

open to the public. It includes the examples of the art of different European military engineering schools. An important tourist's attraction of the fortress is a sightseeing tour through the labyrinth of the underground corridors. But the underground casemates are open to the public only with the tour-guide. The beautiful view to the Kłodzko basin and the surrounding mountains is from the bastions. Also a part of the catacombs under the city is open to the public. They were established to defend inhabitants.

Instead of the military architecture, the gothic Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (rebuilt in the baroque style) is certain to draw the tourist's attention as well.

A gravestone of the Prague archbishop Arnošt of Pardubice is placed in the church. The construction was started in the middle of the 14th century thanks to the Prague steel mill, but it was finished at the beginning of the 16th century. Considering the duration of the building we can see there elements of different styles. Despite the fact the church impresses to be integrated and it is considered to be the most important monument of the Kłodzko region. Arnošt of Pardubice is buried there. His current gravestone was made in the middle of the 19th century. The previous gothic one is placed in the aisle of the church and it was probably made by Petr Parléř. The gothic stone bridge across the river Kladská Nisa reminds the miniature of Charles Bridge in Prague.

Stary Wielislaw

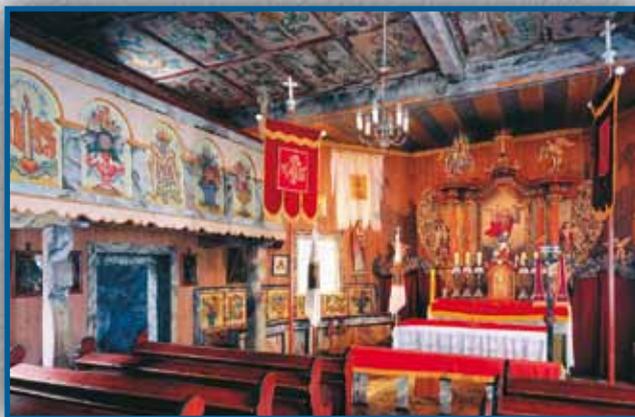
Stary Wielislaw is situated not far from Kłodzko. It was established in the middle of the 13th century and the legend says that St. Vojtěch prayed there before he left for the Polish state. The Hussite and Silesian troops clashed at the fields behind the village on 27th December 1428. The Hussites won but the commander of the Silesian armed forces, duke Jan Ziebicki, died there and the chapel was built at this place. Its present shape comes from the 19th century. The whole village including the church was supposedly destroyed by a fire in 1300 but this information is not confirmed. The survival of the gothic sculpture of the Virgin Mary is considered to be a miracle. Therefore the newly built church became the centre of the Virgin Mary's cult.



Stary Wielislaw

Bystrzyca Kłodzka

The city near the Czech-Polish border is regarded as one of four royal Kłodzko's towns. The first record comes from 1319. A huge part of the town's walls remained preserved until now. The most valuable monuments are the Water gate and the gothic-renaissance St. Michael's Church from the 13th century. At first sight the preserved pointed arches of the windows and the typical gothic supporting pillars draw our attention. In 1964 an interesting phillumeny museum was established in the former evangelic church at Mały Rynek. It shows the local tradition of the production of matches. We can find there not only the collection of the boxes of matches, but also various lighters and other tools to make a fire.



Zalesie, the wooden St. Anne's Church

Zalesie

This little village close to Bystrzyca Kłodzka contains an amazing treasure, a small St. Anne's Church that was built in 1717 and consecrated in 1718. If we enter the church we are surprised by the ceiling. The whole ceiling is decorated by more than 50 paintings of the folk painter who pictured the theme of the New and Old Testaments.

Nowa Bystrzyca

This little village close to Bystrzyca Kłodzka contains an amazing treasure, a small St. Anne's Church that was built in 1717 and consecrated in 1718. If we enter the church we are surprised by the ceiling. The whole ceiling is decorated by more than 50 paintings of the folk painter who pictured the theme of the New and Old Testaments.

