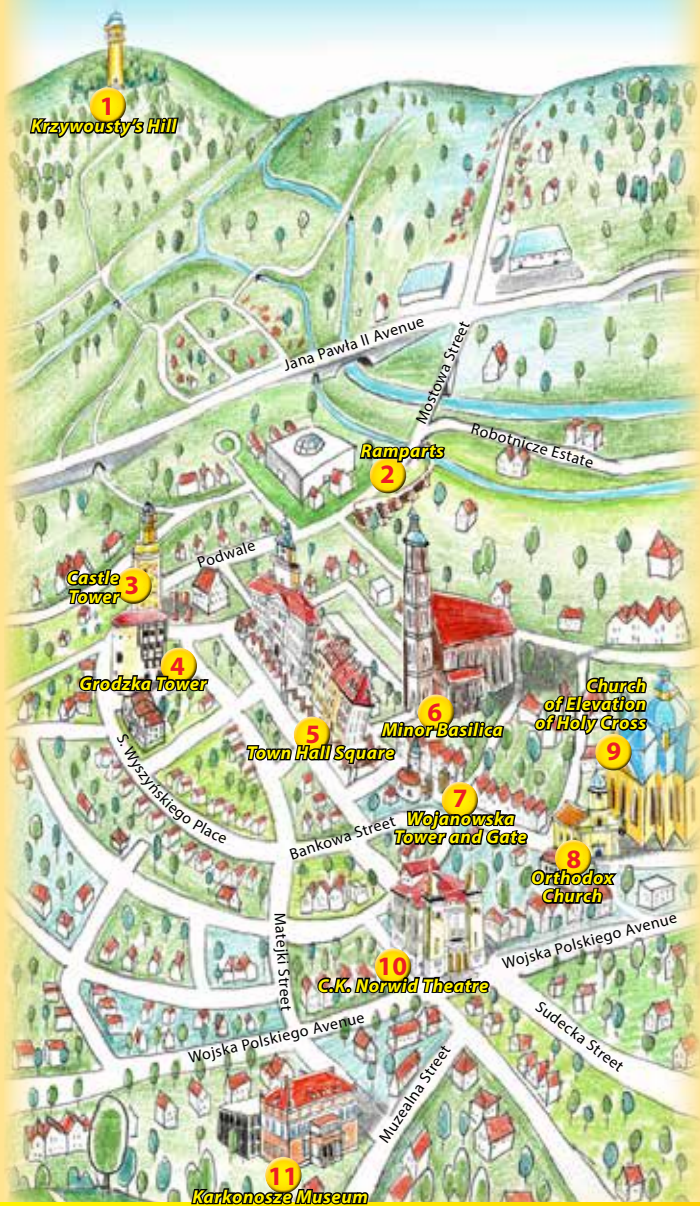
– wrote in one of his letters the future, sixth President of the United States, John Quincy Adams. It was 1800, when young Adams visited the town as a plenipotentiary minister in Prussia. Mountaineering was just starting to be popular, and in case of Karkonosze, it was focused mostly on Śnieżka Mountain and the Saint Lawrence Chapel. Adams might not have even realized that the ‘hills’, surrounding Jelenia Góra, were mountains distinct from Karkonosze. Together with the highest parts of Karkonosze, they create a particularly picturesque crown with, the town in the middle of it, in the Jeleniogórska Valley.

From the town you have the view of the mountains and from the mountains you have the view of the town. And this regularity, literally and symbolically, shows in the history of Jelenia Góra constantly. Literally, for the town was set up because of the mountains, thanks to their wealth – the animals, the trees, minerals and precious stones, clear water. Symbolically, because even though the town is situated in the valley, it stayed under the care of the mountain demon, the Mountain Ghost, which according to the legends, used to show up here, rambling around. For centuries, in the neighborhood of the town, there has been a border between Silesia and Czech Republic, the border which had been constituted by the Karkonosze Mountains, which hasn’t changed almost at all until today. The events that happened here, especially on the Silesian side are the milestones of the town’s history.

But now, what could be more adequate than a tour around Jelenia Góra? An intriguing time vehicle journey with a compass of delight and surprise? Let’s take a walk along the Jelenia Góra City Centre Route. For a start on the Minor one, that leads through the very town centre, because...

*The view from Szybowcowa Mountain
(photography by M. Kryla)*





Where everything started

KRZYWOUSTY'S HILL



View of Krzywousty's Hill (photography by M. Kryla)



Krzywousty's Hill



+48 519 509 343



daily 8.00-20.00



free



outside only

Observation tower
(photography by Vento Studio)



At the beginning there was delight. In the view that stretches over the woody neighbourhood, carefully hugged by the highest mountains of Karkonosze. According to the legend, duke Bolesław Krzywousty (Boleslaus Wrymouth), delighted by this area, is said to have shot a big deer on this very hill, which gave name to the town that he had founded at the bottom of this hill [Jelenia Góra – Deer Mountain] as a memento. They say the deer, running away from the duke through the woods, marked the area, on which a settlement was then founded. That is why for a long time this hill had been called Hausberg, which is 'Home Mountain', because it was considered the first home of man in this wild and extremely beautiful surrounding. Only from the 13th century comes the first reliable mention of the castle on the hill. It was demolished in the 15th century and today in its place stays a 22-meter high tower.

From its terrace you can admire the panorama of Jelenia Góra and the mountains that surround it. The tower was built in 1911 as a tribute to the Emperor William I (since 1742 Silesia was ruled by Prussia, which in 1871, after the unification, became the German Empire). It was emphasised though, that the tower was erected 800 years after Bolesław Krzywousty built his castle here.

After the World War II the tower, because of the distinctive shape of its roof, was named 'Mushroom'. Educational path that leads to it, is guarded by two wooden figures of Piast warriors and in the woods, on the hill top, you can find the remains of about 150-meter long medieval earth embankment.

A small town but wonderfully encompassed



RAMPARTS

It was the beginning of the 16th century when a certain chronicler, Bartłomiej Ste-nus, wrote about Jelenia Góra: 'Small is the town but wonderfully encompassed. It is known, that towards the end of the 15th century Jelenia Góra, already surrounded by ramparts, gained another ring of protective walls – internal, slightly higher, around 7 metres high and 2 metres thick. The ramparts connected three gates, reinforced also by towers, fortified towers and fortified half-towers. From the North they ran by the edge of a high cliff, which was convenient defence-wise. The towers were used for protecting the town and observing the area. Armament, gunpowder and cannons were stored there. Often they were used as prisons. However, due to the develop-ment of firearms in the 18th century, the ramparts didn't prove protection enough; besides, just like stitches stretched to their capacity, they limited the development of the town. This was the reason why they started to be taken down and the parcels of land on the dry part of the moat were sold to private people, who turned them into small gardens, mini zoo even, with deer.



Ramparts – the view from Jelenia Street (photography by K. Piotrowski)

Until this day parts of the ram-parts are preserved, showing their scale and character: the Cas-tle Tower, the Grodzka Tower and Wojanowska Tower and Gate, as well as large parts of the walls integrated within later buildings on Jelenia street.

Ramparts (photography by C. Wiklik)



Podwale Street, Jelenia Street



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Saved from demolition

THE CASTLE TOWER



The citizens protested. Towards the end of the 18th century the town ramparts were systematically dismantled. They no longer resembled a closed nut. The town started to grow, crushing the fortification walls into small stones of the history. In 1836 the time came for the Castle Gate with its tower, on which hung the bell announcing town gates closing hour. The gate, which used to stand on the way to the castle on Krzywousty's Hill, was already dismantled and the tower was to disappear as well, but the citizens said NO and... they collected money for its renovation so it could serve as an observation point (this is when the entrance from the level of the street was opened).

The first mention of the tower comes from the mid 16th century, when it is reported to have collapsed after the fire, killing 3 workers in the debris. A new tower was built in the same place to commemorate this event – hence the metal flag on the top with an emblem of a deer and the restoration date – 1584.



The Castle Tower (photography by Vento Studio)

View from the terrace of the Castle Tower (photography by C. Wiklik)



The tower saved by the citizens served as a view point until its lofty competitor was built on Krzywousty's Hill. However, today it attracts the enthusiasts of beautiful urban panoramas, especially those who love 'over the roof tops' view. There are 5 levels in the tower, on the third and fourth level there are cross-shaped firing ports.



Jasna Street



+48 519 509 343



IV-VIII	10.00-19.00
IX-X	10.00-18.00
XI-III	10.00-16.00



free



only outside

A house in the Tower

GRODZKA TOWER



Built in the 15th century, like other towers in the town fortifications, it served mainly for defence. However, 300 years later apartments were arranged inside it and in the extension built next to it! Just imagine the atmosphere inside it... They must have been highly valued, because some important citizens lived there – a town doctor or postmaster. After 1945 there were social, subsidised houses, and later they were adjusted to the needs of cultural organisations – A House of Creative Unions, 'Karkonosze' monthly magazine and finally the Cultural and Tourist Information Centre. Until recently, there was a stained glass workshop and a small restaurant. At the moment the tower awaits its renovation.