Gorzanów

The legendary Gorzanow's residence, the renaissance castle from 1570 was later rebuilt in the baroque style and currently it is unfortunately abandoned and desolated. A more interesting monument is the early baroque St. Maria Magdalena's Church from the 14th century. The interior is decorated in the baroque and rococo style by the different wooden carved items. A rarity is five sculptures of John of Nepomuk in the village and one of them is located in the church in an unusual horizontal position. The others are at the hillside of the Dębowa Mountain not far from the St. Antonius' Chapel.

Międzygórze

Noticeable monuments of the town are the wooden St. Joseph's Church from 1740 and the stone evangelic church from 1911 is situated there. The attraction for children is Ogród Bajek, a garden of fairytales, where they can see the fairytale characters carved from the wood. Also the near waterfall on the Wilcza River is very famous.



Międzygórze, St. Joseph's Church



Wambierzyce, The Basilica of the Virgin Mary

Międzilesie

The local castle is a very important monument of the town. Unfortunately nowadays it is abandoned and not open to the public. It was built in 1686-95 and it replaced the former castle. The tourists can see there also two original wooden houses from the 18th century with preserved archways.

The **Kamienczyk** village is located not far from the city, near the Czech-Polish border. It is the southernmost village of the Klodzko basin. The oldest and the most valuable monument of the village is a wooden baroque church. It is dedicated to St. Michael (the archangel). It was built in 1710 and at first it was a church in the churchyard.

It is a simple building with only one nave and the tower. The most significant element of the church's decoration is the polychromatic painting from 1734. The Prague painter Antonin Ferdinand Veit is considered to be the author.

Radków

The next of the four royal cities in the Klodzko region is Radków. It is situated in the western part of the region at the Czech-Polish border (the Bożanov-Radków border crossing) at the hillside of the Stolowe Mountains. It was probably founded during the reign of King Václav II and it became a town in 1418. The historical glory of the town is reminded by the early renaissance church with baroque decorations situated on the square. It was damaged during the Hussite wars.



Radków is situated at the foot of Stolowie Góry

Wambierzyce

The amazing basilica with the sculpture of the Virgin Mary dominates the little village. In accordance to the legend from the 13th century a blind person started to see again while praying to the sculpture. Therefore a small church was built there at the place of the miracle.

In 1667 the owner of the village Daniel Paschasius von Osterberg decided to create there a miniature of the Saint City, so called "the Jerusalem of the Silesia". The local Stations of the Cross include 79 parts. The chapels and Calvary are situated in the Wambierzyce village and also in the surrounding hills.

We can visit there also the biggest moving crib in the Kladzko region. The crèche was finished around 1882 and it was created by the local locksmith L. Wittig. During the period of 28 years he carved almost 800 items from the linden wood. The movement of the figures is coordinated with music.

Nowa Ruda

The town was established approximately in the 13th century. In the centre of the city there is the town hall from the middle of the last century. The former castle complex from the 15th century is currently a seat of the municipality. The mineral springs rise in the spa part of the city. The other interests of the town are, for example, the ecclesiastical buildings (about 200 years old) and a coal mine. Not far from the centre there is a plentifully visited St. Anne's Hill with a chapel and an observation tower. The complete appearance of the



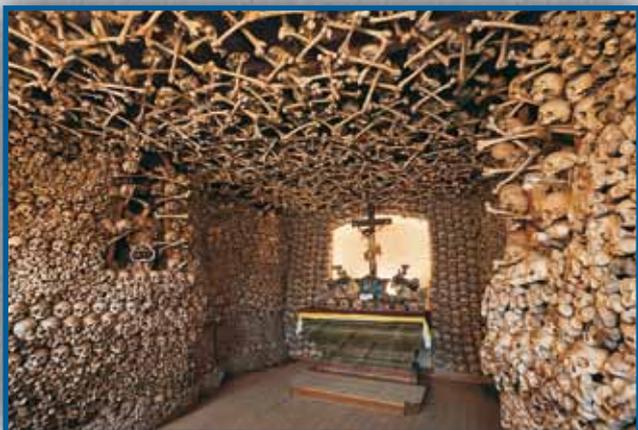
The centre of Nowa Ruda

city was influenced by the Prussian architectural tradition from the 19th century. The town is only 10 km far from the border crossing Tlumaczów – Otovice. Therefore there is a great chance for the Czech tourists to become aware of the amazing surroundings of Nowa Ruda. Especially the castle complex in **Bożków** should draw your attention.

If we present the Klodzko basin, we should not forget the spas that create a line as a string of beads. The most famous are **Kudowa Zdrój**, **Duszniki Zdrój**, **Polanica Zdrój** and **Łądek Zdrój**. These towns contain a huge number of historical treasures as well as their surroundings.

Kudowa Zdrój – Czerмна

The suburb Czerмна is a part of the spa city Kudowa Zdrój. Just behind the border there is a Czech part – Malá Čermná. Tourists can find there the St. Bartholomew's Church from



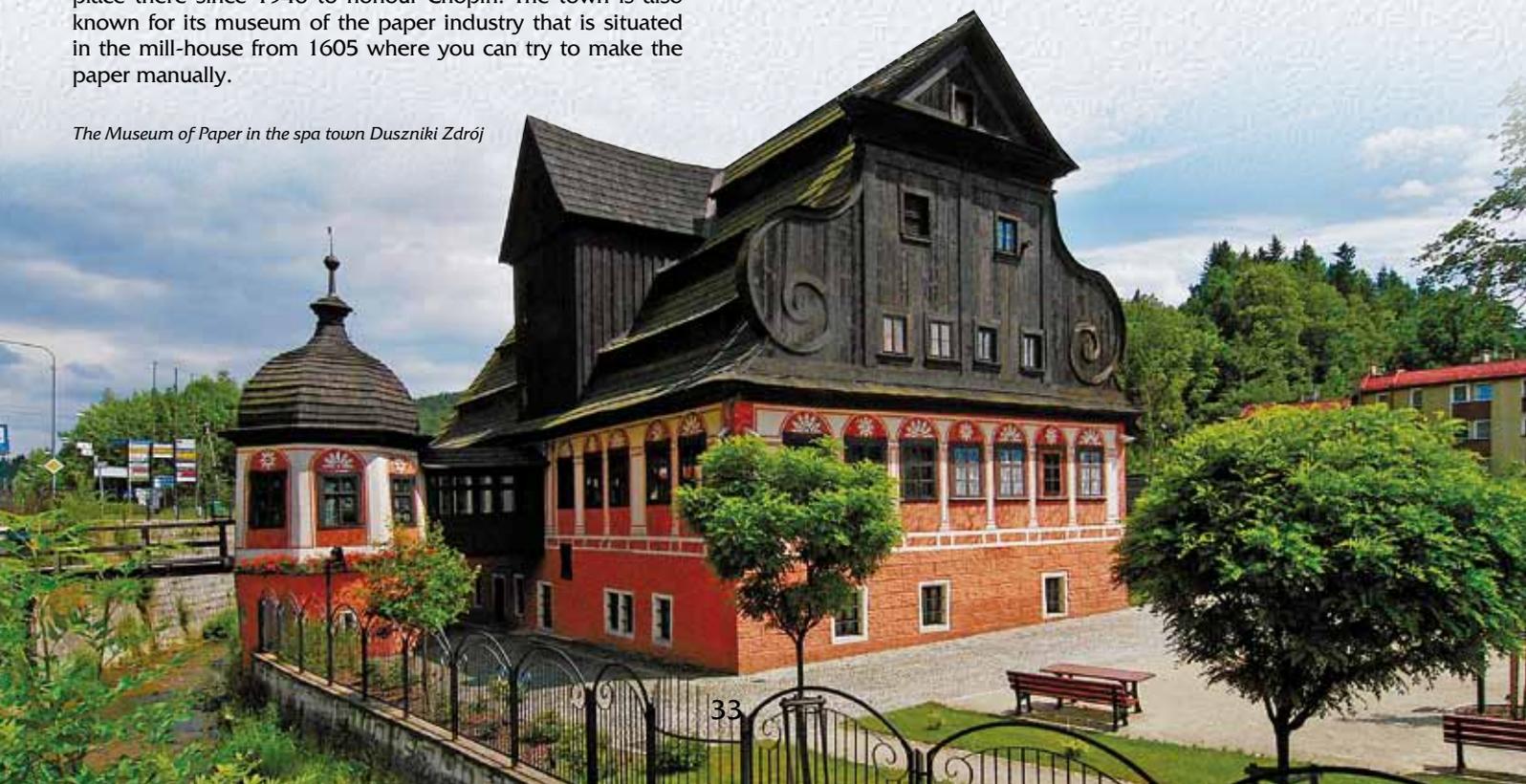
Czerмна, the chapel Czaszek

the second half of the 18th century. Near the church there is a chapel Czaszek where the bones of at least twenty-three thousand victims of the Thirty Years' War and the other Silesian wars are buried. Almost three thousand skulls are laid right in the chapel and others are buried in the crypt of the chapel.

Duszniki Zdrój

The spa city is located near the old road to Bohemia and it has a really long tradition because the local springs were established there before the Thirty Years' War. The place was a popular destination; Frederick Chopin was among other famous people who stayed there. Music festivals have taken place there since 1946 to honour Chopin. The town is also known for its museum of the paper industry that is situated in the mill-house from 1605 where you can try to make the paper manually.

The Museum of Paper in the spa town Duszniki Zdrój



Łądek Zdrój

Łądek Zdrój is a little but very old spa town. Previously it was one of the largest spas. It is also one of the royal Klodzko cities that were founded at the turn of the 13th and 14th century at the crossway of the trade routes. During the reign of King Jan of Lucemburk it was declared the royal city. The first records are from 1310 and 1325. The castle Karpenstein was built near the former village and it was supposed to defend the road from Klodzko to the Nisa dukedom. Later it became the residence of the Nisa dukedom.