Grodzka Tower (photography by C. Wiklik)

To the tower leads a portal from a demolished building with a date '1679'. There also are some remnants of other buildings that used to stand nearby: baroque architectural elements, near the gate.



Grodzka Street 16



only outside

Jelenia Góra Old Town (photography by C. Wiklik)



Trade, industrial espionage and wealth



TOWN HALL SQUARE



Statue of Neptune in the main square
(photography by S. Ślusarczyk)

Whoever had a house here, must have been wealthy and influence the town life. After all the main square in Jelenia Góra, in line with medieval landscaping (arranged in 13th century, when the town was established) was meant to be the centre of this small world, where all important things were happening.

Let's have a look at the tenements. Number 22 belonged to the merchant, Daniel von Buchs, Croesus in trading voile in Jelenia Góra. His importance was confirmed when he was given a title in 1731 despite being an Evangelical in a country ruled by a Catholic House of Habsburg. Proud von Buchs placed his crest on the facade of the house, next to the older crest depicting a yacht in full sail – a symbol of Merchants Community in Jelenia Góra. Smaller imitation of this tenement was placed in the back of the Karkonosze Museum in 1914.

In the house number 34, a certain Joachim Girnth is said to have built the first weaving workshop, based on the Dutch looms used in voile production. From his journey abroad he secretly brought back those loom models – basically committing industrial espionage! However, his deed started intense development of the local textile industry and a source of the town's wealth.

In the tenement no. 37 was a colonial shop, in no. 43 a great pastry shop and a café, no. 51 housed a chocolate and preserves shop. In the middle of the square outlined by the tenements (what we see today is not the original but a 20th century reconstruction) there was and still is the town hall. Its current shape comes from 1744-47. At the time, in the basements there was a pub, serving the best local beer and imported wine. The current town hall was raised after the tower of an earlier,



Town Hall
Ratuszowy Square



+48 75 75 46 101



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open during office hours



free admittance



ground floor only

Main square in Jelenia Góra
(photography by Vento Studio)





Tenements in Jelenia Góra (photography by M. Kryla)

17th century building, collapsed. Over the entrance, on the south side, is a Latin inscription, reminding of a town legend. It says: 'The town was established in 1108 by Boleslaus Wrymouth. In so called 'meeting hall' there are wooden reliefs showing the story of the town. The room and the staircase were designed and furnished by the sculptor Ernst Rülke and his pupils from the Woodcarving School in Cieplice. In 1910 the town hall was joined with the neighbouring 'Seven houses'. They were adapted to the needs of the municipality. In one of them in 2000 a medieval 20 metres deep well was discovered. Covered with glass plate and lit, it is an interesting monument in the town hall.

Antiques and Curiosities Fair

An old automobile, firearms, old stylish furniture, amazing glass or porcelain items, books, brass candle holders, pre-war postcards, ancient mirrors, picture frames and many other, unique objects can be found in Jelenia Góra during the last weekend of September. Since 1973, when it was organized for the first time, the Fair has been very popular. For two days in September the stands with antiques in the Town Hall Square and adjoining streets are virtually occupied by the collectors from Poland, Czech Republic and Germany, but also town residents and the tourists.

TRAM RIDE THROUGH THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN

Yes, there used to be trams in Jelenia Góra. And they rode through the most narrow streets of the town like, today's Maria Konopnicka Street. The pedestrians had to be extra cautious and give way to the trams. For their safety, a cast-iron barrier, saved until today, was stretched along the sidewalk. Cast-iron rosettes in the house facades are another remains of trams in the town. Usually they were placed on the level of the 1st floor and used to hold overground traction.

The trams rode in the town from 1897 until 1969. At first they were gas-trams, but because their power was

Historic tram in the town centre (photography by C. Wiklik)



too low, they were not able to ride through today's Wolności Street (near bus depot). That is why the passengers had to get off the tram and literally push it! There are many satirical postcards left from that time, which illustrate this procedure.

In 1900, while the electrification proceeded, trams would go to Cieplice and reach as high as Podgórzyn, with the final stop near Skałka, by the bridge in Podgórna.

No way without a patron



MINOR BASILICA OF SAINT ERASMUS AND PANKRATIUS

A great and beautiful Evangelical church of grace in Jelena Góra was already there, when the work on the main altar started. That is why the Jesuits, hosts of the Catholic temple of Saint Erasmus and Pankratius (the oldest church in town, from 1303) were quite ambitious about the task. The church was under the patron right, which means that selected citizens, the patrons, in exchange for various privileges, had the responsibility to take care of it, provide for the priest or of the organist. The baroque altar (1713-1718) was financed by the parish priest – Johann Constantine Panck (but who knows if he could have endeavoured this without the patrons' support). To honour him his crest (a yacht with three sails), was placed in the altar.

The parish priest was commemorated in the sepulchral chapel added to the temple from outside the chancel. The temple walls are richly ornamented with epitaphs. Saint John of Nepomuk's statue was placed next to the church in 1709, which was 10 years before his canonisation, and only confirms how highly esteemed he was in Silesia.



Minor Basilica of Saint Erasmus and Pankratius
(photography by C. Wiklik)



Main altar (photography by C. Wiklik)



Kościelny Place 1-2



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Inside the church, apart from the altar with the statues of 14 saints, including Saint Erasmus with his intestines wound around a windlass and Saint Pankratius with a palm of martyrdom. The most impressive monument is the amazing church **organ** – the work of Horace Casparini – the son of the great master Eugeniusz Casparini. Horace helped his father build famous sun organ in the nearby Görlitz and with him started building the organ in Góra.

*All those who like to trace the trivia or curiosities should try to find the **town crest** in the baroque stalls in the chancel. It is also placed at the base of the pulpit, next to the crest of the Catholic Emperor Rudolf II. It is strange, since the pulpit was established in 1591 when the town was ruled by the Evangelicals. Rudolf II, although a Habsburg, wasn't disapproving of the Evangelicals – all the more reasons to be on good terms with the emperor.*

Tower of scoundrels, wandering gate and the chapel that was shot from

WOJANOWSKA TOWER AND GATE AND SAINT ANNE'S CHAPEL



Today it is hard to imagine that the chapel and the tower, except for some part of the wall, have nothing to do with one another. The gate, which originally was one of the three town gates and for 130 years has been standing near the army barracks, now used by Technical School Complex 'Mechanik'. The tower was part of the gate, the guards' premises and a prison, when needed. It collapsed towards the end of 15th and was rebuilt at the beginning of the following century.

Together with the gate it was destroyed many times and its today's shape comes from the alteration in the years 1709-1715. Also at that time was built the **chapel of Saint Anna**, which during wars had a defence function – which is apparent when you spot the firing ports in the walls – and during peace periods it had a sacral function. In the ground level you can spot a **conciliation cross** (reconciliation cross) – only a fragment is visible, because over the years the street level was raised.

The **Wojanow Gate** itself, in the shape from the 2nd half of the 18th century, was moved to the army barracks while town ramparts were demolished. It came back in 1998 but not exactly to the same place – darker cobblestones mark the original spot beside it. On the gate very distinctive are the crests of Jelena Góra, Prussia and Silesia (from the left), as well as the inscription in Latin, the homage to the king Fredric II and the annexation of Silesia in 1742 as the Prussian province.



Wojanów Gate Tower
(photography by C. Wiklik)



Marii Konopnicka Street 22



+48 75 75 22 160



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daily 9.00-17.00



only outside



Chapel of Saint Anne and Wojanowska Gate
(photography by C. Wiklik)



THE STREET LIKE A PARK ALLEY BANKOWA STREET

It was no ordinary street. Rather like a promenade and that's what it was called for a long time before the war. Particularly favourable time for this street was mid 19th century when the biggest number of fine buildings were built.

After the war the street made a career as... a chessboard. In the 1970s a chessboard was painted on the wide pavement and big chess figures were put there. TV reporters made it famous across Poland. Today there is no big chessboard, however there are small ones, on stone tables – and quite often you can spot here some players and a group of supporters.

The street name refers to the fact that until recently many banks had their branches here. The restaurant at the house number 12 'Narożnik Murzyna' ('Negro's Corner') fitted well to the promenade character of the street.

Number 28/30 housed 'Viennese café' and so called Concert House, where performances and concerts were organized before the town theatre was established. Today it is the seat of Jelenia Góra Cultural Centre.



BEDS FOR CROWNED HEADS EUROPA HOTEL

Among others, Duchess of Lorraine and Prince William of Prussia, later German Emperor William I, stayed here. After all, in the 19th century Jelenia Góra 'Drei Berge' Hotel (today Europa Hotel) was the most splendid in the whole town. It was built in the place of the Wojanow Inn – place run excellently by 3 women (which was pretty unusual for the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries). At the beginning of the 20th century it would charm everyone with a breathtaking ballroom, a revolving dance floor, parking space for 150 cars or the cafes in the roof tops, where one could savour the panoramic view of the mountains surrounding Jelenia Góra Valley.

After the war the name was changed to 'European', and at the back... a bus station was opened, which could boast of a heated waiting room. For a long time it made the town proud as the most elegant hotel in Lower Silesia. Today the ground floor is used for commercial purpose and the upper floors still serve as a hotel.



TO TRADE, BUT IN STYLE GALERIA KARKONOSKA DEPARTMENT STORE

Oh, those old department stores! This building was built in 1904-1905. A lavish facade, decorated with colourful moulding, softly shaped huge store windows, they all were very welcoming. And once inside, you found yourself straight on the top floor of the commercial part of the building! To get to lower floors you had to step down one of the two impressive staircases, admired until today. Their shape was the consequence of the location of the building on a steep escarpment.

Centre of this building was covered with a huge glass roof, advertised as the only such roof in Germany at that time. It was frequently visited, especially a restaurant and cafe 'Hohenzollern' opened in 1920 at the front and later turned into commercial stalls. Today the building is occupied by 'Galeria Karkonoska' department store.



'JELONEK' HOTEL

On the sundial at the top of main facade you can see the date 1736. So the clocks must remember the old times, when the building was called 'Nauke-Haus' from the names of the owners, who had a butchery on the ground floor, or the 1970s when there was a prepared foods shop with reportedly fairly good tripe soup. Today the upper floors of the building occupies 'Jelonek' hotel and Pizza Hut – the ground floor.

(photography by C. Wiklik)

Great art in a small temple

SAINT PETER AND PAUL'S THE APOSTLES ORTHODOX CHURCH



Everybody knows that in Poland it is Kraków, where you can see great art, but it often comes as a surprise that also in Jelenia Góra art can be so accessible. And maybe it's a good thing – what is unknown, always tastes exceptionally. So, let's take a look at the Orthodox church in Jelenia Góra, where **Jerzy Nowosielski** – one of the most important Polish painters in the 2nd half of the 20th century, painted the walls of the chancel.

Adam Stalony-Dobrzański assisted him. Together they gave a strongly Byzantine character to the church interior, permeated with the artist's reflection on religion and art and how they are interrelated.

It became an Orthodox church only after the World War II. At the very beginning, in the 18th century, it was a Catholic church (Catholics were a minority at that time), built outside the town walls.

Next to Nowosielski's paintings there is an iconostasis, i.e. a wall decorated with icons, separating the space for the faithful from the sacred space, and some icons brought from the Lublin region.

After the war it became an Orthodox church for those, who were resettled to the West from the Eastern parts of former Poland. Today they form a small parish. What draws the attention on outer walls are two built-in stone crosses from the 16th century. Probably they were made by somebody who had committed a crime and abiding by the law at that time, was obliged to fund a cross, which often depicted the murder weapon (on one of them is carved the shape of a sword and a crossbow).



Orthodox Church in Jelenia Góra
(photography by C. Wiklik)



1 Maja Street 40



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DWORCOWA STREET – KOLEJOWA STREET – 1 MAJA STREET

Since the railway was brought to Jelenia Góra in 1867 (it was the Dresden-Berlin and Wrocław – Mezi-městí line), at the end of this street was built a railway station. Later through this street led a tram line to the more and more popular Cieplice Health Resort. The street was gaining symbolic and economical importance in terms of transportation. Its name, traditionally linked to Wojanów (Schildau), was changed to Dworcowa (Station Street – Bahnhofstrasse).

Jelenia Góra walkway (photography by C. Wiklik)



After the World War II the street was named Kolejowa (Railway), which was changed again in 1947 to 1 Maja (1st May) Street. At the end of the 1960s the tram line was closed and in the 1990s, due to the transformation and the economic crisis, traditional trade was moved to the streets and this town's most important road started to look like a flea market. Today the street is in style again.

Of the Emperor's costly 'grace'



CHURCH OF ELEVATION OF HOLY CROSS AND SEPULCHRAL CHAPELS

The Silesian protestants had to pay as much as 700 thousand guildens to the Catholic Emperor Joseph I Habsburg for his 'grace', that is, a permission to build six churches of grace in Silesia. One of them was build in Jelenia Góra. Like all the others (in Żagań, Koźuchów, Kamienna Góra, Milicz and Cieszyn) the one in Jelenia Góra came into existence thanks to so called Altranstädt agreement, or rather the addition to it from 1709. The temple was finished by 1718. It was erected in imitation of the Katarina Church in Stockholm – as a gesture of gratitude to the Swedish people. It was Charles XII, the Swedish king, who forced the Emperor to build 6 churches of grace in Silesia. He pressed not without a 'tiny' fee from the Silesian Evangelicals (220 thousand of guildens), a trifle really.

And it seemed like these great expenses would block or make it more difficult to build the temples (in Koźuchów, Żagań and Milicz, considering the lack of money, they used cheaper materials for the construction of the churches, such as straw and wood). But... since so much had been spent already for building permission – the church had had to be breathtaking, stunning really! It is worth mentioning that at this time the town grew wealthy through veil trading. The stakeholders of this trade were mostly Evangelicals and belonged to the Merchants' Guild. Their church couldn't have been modest. The effect is admired until today.



Organ (photography by C. Wiklik)



1 Maja Street 45



+48 730 814 757



www.kosciolgarnizonowy.pl



IV-X
Mo.-Th. and Sa. 10.00-16.00
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XI-III by appointment



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The church has a three-level matroneum, it can accommodate 7,000 people. It is very impressive with its painted decorations and church organ, untypically placed over the altar. This is the only such big instrument in Poland which kept its original pipes.

Church and Presbytery (photography by C. Wiklik)





K. Penderecki – concert (photography by C. Wiklik)

Festival 'Silesia Sonans'

The sound of the organ in the former church of grace is extremely elegant. Specialists say, that it is a 'baroque instrument in a romantic costume'. It has 4,600 pipes, and only 300 of them are new; they give 76 voices. The instrument was made by Michael Roeder from Berlin in 1727, and rebuilt in 1905. Due to its extraordinary features Festival 'Silesia Sonans' has been organized here every September since 1998.

The area around the temple is occupied by the cemetery with 19 tomb chapels decorated on huge scale. Currently the Catholic Holy Cross Church lies on the international pilgrimage route Via Sacra on the junction of Germany, Poland and Czech Republic.

WHERE THE KING SAW 'PALACES' TOWN HOUSE (1 MAJA STREET 54)

King of Prussia Frederick II was to stay here on 5 July 1759. The area around this town house, which was built in the 18th century by the wealthy Gottfried family, the merchants from Jelenia Góra, has not been developed at that time. The view was dominated by the powerful silhouette of the church of grace and the cemetery with tomb chapels of the wealthy patricians. We should mention, that the chapels were so lavish, that according to a local anecdote, the monarch saw them and supposedly thought them to be palaces, where townsmen spent their days off, away from the busy town. When he learned that they were tomb chapels, he was so outraged, that he increased their taxes and banned lavish funerals.



The Gottfried Palace (photography by C. Wiklik)

GOLDEN DRINK UNDER DEER'S NOSE CULTURAL CENTRE IN JELENIA GÓRA

After service in the church of grace, for the residents of the nearby villages there was no better place to taste beer and have a nice chat. After all, the inn, built around 1710 stood almost opposite the church, so it was called Church Inn. In the 19th century in its place was built the inn 'Under the Brown Deer', and after several years it was promoted to the rank of the hotel. In the years 1910-1911 the hotel underwent a complete renovation to give it the current form. In the 1920s at the back were built garages, and a small gas station (sic!). The restaurant's interior was furnished in a way that referred to the name of the hotel. On the walls were hanging deer antlers, and on the ceiling beams were placed amusing rhymes associated with this animal. For several years, after World War II, the hotel 'Under the Brown Deer' was still functioning in the building, but later Cultural Centre in Jelenia Góra took over and organized their the headquarters there.



Cultural Centre in Jelenia Góra
(photography by C. Wiklik)

A STREET DIFFERENT THAN ALL OF THEM

WOJSKA POLSKIEGO AVENUE

It was supposed to be in the centre, but still a bit off the tract, straight, and therefore ideal for heavy traffic, yet full of greenery and rather quiet, surrounded with stately mansions, but with few shops and cafes. Wilhelmstrasse, as it was called before World War II, and the Wojska Polskiego Avenue (Polish Army Avenue) today, at the dawn of its history (it was founded in 1871) resembled more a pleasant promenade than a crowded, urban thoroughfare. Art Nouveau, eclectic and neoclassical villas and townhouses reflected one another, wrapped with flower beds, and trees, separated from the pavement with a cast-iron fence. An economic boom in Germany was coming with the great strides, and the contribution paid by France as a result of losing the war, permitted the major investments in the country of Emperor William I. The street named in his honor was the clearest example of it.