The complex of the spa buildings form an independent part that is separated from the historical centre. The sanatorium Wojciech from 1680 is regarded as the most impressive one of them. However the present building was built at the end of the 18th century. In the old town we can be captured by the bridge of John of Nepomuk from 1565, the ba-



Łądek Zdrój, the square

roque St. George's Chapel or the neo-renaissance town hall.

Let us mention the castle **Karpenstein** (Karpień) that was built to protect the trade route at the Klodzko-Silesian border. The first record comes from 1341 when it was donated to the family of Gluboš by King Jan of Lucemburk. In 1428 it was defeated by the Hussites during their military campaign to Silesia. The castle was restored but in 1443 under Hynek Krušina of Lichtenburk it was defeated again by the Silesians. At present we can see only the remains of the walls.

Dzierżoniów region



The remains of the town walls in Dzierżoniów

and 16th century, the former monastery with the Augustinian church from the 14th century, the classicist Church of the Virgin Mary from the 18th century and the remains of the walls and towers from the 14th century.

Pieszycy

The village is situated about 4 km westwards from the Dzierżoniów town. The first record comes exactly from 2 April 1258. The castle from the 17th century is considered to be the dominant of the village. During the World War II the castle was used to accommodate women from the concentration camp Gross Rosen. The wartime and post-war devastation caused that only the ruin remained and it was bought by a private owner. Thanks to the incalculable restoration effort and at vast expenses the castle was saved. Nowadays tourists are astonished by the rescued



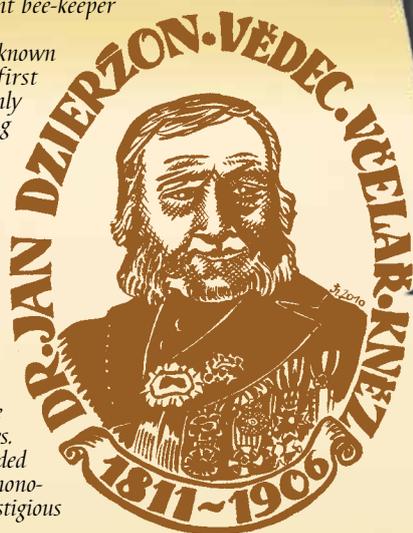
Pieszycy, the newly rebuilt castle

Jan Dzierżon

(1811-1906), an important bee-keeper and scientist.