Wojska Polskiego Avenue
(photography by C. Wiklik)



Wojska Polskiego Avenue on old postcard

A BEER FROM JELENIA GÓRA

The largest of the three breweries operating in Jelenia Góra at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries was built in the late 19th century in a Neo-Gothic style. At the peak of its career, the brewery belonged to the Brewery and Malt Trade Company of the Silesia – Jelenia Góra Branch. The golden drink manufacture was closed in 1934. Then, in the buildings that kept to our times, functioned the Opel cars showroom, among others. Shortly after World War II the building was taken over by the bus service for repair shops.

Then some offices opened here and they operate until today. Close by, at the Kochanowski Street, there is the Stefan Żeromski Secondary School and Gymnasium. Stone, gloomy school building, was erected between 1908 and 1914, and resembles a castle, full of dark corners, with a clock tower measuring the passing time for students. One of the most famous graduates here is Stanisław Bareja (graduated in 1949) – the director and screenwriter of cult Polish films like *Miś*, *Zmiennicy* or *Alternatywy 4*. You'll find it on 1 Maja Street 80.

Żeromski High School and Gymnasium No. 1 (photography by C. Wiklik)



Social appetite for art

CYPRIAN KAMIL NORWID MUNICIPAL THEATRE



The one who first pointed out the need for a theatre in Jelenia Góra, was the then mayor, Arthur Hartung. However, definite action was taken by the seven townsmen, who in 1901 presented to the municipal council a memorandum on the construction of theatre and assembly building, and then appealed to residents of Jelenia Góra and the surrounding area to support this goal financially. They calculated, that they need 300,000 marks. At the end of 1904, 313,000 marks were collected!

And so, the House of Arts and Associations was built on one of the main streets of the town. In addition to the auditorium, in the building were dining rooms, exhibition halls, a beer house and others.



Theatre Building (photography by C. Wiklik)

	Wojska Polskiego Avenue 38
	+48 75 64 28 110
	www.teatrnorwida.pl
	by appointment
	only outside

These were times of the largest pre-war economic prosperity of Germany and it was then, when approximately one third of the still preserved houses, residences, and public buildings were built. The building was designed by the sculptor and architect, Alfred Daehmel. Its Art Nouveau character reveals the main facade with the soft curves of doors and windows, floral stucco and masks full of allusions to ancient sculptures.

The building was turned into theatre after the World War II in 1945. Because during the war there were stored costumes from the Berlin Opera, they became, along with decorations, the first technical equipment of the Polish troupe of actors. The first performance was *Zemsta* by Aleksander Fredro, directed by Stefania Domańska. The theatre attracted such renown directors as Adam Hanuszkiewicz, Kazimierz Dejmek, Krystian Lupa, or Henryk Tomaszewski. In 1983 the management of the theatre launched the International Street Theatre Festival held in the town until today.

International Street Theatre Festival

To lead the theatre from behind the scenes, leave the stage floor, to be among the audience, play and look them in the eye, break the dullness of everyday life! These are just some of the proposals that accompanied the artists associated with Jelenia Góra theatre, when in 1983 there was established an International Street Theatre Festival. Since that time, in July each year, the Town Hall Square and the main streets of the downtown turned into a stage on which artists from around the world give free rein to their creativity, enchanting with their art even those, who go to the theatre rather rarely.

Street Theatres (photography by K. Soból)



From the dreams... of an accountant

KARKONOSZE MUSEUM



He was an accountant at the Flax Mill in Mysłakowice. But after work Theodor Donat (Donath) broke the idea of a boring life of an accountant. He had a passion. It was the

mountains, the history of the region, sightseeing. And this passion, like a pebble thrown in the water, moved the circles of people feeling much the same. And so, 1 August 1880 in the former Zehmann's restaurant, near the crossroad of the streets Bankowa and Krótka in Jelenia Góra, from the initiative of Donat the **Karkonosze Society (Riesengebirgsverein)** came into being.



Front of the Muzeum (photography by O. Orlińska-Szczyżowska)

Their goal was to organize tourism in Karkonosze Mountains and promote the idea of wildlife conservation. Society established the Museum of the Karkonosze Society, now named Karkonosze Museum.

Today, Karkonosze Museum, although just after the World War II a lot of valuable exhibits were deported from it and scattered through the cultural institutions in Poland, can boast a stunning collection that is constantly enlarged. There is, among others, a collection of art and utility glass (from ancient times to contemporary) with over 7,000 exhibits, which is the largest collection in Poland, as well as a collection of curiosities – paintings on the glass. You will also see tin items, ceramics from Bolesławiec and examples of artistic metalwork. The museum also owns one of Poland's largest collection of Wlastimil Hofman paintings as well as German painters active in the region on the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.



Jana Matejki Street 28



+48 75 75 234 65



www.muzeumkarkonoskie.pl



Tu.-Fr. 9.00-17.00
Sa. i Su. 9.00-17.00



Adult 7 PLN, Child 4 PLN



available

Peasant Cottage from Karkonosze region (photography by C. Wiklik)





Exhibit from the glass collection
(photography by Karkonosze Museum archives)

The museum collection is available in the main building of the facility built in 1914 and the adjoining it Peasant Cottage from Karkonosze Mountains and stylized, renaissance tenement house. The departments of the Museum are: open-air ethnographic museum of Polish Army Weaponry in Jelenia Góra, Bolków Castle and House of Carl and Gerhart Hauptmann in Szklarska Poręba.

EXHIBITION 'FROM THE HISTORY OF JELENIA GÓRA AND THE REGION'

It is a journey through the most important events in the history of the town, the surrounding area and the most important phenomena of art and culture in the area. The collection consists of: archaeological items, interior arrangement imitating the bourgeois drawing room from the first half of the 19th century or the wooden model of a church of grace and it all is supplemented with multimedia elements. Interactive map of Jelenia Góra, display of archive town photographs, films about flax processing or the miniature of the Buchs townhouse built on the Museum premises, recordings with tales about the Peasant Cottage, medieval sword of duke Bolko or fragments from town chronicles, they all intrigue and emphasise the multi-layered character of Jelenia Góra.

'FOR ME AND MY DEAR CO-RESIDENTS'

THE PARK ON KOŚCIUSZKI HILL

And so, the co-resident would sit on a bench with such an inscription and take great delight in omnipresent greenery. After all, they would sit in a park, on a hill with the view of the town and the majestic Karkonosze. And they would not think about the fact, that the hill was called 'Gallows Hill' (Galgenberg) because at its peak once stood the gallows. From 1780 there was a town park. From a heartfelt need but also from a sense of civic duty, it was founded by the then mayor, Johann Christoph Schönauf. Before he got an official permit, at his own expense he planted there mulberry trees and vine. When he got an assurance from the Royal Chamber, that the gallows would never again return there, he started creating the park on a grand scale, with cordial help from his wife Frederica. With time, Schönauf was supported by the royal minister, count von Hoym, but also by the wealthy residents of Jelenia Góra, who enthusiastically built their houses by the park. His services are commemorated by a monument in the garden of Karkonosze Museum and his wife Frederica by an obelisk in the park from 1795.

One of the greatest curiosities in the park is a **model of geological section of Sudety Mountains**. First prof Georg Guerich got the idea of it and then at the beginning of the 20th century it was picked up and carried out by the Karkonoskie Society. This stone 'sculpture' was made of fragments of 30 kinds of rocks brought from all over Sudety Mountains. It is one of the stops on an educational path leading through the park. Individual fragments of the path give the opportunity to get to know the history of the place, plants and animals living in it. Nearby the model there is a playground and an outdoor gym.