Dzierżon became a world-known bee-keeper owing to his first discovery when he was only 24 years old while working as a priest in Karlovice. He invented the parthenogenesis theory on the basis of his observation and experiments. The parthenogenesis is a form of asexual reproduction found in females, where growth and development of embryos occur without fertilization by a male.

Later he improved the construction of beehives. In 1872 he was awarded the academic degree "honoris causa" by the prestigious Munich university.



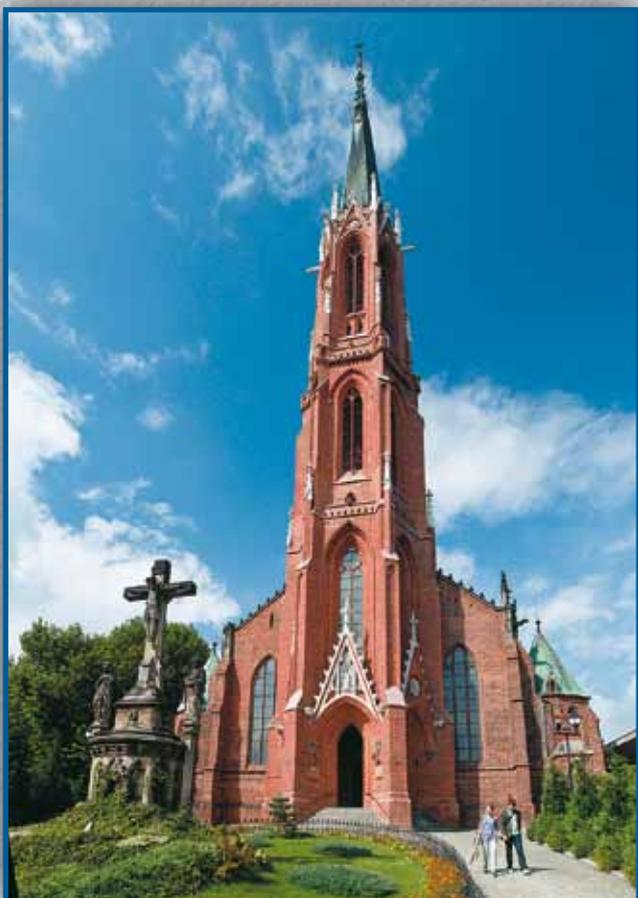
Dzierżoniów

The town is situated in the Lower Silesian Dukedom in the Dzierżoniów basin at the hillsides of the Sowie Mountains. Its vicinity is unique because of the plenty of minerals, different species of the plant kingdom and the unsolved mysteries of the underground complex from the World War II period. The town hall with the lookout at the tower from the 13th century is the heart of the city. Only the renaissance tower and the arcades remained in the original shape. The mighty churches are the pride of the city as well. For example the St. George's Church from the turn of the 15th

fresco decorations and the gorgeous park that surrounds the castle. The massive remains of the wall express the former significance of the residence. Two churches dominate the town's skyline. The first one is originally gothic St. Jacob's Church, rebuilt in 1525, the second is the evangelic St. Antonius' Church built in the neo-gothic style in 1871 - 1875.

Bielawa

The town is located in the Sowie Mountain's neighbourhood. We assume the following monuments are among the most important architectural interests of Bielawa, such as the castle of the family of Sandrecký, the baroque buildings and namely the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary that was finished in 1876 and replaced the former gothic church. Its tower is 101 m high and it is the third tallest tower in Poland. One of the most massive weaver's uprisings took place in Bielawa and Pieszycze in 1844.



The neo-gothic Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Bielawa



Piława Górna, The House of Moravian Brethren

Piława Górna

The town is notable especially for the Bohemian and Moravian tourists. The Moravian Brethren, the descendents of the Protestants, settled there in the 1820s. In 1744-45 they established there a settlement including the church. The current square Piastów Śląskich was also the centre of the original village. We can find a memorial tablet of the Moravian Brethren close to the square.