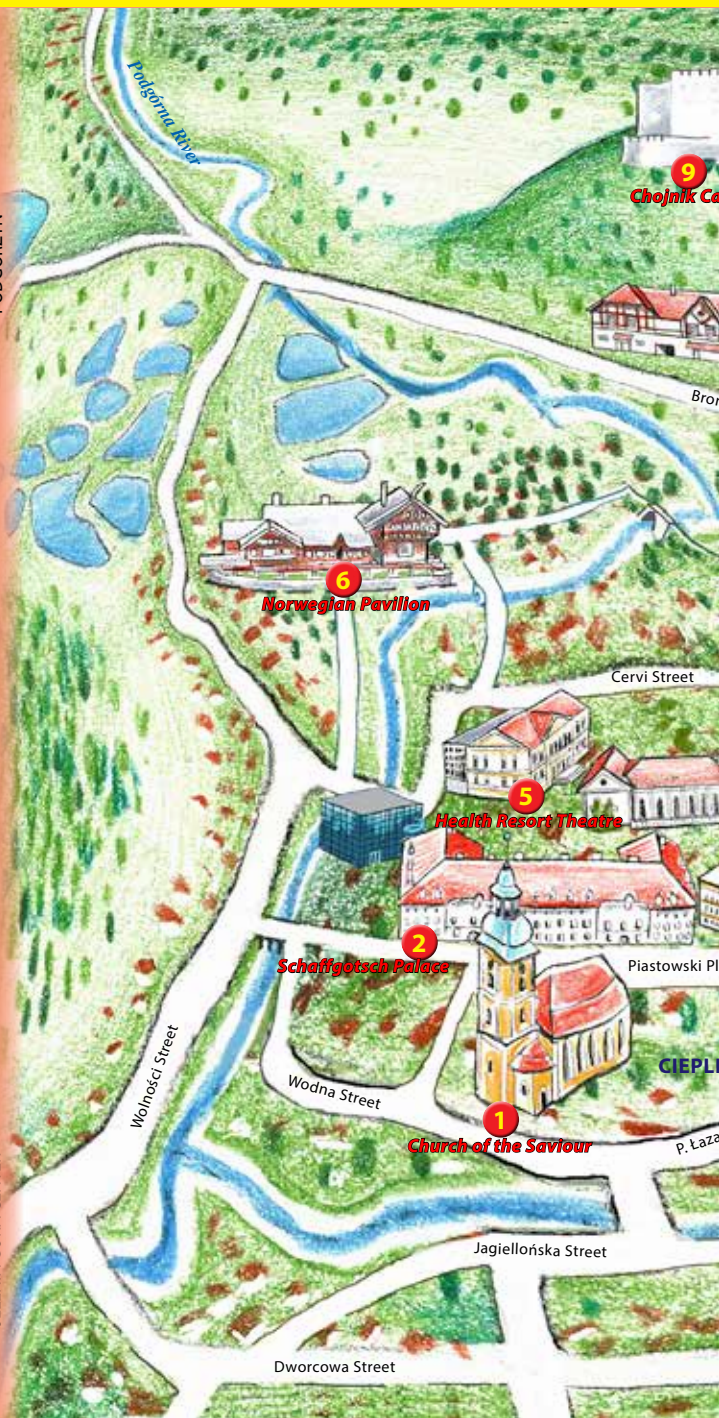
Park on Kościuszki Hill (photography by C. Wiklik)



THE MAIN JELENIA GÓRA

PODGÓRZYN

JELENIA GÓRA CENTER



CITY CENTRE ROUTE



MICHAŁOWICE

PIECHOWICE



Chojnik Castle (photography by K. Soból)

The route leads rather away from the town centre and is another proof, that its development was bound up with the surrounding wildlife, protected by Karkonoski National Park and three landscape parks. The hike begins in **Cieplice**, which officially became a health resort only in 1975, but was famous long before for their therapeutic water. As the legend has it, it all started with duke Boleslaus the Tall. He was hunting in 1175 in the nearby forests, where he wounded a deer and then chanced on it by the hot spring. The animal fully recovered thanks to the spring water therefore the duke built St John the Baptist's chapel there as a memento of these events.

First historic mention of Cieplice comes from 1261 from a document, where it is mentioned, that duke Boleslaus II the Horned gave Cieplice to the Augustinians. After 20 years the monks were replaced by the Joannites brought here by duke Bernard the Lightsome and in 1403 the progenitor of the Schaffgotsch dynasty – Gotsche II Schoff brought here the Cistercians from Krzeszów. We know, that both Augustinians and Joannites used the water (its temperature is almost 90°C) for therapeutic purposes. Cistercians did so as well and together with the Schaffgotschs for centuries built the renown of the health resort.

The world heard about Cieplice thanks to such visitors as queen Marysieńka Sobieska, who resided here with numerous courtiers in 1687 or Grand Chancellor of Lithuania Albrycht Stanisław Radziwiłł, Johann Wolfgang Goethe, Prussian king Frederick William III with his wife, John Quincy Adams, Hugo Kołłątaj, Józef Wybicki and Izabella Czartoryska.

The health resort clients would climb to Chojnik castle in the nearby **So-bieszów** – once a separate village, which just like Cieplice or further south **Jagniątków**, today are districts of Jelenia Góra. The latter appealed to one writer so much, that he decided to build his extraordinary house there. But... let's start with Cieplice.

Cieplice (photography by C. Wiklik)



They found it wooden and left it built in stone

EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR



There was a boom for glass and grinded products, the fame of the Cieplice Health Resort grew, and the Polish king was a Protestant. The Evangelicals of Cieplice, whose occupation was mostly glass grinding, could finally think of building a new temple. A new one, because the previous one, from 1742, was wooden. Now they decided to build a stone one. Not only times were in their favour... parson August Jacob Fritze has saved quite a sum of 4000 thalers.

The temple has a very local, but not provincial character. It was built according to the design by architect and mason master from Jelenia Góra, a certain Demus, the tower clock was made by master from Wleń, bells were cast in 1774 by a bell-founder from Jelenia Góra, the towers' dome finial in the form of a gold-plated knob and cross was made by a master from Jelenia Góra. And so came to existence a rather massive building with a tower and two levels of matronea inside. In 1790 the matronea pews and balustrades were painted white, which in effect illuminated the interior of the church.



Church of the Saviour (photography by Vento Studio)

With time, more and more works of art found their place in it, including glass candle holders, of which the youngest probably came from the Józefina glassworks in Szklarska Poręba or Martin Luther portrait by Müller, a glass and gem grinder. A few of them had also a somewhat political character, like the rococo door lock, which had a crowned monogram FR embossed on a case lid (FR stands for Fridericus Rex, in homage to King of Prussia Frederick the Great). The Church is nowadays one of the greatest dominants in the Cieplice Health Resort panorama. Beautifully refurbished, it is used by a small Evangelical parish and often visited by tourists.



Piastowski Place 18



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Organ Concerts in Cieplice

One of the undeniable treasures of the temple is the pipe organ made in 1927 by Gustav Heinze of Zary. After the general repair in 2002 it is one of the best instruments of the kind in Silesia. That is why the Organ Concerts in Cieplice organized every July and August Saturday are quite popular among sophisticated music lovers as well as health resort clients and tourists.

Altar and pipe organ (photography by C. Wiklik)



Museum, not a palace

THE SCHAFFGOTSCH PALACE



Blue room in the palace (photography by Vento Studio)

That was Hans Anton Schaffgotsch's idée fixe. A library! The labyrinth full of recesses of history, art and religion. In 1733 he, a member of one of the grandest families in Silesia, obliged his ancestors with a foundation document to keep increasing its collection. You could find almost anything there! Besides the books, which in the mid 19th century were 80 thousands volumes and maps, there was also famous rewers pilzeński, a document which served the emperor Ferdinand II as a main evidence of Hans Ulrich Schaffgotsch's treason to sentence him to death. It's also the armoury that created the atmosphere of the Schaffgotsch palace, in it the sabre encrusted with ivory and gems –

a gift from Vienna from John III Sobieski. There were also numismatic and ornithological collection as well as a very popular collection of butterflies.

The Schaffgotsch Palace in its current shape was build over the older buildings in the years 1783 to 1788, therefore it was not your ordinary palace. It did and still does make an impression with its 80m long, 21-axis facade with two avant-corps topped with Schaffgotsch coat of arms cartouche. Endearing with the beauty of the interior, especially the so called ball room, ornamented with delicate mouldings, it was most admired for its collection, which dispersed after the World War II and only partially was saved in places like the local Natural History Museum. Today it houses the regional branch of Wrocław University of Technology, but also concerts, literature meetings and theatrical plays are organized in its elegant interior.



Piastowski Place 27



+48 75 75 510 48



www.jelenia-gora.pwr.wroc.pl



by appointment

Schaffgotsch Palace (photography by Vento Studio)



It's a loooong story

LONG HOUSE



Long House (photography by Wiklik)

Long history, because the Long House is the oldest secular building in the health resort. In the 16th century a monastic Cistercian building stood in its place and served as a guest house for the health resort clients. On the initiative of the Krzeszów abbot, Bernard Rosa, in the years 1689 to 1696 an architect, Martin Urban of Lubawka, built the Long House in that location. He gave it an elegant shape of a town palace with a dense, three-storey solid on a lengthen rectangle plan (hence the name).

The building was destined to host the abbots of Krzeszów staying in Cieplice, although the history remembers the Long House mostly as an excellent museum, literally stuffed with the Schaffgotsch collections. After 1810, king Frederick William's III dissolution of religious orders in Silesia, the Schaffgotschs purchased the local monastery possessions and decided to move the palace library, numismatic, graphics and natural history and geology collections to the Long House. The latter was enhanced in 1876 with an ornithological collection purchased from dr. Ernst Luchas, which at the time was considered the biggest private collection of the kind in Europe. The items were preserved in almost ideal state until the end of World War II. In the 1960s they were redistributed to many different cultural institutions in the whole country. In 1967 the diminished natural history collection was moved to Norwegian Pavilion, where it marked the beginning of Natural History Museum in Jelenia Góra. Today we can see it in the new place – the monastery partly occupied by the museum (Cieplicka Street 11A).

And what about the Long House? After the recent refurbishment it serves as a luxury spa hotel with 92 accommodation places, spa treatments, restaurant and conference room. The courtyard between hotel and Natural History Museum was turned into a cosy public garden.



Ściegiennego Street 5



+48 75 75 33 143



www.uzdrowisko-cieplice.pl



outside

Modest dress for a rich interior

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHURCH



The title quite well describes this temple. After all, it is single-nave, towerless and from the outside it looks rather inconspicuous. It was built in 1712-1714 according to the design of Kaspar Jentsch of Jelenia Góra, following a fire that consumed the previous church. The interior hides real treasures though. Surely the most precious of them is the main **altar painting**, attributed to an outstanding baroque Silesian painter – Michael Willmann, called 'Silesian Rembrandt'.



Main altar painting
(photography by S. Nejránowska)

The painting depicts Mary surrounded by the saints, and is placed in the carved architecture of the altar by Augustian Wagner.

Under the organ gallery hang three pictures with the motifs of Passion by the outstanding painter working for Cistercians in Krzeszów – Johann F. Hoffmann. Richly decorated **pulpit** with statues of Moses, Mechizedek and St Elisabeth also catch the eye.

To get to the church courtyard you need to go through a passage under a clock tower, built between 1709 and 1710, funded by count Johann Anton Schaffgotsch. Next to it you'll find Renaissance tombstones of the members of his family, ruling over nearby Radomierz. They were moved here in 1847 from the local, already ruined church. The Schaffgotschs were entombed in their family crypt under the chancel in the temple. Among the counts his eternal rest also found one prince – the bishop of Wrocław, Philipp Gotthard von Schaffgotsch, son of the mentioned before Johann Anton.



Cieplicka Street 9



+48 75 64 28 810



www.cieplice.pijarzy.pl



Mo-Fr 9.00-12.00



available

Next to the tower you'll find St Florian's column from 1717 by Johann Karl Schönheim and on the north-east side of the church – St Trinity column from 1720, later decorated with sculptures of St Hubertus and St Sebastian. Western wall of the church adjoins the monastery building from the 16th century, extended between 1679 and 1684.

John the Baptist's Church (photography by Vento Studio)



BIRDS AND BUTTERFLIES IN A MONASTERY

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Over 6600 specimens of birds, bird eggs, mammals, horns, butterflies, mussels, tree sections, plaster models of mushrooms, minerals and leaf mining butterflies are a fraction of the collection displayed in the part of monastery in Cieplice taken over by the Natural History in Jelenia Góra. There are permanent exhibitions 'The colourful world of birds' and 'Butterflies of Karkonosze and from around the world' and temporary ones of natural history, history and art. The museum also hosts concerts and Thursday lectures about travel and nature.

Very interesting part of the Museum is the **Virtual Museum of Baroque Frescos in Lower Silesia** created after the discovery during the refurbishment in 2011 of baroque frescos, one of the earliest, most numerous and most interesting complex of baroque paintings in Lower Silesia. This is the first institution in the world to show baroque frescos via multimedia. There are twenty fresco painting complexes from Lower Silesia, also available on www.wirtualnefreski.pl. The Museum is the laureate of the competition 'Polska Pięknieje – 7 cudów Funduszy Europejskich' (Poland Even More Beautiful – 7 Miracles of EU Funds).



Natural History Museum
(photography by M. Kryla)



Fresh Mushroom Show (September) and Mineral, Rock and Fossil Fair of Karkonosze (May) are the flagship events organized by the Natural History Museum in Jelenia Góra for years. Their public character and possibility to meet specialists in the fields, touching and looking closely at the very objects make them very popular.

PAVILIONS 'LALKA' AND 'EDWARD'

Charming pavilions 'Lalka' and 'Edward' also reflect the health resort traditions of Cieplice in architecture. The first one, situated right next to the Health Resort Park entrance, was built around 1860-1875. Despite its inconspicuousness, since it is built on the plan of a rectangle, four-storey, covered with a low, hipped roof, it seems very elegant, above all because of the richly decorated window frame with a frieze at the top. In the building there are rooms for the health resort clients and some treatment rooms.

'Edward' pavilion is located inside the Health Resort Park. It was built in 1840s. At that time it had a column portico and glazed drawing room with the view of Karkonosze. Later the portico was replaced with an open strolling hall which was then dismantled in 1920s. Probably then a painting on the plafond in the main hall was made, showing the victory of Morning Star over Night and the foundation plaque with the portrait of Johann Anton Schgafgotsch. The house was used for organizing balls and concerts. Today there are rooms for health resort clients and a restaurant in the hall with the painting.

'Edward' Pavilion (photography by Vento Studio)



Culture among greenery

GALLERY

AND HEALTH RESORT THEATRE



The Cieplice Health Resort had enough of wide recognition for its owner, count Johann Nepomucen Schaffgotsch, to design the landscaping with additional attractions. He didn't have to start from scratch, in 1713 the park was build on the basis of a vegetable garden. In 1796 the park gained the main avenue of linden and maple. In 1819 the park surrounding the palace was designed in French style and in 1838 it was converted according to English style. Schaffgotsch made it divided into two parts: the palace park (for palace guests only) and the health resort (available for everyone else). The health resort clients had a good time listening to an orchestra playing the all favourites of the time in a **band shell**, they could talk while having a cup of coffee in the gallery and watch a play in the theatre.

Band shell (photography by M. Kryla)



Health Resort Park 1



+48 75 75 57 690



www.teatr.jgora.pl



by appointment



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Health Resort Theater (photography by M. Kryla)

The **Gallery** was built between 1797 and 1800 in imitation of an antique villa, by the design of a well known architect from Berlin, Gotfried Geissler. Many facilities were established there, like concert hall, reading room, drawing room, cigar smoking room, and a restaurant, which functions there until today. In 1835 the count

funded the palace theatre building, which was opened for the broader public only five years later. This classical building, with somewhat less refined shape than the Gallery, was designed by Albert Tollberg. Later extended, it saved its form until today. For the guests' comfort, with time it became joined with the nearby Gallery.

Setting a theatre in the health resort stimulated the cultural life in Cieplice immensely. It is an interesting detail, that many titled health resort clients or Schaffgotsch family members joined the plays as actors. Today the **Health Resort Theatre** is staging mostly some wonderful plays for children and teenagers.

The park, thoroughly renovated recently, stretches over 16 ha and houses robust specimens of native trees like maples, sycamores, small-leaved limes and pedunculate oaks and exotic ones like northern red oaks or douglas fir and its spruce paths with benches invite to take a rest and contemplate.

Health Resort Park (photography by C. Wiklik)



About Little Norway beneath Karkonosze

NORWEGIAN PAVILION

German Emperor Wilhelm II simply adored Norway. He managed to organize 26 expeditions there. That is why Eugen Füllner announced in 1906, that for the imperial couple's 25th wedding anniversary, he would create a building with a Norwegian feel in the park he established in Cieplice. As a well prospering paper-making machines plant owner he was a considerably wealthy man. In addition to that, he himself visited Norway, as at that time Norwegians were leaders in paper-making machines production. He was an industrialist, but had a soul of a community worker. For his plant workers he built a housing estate and then in 1906 began surrounding it with an extensive park, designed by a landscaper from Wrocław, Fritz Hanisch. The park itself with time gained the name of Norwegian – from the pavilion that stood there.



Norwegian Pavilion (photography by M. Kryla)



Wolności Street 268 (Norwegian Park)

The author of the pavilion design was an Einar Smith, student of Holm Hansen Munth, the author of Norwegian style and the building of Frognerstølen restaurant on Oslofjord hillside, built in 1880. The Cieplice pavilion was designed in imitation of it. It was constructed of spruce timber, on the foundation made of granite of Karkonosze. The interior design was executed by the Woodcarving School in Cieplice, which came to existence thanks to Füllner himself. The construction was finished in 1909.

For years the building had been used as a restaurant. After the World War II until 2013 it served as the seat of the Natural History Museum and today the building is waiting for a new owner. It represents Norwegian style in its classical form and is one of the oldest buildings of this kind in Europe. Right next to it lazily flows the Wrzósówka stream and the pond in front of the building has an illuminated fountain and an antique stone bridge. In its waters reflects the romantic wooden summer house, and close by you'll find a football pit, playground and outdoor gym.

Termy Cieplickie

(photography by Termy Cieplickie archives)



TERMY CIEPLICKIE – HOT SPRINGS OF CIEPLICE

The uniqueness of this set of leisure and sports pools lies in the use of hot springs with unique in Europe chemical composition (the water is low-mineralized, yet rich in fluoride and silicone – the amount of silica contained in one liter of water is 100 mg and is the largest compared to other geothermal waters in Poland) and temperature (almost 90°C). The water is highly beneficial, stimulating regeneration of the whole organism.