Niemcza

Niemcza is one of the oldest cities in Poland. The archaeological finds confirmed a permanent settlement in the 8th century. The first record from 990 is disputable, because it is written down in the later addendum of the Kosmos' chronicle. The first certain mention comes from 1093 when the city was defended against the duke Bretislaus II troops. It was declared a town in 1282. Undoubtedly the most interesting monument is the St. Vojtech's Church which is the third oldest church in Silesia. It probably replaced the sanctuary dedicated to St. Vojtech in the context of the transport of his remains from Gniezno to Prague in 1093 (though it is not based on historical facts). Other precious monuments of the city are the renaissance castle from the 16th century, the Church of St. Peter and Paul on the square and the Church of the Virgin Mary from 1865 with a 60 m high tower and the remains of the medieval fortification.

The complete view of Niemcza



Strzelin region



The hill Gromnik in the Strzelin mountains

Strzelin

The Strzelin region is located in the south-eastern part of the Lower Silesian region, approximately 37 km far from Wrocław. The first records are from 1228 and 1245. In 1292 Strzelin was granted a status of the town by Duke Bolko Świdnicki. The town was situated at the crossroads of two trade routes from Wrocław to Kłodzko and from Brzeg to Świdnica. The newly founded trade settlement was named



The St. Gotard's rotunda, Strzelin

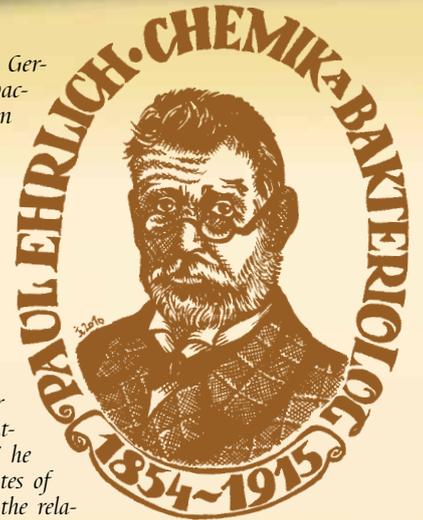
Paul Ehrlich

(1854 –1915) – a German chemist and bacteriologist, born in Strzelin

Infections were a curse of the mankind for a long time. The medicine history is a history of the fight against them. The fight culminated in the middle of the 19th century and the German doctor Paul Ehrlich participated in it. In 1897-1907 he worked on the attributes of the human serum and the relation between antigens and antibodies. He observed the characteristic of immunity. In 1907-1910 he and his colleagues searched for the substances to help against infections. After a long searching they found the salvarsan that was the sovereign medication against syphilis until penicillin was found.

This Ehrlich's discovery changed the fate of a lot of people who were infected by syphilis. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1908 for the salvarsan drug.

The terms as "immunity", "antibodies" or "antigen" are plentifully used by doctors but they rarely know who coined them.



after the Slavonic term of the bullet. There are two possible explanations - either the bow makers or the great archers lived there. In any case we can find a bullet and the letter "S" in the shield. The most valuable monuments of the Strzelin are St. Gotard's rotunda probably from 1150, St. George's chapel and the Church of the Virgin Mary from the 14th century. Furthermore there is a palace from the 17th century that belonged to the dukes of Březsko.

Przeworno

The first record of the city comes from 1155 when the Pope Hadrian IV exchanged Przeworno (Prieborn in German) and the surrounding villages as the property of the Wrocław's bishop. Then it was a property of different knightly families. In 1675-1742 it was possessed by the Habsburg family. After the war for Silesia, Przeworno was assigned to the hospital in Berlin where the money was sent from Przeworno until 1945. It is necessary to mention other historical monuments, such as the Church of the Virgin Mary that was built in 1335. It was destroyed in 1428 and built again in 1575. The last reparations were completed in 1881-1889. A gravestone of the family of Czirnów is placed there. A Czirnów castle was built at the periphery of the village in 1447 when the family of Czirnów gained Przeworno. The castle was damaged several times and frequent repairs destroyed architectural styles. Only a shield of the previous owners and the year 1543 was preserved. According to the historical view the recently opened archaeological deposit at the Gromnik hill is the most valuable. The research is still continuing.

Borek Strzeliński

The first record from 1155 is historically supported. In 1234



Borek Strzeliński, the interior of St. Antonius and Lawrence's Church

Duke Henryk Bradatý gave the village to Bishop of Lubusz (Leubus), the village then changed a lot of owners until 1945. St. Antonius and Lawrence's Church was established in the village at the end of the 13th century.

Originally it was built in the gothic style.

In 1579 it was reconstructed in the renaissance style and afterwards in the 18th century it was rebuilt in the baroque style. Until now two sandstone portals and a metal-mounted door from 1519 survived. The polychromatic ceiling is from the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries. Seven sandstones and one marble tombstone ranging from renaissance to classicism remained within the church's walls.

The gothic portal and the metal-mounted door from 1519

Kondratowice

První písemn the original name of the village was Cundratowicz and firstly it was recorded in 1411 but archaeologists claim that the village is in fact much older. Even the Roman influence is apparent there. A little castle from 1891 draws the tourists' attention. There is a water moat around it and the only entrance is a stone bridge across the moat. We should also visit a nearby village Prusy where St. Lawrence's Church from the 13th century is situated. A gothic portal and vault were preserved. The last major reconstruction was made in the 19th century. A communion table and organ were brought there from a chapel of the former renaissance castle.

Biały Kościół

The Church of the Virgin Mary dominates the skyline southwards from the Strzelin. According to a legend a pagan shrine used to stand there. However in the era of the catholic-



The castle Kondratowice

ity the shrine was rebuilt to a chapel. The stone church was established most likely in the late 12th or early 13th century. An explosion of stored ammunition at the beginning of May 1945 turned the church into a ruin. In 1964-65 the remains of the building were preserved against further destruction and in 1984-94 the whole church was restored.

Biały Kościół



Wałbrzych region



The castle Książ

Princess Maria Teresa Oliwia Hochberg von Pless

born as Mary-Theresa Olivia Cornwallis-West, called Daisy (28th June 1873 – 29th June 1943) – an English aristocrat connected with Pszczynie and Książ castles.

She was born in the famous family of Cornwallis-West and spent her happy childhood in the northern Wales. She was a kindred spirit with Edward VII and George V. In 1891 she married Hans Heinrich XV Hochberg and after the wedding she settled at the Książ castle. She was very influential in economical and social development in the region. During World War I she helped wounded soldiers without reference to the nationality and therefore she had considerable problems with German authorities. She never dealt with Hitler's Nazi ideas. During World War II she made a great effort to help prisoners of the concentration camp Gross Rosen, including a secret delivery of food. Unfortunately she died before the end of the war, one day after her seventieth birthday.



almost in the centre of town where a former mine once stood. The museum was opened in March 1993. It is located in two brick towers and in the shafts Julia (built in 1867) and Sobotka (built in 1864). They were constructed together with the steel towers that are considered unique sights of historical interest.

Grodno

It is impossible to determine when the castle Grodno was established because the written record is missing. It was probably a part of the defence system of castles that was made by Duke Bolko I to protect the region against Czech expansion. The original name of the town was Kingsburg and the first record comes from 1305. The upper palace tower is the oldest part of the castle. Gradually other parts were added in the renaissance period. During the Thirty Years' War the castle was considerably damaged by Swedish troops and it began to decay. Major reparations were made in the romantic period in the 19th century thanks to the followers of the middle ages. Nowadays there is a museum within the castle.