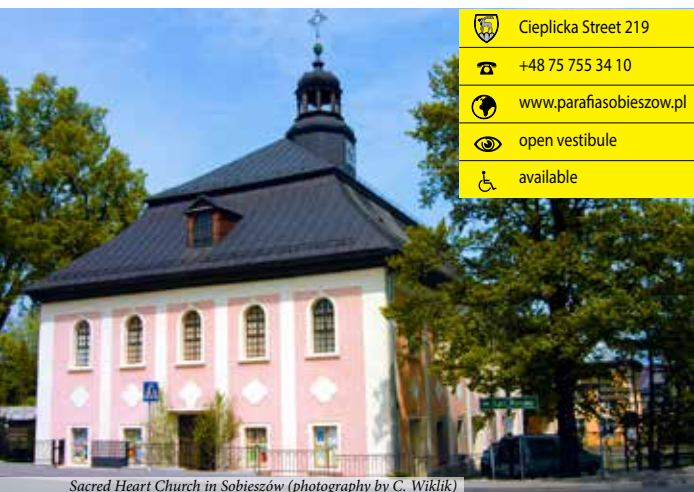
Termy Cieplickie include: recreational pool with swimming tracks; 2 children's pools with slide and sprinklers; 2 thermal pools with water attractions such as hydro massage, swing, water deckchairs; outdoor thermal pool; outdoor leisure pool with a slide, deckchairs and baskets for playing basketball. Swimming pool complex is supplemented with spa zone comprising: Finnish saunas, steam room and infrared sauna, whirlpool, Jacuzzi, tepidarium, snow grotto, an ice fountain, a relaxation area with heated loungers and a massage area. In addition, the facility offers a multi-use room for organizing courses and trainings and a culinary area.

Sacral... house

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS IN SOBIESZÓW



The times were uncertain. The Evangelicals in Sobieszów, whom Prussian king Frederick the Great allowed to build their church, wanted to secure themselves. In their history they had occupied the local church of St Barbara (today church of St Martin), which was taken away from them after the Thirty Years' War according to still relevant rule *cuius regio, eius religio*. After all Silesia belonged then to the Catholic Habsburgs. Now the king was Evangelical, but it would be prudent to act carefully. The parish council decided, that the church should be built in a way that, just in case, the building could be transformed into department store or a residential building.



Sacred Heart Church in Sobieszów (photography by C. Wiklik)

It was erected in 1745, on rectangle plan, with small windows arranged in two storeys and covered with mansard roof. Master Georg Porrmann managed the construction works and Gottfried Mattern the carpentry. In 1796 they added sacristy (currently the chancel) and in the 1970 another new building with sacristy and religious education room.

Illusionist painting on the barrel vault by an anonymous artist makes a great first impression in the baroque interior. It seems to be in contradiction with the initial circumsppection of the Evangelicals of Sobieszów. It was painted in 1777, so they must have become certain about the future of their house of prayer. The paintings also cover front of the matroneum. They depict Old Testament scenes and the life of Jesus. Very precious piece in the temple is a painting by Wlastimil Hofman, a Polish painter, who settled in Szklarska Poręba in 1947. It depicts the Good Sheppard against the Karkonosze, Chojnik and St. Martin's Church in the background. Unquestionable treasure of church is the organ from 1748, built by Johann Gottlob Meinert of Wleń. It retained the original 18th century tone.

In 1946 the temple was taken over by a Catholic congregation, which until today takes care of the church of St. Martin in Sobieszów. It is an interesting detail, that in the building of the old presbytery was raised painter and performer, Dariusz Miliński, artist, whose famous project 'Magical Pławna' literally 'enchanted' this picturesque village 30km away from Jelenia Góra.

Little church of great people

CHURCH OF ST MARTIN



The church already existed in the 14th century, when the village belonged to Gotche Schoff. Its fittings come from baroque refurbishment at the end of the 18th century. The epitaphs of clerks working in the Schaffgotsch estate (the old Schaffgotsch palace is set by the church) or the statues of St Leonard and St Florian by the main portal do not represent a rather modest interior. Next to the church stands a tower from 1647 with a bell, which is said to have been cast from a cannon from a nearby castle Chojnik. The church is surrounded by a wall of an old cemetery.

As it happened, the temple was lucky with its caretakers. One of the first, whom the history will never forget, was Mark Meischeider (died in 1520). He so zealously preached the word of God, that many Czech settlers of Hussite faith living in Szklarska Poręba (it was in his parish) changed their faith to Catholicism. In fact, he built a wooden chapel there. We know, that in 1515 he founded in the Sobieszów church an altar with a picture of St Barbara.



Church of St Martin
(photography by C. Wiklik)



Karkonoska / Cieplicka Street



+48 75 755 34 10



www.parafiasobieszow.pl



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The next parish priest of the church, who turned out to be an outstanding personality, was Francis Klenner. He came to Sobieszów after the dissolution of Cistercian order in 1810. He was educated, guided by a sense of mission. In the place populated mostly by Evangelicals, he rode his horse, given to him by Schaffgotsch himself and tirelessly converted the locals to Catholicism. Successfully, since in a short time about 300 people became Catholics.

Jagniątków (photography by Wiklik)



Klenner also wrote the chronicle of the Sobieszów parish from time immemorial until 1839. To this day it remains a priceless treasure of Sobieszów church.

After the World War II, when Sobieszów was settled with strangers from Eastern borderlands and other territories of Poland, Franciszek Marszał-Osrowski was the priest in the church. The participants of the Masses celebrated by him still remember their extraordinary atmosphere, the sense of community of the Poles praying in Polish on their new land, which was to become their little homeland. The church was visited by such a huge amount of people, that in 1946 it became an auxiliary temple and the Evangelical church, bigger and situated a little lower, was taken over.

Laced with legends

CHOJNIK CASTLE



Chojnik Castle (photography by C. Wiklik)



Jelenia Góra – Sobieszów



+48 75 75 56 394



www.chojnik.pl



I-III, XI-XII	10.00-16.00
IV-VI, IX-X	10.00-17.00
VII-VIII	10.00-18.00



Adult – 5 PLN, Senior – 5 PLN
Student – 4 PLN



unavailable

The castle situated on a soaring hill (627 m above sea level), facing the far horizon, picturesque and fabulous, cannot be just an ordinary castle. Everyone, who once was inside these walls, will acknowledge it.

We know, that around the mid 14th century duke Bolko II erected a stone castle in place of wooden stronghold. In 1380 a knight Gotsche II Schoff obtained the castle. He and his ancestors extended the building, transforming it into a feudal seat of the gentry, which form it retained until today. In the hands of the Schaffgotschs the castle remained incessantly until 1634, when its master, Hans Ulrich Schaffgotsch, was accused of betraying the Emperor and died beheaded one year later in Ratisbon.

There is a legend about how he found out about his tragic fate. So, the count invited for one of his castle feasts a certain monk from around there, who was said to be able to predict the future. Schaffgotsch asked him what his fate would be. The answer was he would die from a cold steel. To mock the prophecy he asked what would be the fate of the lamb raised by the castle. The monk said it would be eaten by a wolf. Schaffgotsch laughed knowing from the cook, that the lamb was already prepared for the feast. Suddenly the cook ran into the room, all shaking in distress, claiming, that the dog, taken as a wolf cub, domesticated and raised in the castle, ate the roasted lamb...

The view of Chojnik Castle (photography by S. Nejránowska)





Chojnik Castle (photography by C. Wiklik)

The family recovered the confiscated wealth only 15 years after the Thirty Years' War ended. The Schaffgotschs never moved into the castle again, which proved to be right decision, when in 1675 the castle tower was hit by a lightning, the fire spread all over and destroyed the building. Since then the castle remains a picturesque ruin gladly visited by the tourists already in the 18th century (in 1822 there was a mountain hostel). One of them was a Romantic poet Friedrich Schiller, who probably based his poem *Globe* on a legend about Kunigunde, which he heard in Chojnik.

The Chojnik mountain stands in the area of Karkonosze National Park, which has its seat below its summit. Under particular protection here is the lower subalpine forest with dominant beech and pine, spruce, fir, sycamore, hornbeam and lime. Since January 2016 the mountain, until then an enclave of KNP, has joined the main area of Karkonosze National Park, thanks to widening its borders with valuable deciduous and mixed forests in the area of mountains Żar, Kopista and Szerzawa. The surface area of Karkonosze National Park is now 6000 ha.

While standing on a castle tower, it is hard to imagine, that... it is where once upon a time a girl threw herself into the Infernal Valley. According to a legend she was a daughter of the local castellan, her name was Kunigunde and she was as beautiful as she was mean. She decided, that she would marry the knight who would ride on a horse in full armour along the castle walls. Many attempted such a feat and fell into the precipice. Until one adventurer appeared, who performed the insane act, stealing Kunigunde's heart just before that. The boy rejected the young lady though, feeling that he wouldn't want to marry someone, who ended so many innocent lives for a whim. In despair, Kunigunde ran up the castle tower and threw herself into the precipice.

Transborder Centre for Active Tourism
(photography by Linkeo Interaktywnie)



TRANSBORDER CENTRE FOR ACTIVE TOURISM

It is a two-kilometer, multifunction cross-country trail for roller skaters and skiers, that in winter serves as training trail for cross-country skiers. In the future it will be incorporated in the 30-kilometer long trail network of Karkonoski National Park and Sklarska Poręba Forestry Commission. The Centre also includes a building with a social base for tourists (including lockers), public toilets and a car-park for 32 cars and 20 buses. The project was executed in cooperation with the town of Boxberg (Germany), 130 kilometers away from Jelenia Góra. It is situated by the biggest lake in Saxony (available for sailing and surfing), and a 23-kilometers long bicycle lane.

The fruit of a great romance

GERHART HAUPTMANN'S HOUSE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM



House of G. Hauptmann (photography by C. Wiklik)

She was 13 years his junior, vibrant, sophisticated, an artistic soul. They understood each other without words. He was a respected writer, exemplary citizen, husband and father, and she was a charming, talented, debuting violinist. They met in 1893 in Berlin at the premiere of his drama 'The Assumption of Hannele'. At first Gerhart Hauptmann and Margarethe Marschall became friends but quickly their relationship turned into a hot feeling. When the writer's marriage



Michałowicka Street 32



+48 75 755 32 86



www.muzeum-dgh.pl



V-IX Tu-Su 9.00-17.00
X-IV Tu-Su 9.00-16.00



Adult 7PLN, Child 4PLN



outside only

with Marie, née Thienemann, was hanging by a thread, he took a romantic trip to Italy with Margerethe, that only strengthened his fascination with her. After providing for his wife and children for life, in 1900 Haptmann bought Margarethe and himself a farmland in Jagniatków. There, in the years 1900-1901, he had built a villa, the so-called 'Wiesenstein' or 'Meadow Stone', by Hans Grisebach, an architect from Berlin. It was there, shortly after the divorce, that Hauptmann married Margarethe, and then wrote to his brother Carl: 'New, quiet beauty fills our house'.

The house, which at coming into existence was accompanied by family dramas, became a longed-for refuge for the writer and his second wife, with whom he shared a deep affection and mutual understanding for the rest of his life. Here Hauptmann hid from the social whirl of Berlin, hosted the finest German artists, writers and intellectuals, gathered works of art and worked like Titan, according to the time measured by sunrises and sunsets seen from the garden with a view of the beloved Karkonosze Mountains.

View of Black Jagniatkowski Cirque (photography by S. Nejranowska)





Jagniątków (photography by C. Wiklik)



Gerhart Hauptmann

While living here in 1912 he learned he was a Nobel prize-winner for lifetime achievement. Today his house, a mixture of historicism and neo-Renaissance, where he lived until his death in 1946, is a Municipal

Museum, the 'Gerhart Hauptmann's House'. Here you will see, among other things, the author's study, former library or the hall with a phenomenal polychrome by painter and graphic artist Johannes Maximilian Avenarius. The polychrome was made to celebrate the 60th birthday of the writer. In this piece Avenarius used motifs from Hauptmann's plays (The Weavers, The Assumption of Hannele), biblical themes (Adam and Eve) and elements illustrating the writer's biography (portrait of his son Benvenuto and his second wife Margarethe).



Museum interior (photography by Vento Studio)

LIVING GENE BANK (ŻYWY BANK GENÓW)

A visit here will let you understand not only the unquestionable value of the landscape of Jelenia Góra and its nearest surroundings, but also the natural wealth created by the landscape. The Living Gene Bank in Jagniątków is a place producing the high quality seedlings of forest trees and bushes of biocenotic meaning as well as other green plants. On the site you'll also find artificial peat bog and a butterfly pavilion, which still awaits for the larvas of the butterfly, that once could be found in Karkonosze, very rare kind, **Apollo**. The place also gives classes, but there is a possibility of visiting it on individual basis. The Bank is a unit of Karkonosze National Park.



Inside Living Gene Bank (photography by M. Kroczek)



Drawing by B. Wieniawska-Raj

Important information

COMMUNICATION

Jelenia Góra Bus Station

Obrońców Pokoju Street 1B, 58-500 Jelenia Góra

Phone: +48 75 64 22 100 (information and tickets)

Phone: +48 703 403 337 (general information)

www.pks.jgora.pl

Jelenia Góra Railway Station

1 Maja Street 77, 58-500 Jelenia Góra

Information about connections:

Phone: +48 76 753 51 22 (Koleje Dolnośląskie)

Phone: +48 703 20 20 20 (Przewozy Regionalne)

Phone: +48 22 19 436

www.rozklad-pkp.pl



BILKOM [android]
Railway timetable

Public Transport

Wolności Street 145, Jelenia Góra, Phone: +48 75 76 48 736

www.mzk.jgora.pl

Public Transport Lines:

- to Cieplice: 4, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 26, night bus
- to Sobieszów: 7, 9, 15, 22, night bus
- to Jagniątków: 15



MOBILET [android]
Public transport tickets
and Car Park payment

TAXI Jelenia Góra

• **Tadio Taxi 96 22**, Phone: +48 196 22, +48 75 75 22 777, +48 800 222 222

• **Radio Taxi 9191**, Phone: +48 19191, +48 75 76 75 555, +48 800 144 911

• **Radio Taxi Śnieżka**, Phone: +48 196 21, +48 75 75 35 835, +48 800 700 600

• **Radio Taxi Mercedes**, Phone: +48 196 26, +48 75 76 76 550, +48 800 333 333

• **Luggage Taxi**, Phone: +48 75 75 22 727

View from the town hall tower (photography by C. Wiklik)



MUSEUMS I GALLERIES

Karkonosze Museum

J. Matejki Street 28
58-500 Jelenia Góra
Phone: +48 75 75 23 465
www.muzeumkarkonoskie.pl

- Adult – 7 PLN
- Child – 4 PLN

Open:
Monday – Closed
Tuesday – Sunday 9.00-17.00
Free entrance on Sunday

Natural History Museum in Jelenia Góra

Cieplicka Street 11A (Former Cistercian complex in Jelenia Góra – Cieplice)
58-560 Jelenia Góra – Cieplice
Phone: +48 75 75 51 506
www.muzeum-cieplice.pl

- Child – 4 PLN
- Adult – 5 PLN
- Guide – 30 PLN

Free entrance: children under 4, war combatants and museologists (document needed)

Open:
X-IV: Tuesday – Friday 9.00-16.00
Saturday – Sunday 9.00-16.00
V-IX: Tuesday – Friday 9.00-18.00
Saturday – Sunday 9.00-17.00
Monday: closed
Free entrance on Saturday

Gerhart Hauptmann's House Municipal Museum in Jelenia Góra

Michałowicka Street 32
58-570 Jelenia Góra – Jagniątków
Phone: +48 75 75 53 286
www.muzeum-dgh.pl

- Adult – 7 PLN (guides, bus drivers, trip pilots – free)
- Child – 4 PLN (pupils, students, children)
- Groups – 6 PLN (above 10 people)

- Family – 4 PLN / person (two adults and min. 2 children under 16)

Open:
October – April: 9.00-16.00
May – September: 9.00-17.00
Monday: closed
Tuesday: free entrance

BWA – Galleries of Contemporary Art

Długa Street 1, 58-500 Jelenia Góra
Phone: +48 75 75 26 669
www.galeria-bwa.karkonosze.com
Open:
Monday – Friday 9.00-17.00
Saturday: 10.00-16.00

Gallery of Stars

Bartka Zwycięzcy Street 1
58-500 Jelenia Góra
Phone: +48 663 966 138
www.galeriagwiazd.com
Open:
Tuesday – Saturday 11.00-17.00
Sunday 11.00-16.00

THEATRES AND PHILHARMONIC

Cyprian Kamil Norwid Theatre

Wojska Polskiego Avenue 38
58-500 Jelenia Góra
Phone: +48 75 64 28 110
www.teatrnorwida.pl

Health Resort Theatre

Zdrojowy Park 1
58-560 Jelenia Góra – Cieplice
Phone: +48 75 75 57 690
www.teatr.jgora.pl

Lower Silesia Philharmonic

Józefa Piłsudskiego Street 60
58-500 Jelenia Góra
Phone: +48 75 75 38 165 (tickets)
www.filharmonia.jgora.pl

Pictograms:



address



phone



websites



sightseeing



tickets



accessibility for people with disabilities



Karkonoska Tourist Information

Town Hall

Ratuszowy Square 6/7

58-500 Jelenia Góra

Phone: +48 519 509 343

it-jeleniagora@dot.org.pl

Tourist Information Point

Of Tourist Office Korona

Piastowski Place 36

58-560 Jelenia Góra – Cieplice

Phone: +48 75 755 33 33

Jelenia Góra Municipal Office

Town Hall

Ratuszowy Square 58

58-500 Jelenia Góra

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