Książ

Northwards from Wałbrzych not far from Swiebodzice you can visit a beautiful and vast castle located in the centre of a park. It is one of the biggest castles in Poland. It was built in 1288-91 by Silesian Duke Bolek I as a part of the defence system. A lot of owners changed at the castle, for example King George of Poděbrady, Matthias Corvinus or Ladislaus Jagiellon who permanently rebuilt it. In the 18th century the castle was converted into a mighty and splendid castle. For instance a water terrace that is decorated by 27 fountains is indeed ad-

Wałbrzych

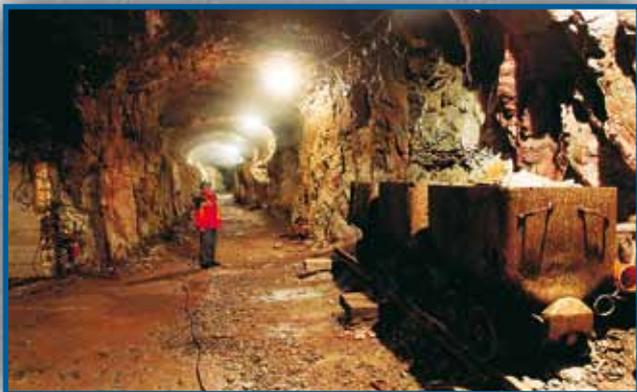
The history of **Wałbrzych** (Waldenburg in German, Valmbřich in Czech) probably begins in the 12th century. Duke Bolko II awarded the local inhabitants the right to mining the silver ore in 1366. The first record of the city is from 1426. There are a huge number of precious architectural monuments in Wałbrzych, especially historical buildings in the square, the Catholic church from 1305, the evangelic church from 1785-88, the classicist palace Albertich from 1801. Currently a museum is situated there within the palace with a collection of minerals from the Lower Silesian region and local and Saxon porcelain. Furthermore, there is a palace of the family of Czertyc from 1604-38, botanical garden etc. A museum of industry and technology was established



The ruin Grodno

mirable. The duchess Daisy (mentioned above in the profile) considerably participated in the previous changes and even asked a Dutch gardener to improve the palace garden.

The town was confiscated by Germans in 1941. The castle was changed into a seat of the German staff headquarters and the unique baroque decoration was significantly damaged. The reconstruction had to be adapted to the demands of the German army. Around the building emerged a number of underground corridors whose exact purpose is not known. The restoration works started in 1960 and since 1974 the castle has been open to the public. Książ is sometimes called The Pearl of the Lower Silesia.



The underground complex Osówka

Olbrzym

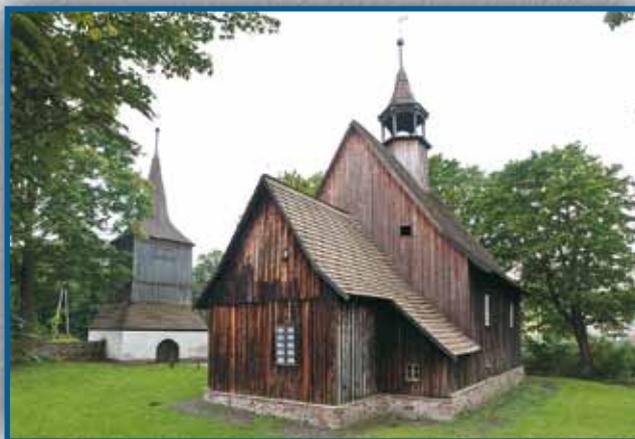
It is a military monument that is reminded by a recent history. "Olbrzym" (the Riese system) complex is one of the largest systems of underground military constructions in the world. German leadership began building it in 1943. The tunnels and underground halls of gigantic dimensions were built by prisoners from the concentration camp Gross Rosen. The complex was not finished and its role is still unknown. Probably it was supposed to be used for a secret production or research. Historians assume that they were shelters for the leaders of the Third Reich, or factories for the production of the rocket V2, jet planes and laboratories for chemical and biological weapons research. Some think it involved nuclear research too.

Since 1995 the complex Rzecka near Walim and 1998 the system Osówka in Gluszyca have been opened to the public.

The underground part consists of three main bases that are connected with 1700metres of the corridors. The underground area covers 6.5 square kilometres and capacity of 26 000 m³.

Włodarz

Włodarz is the youngest building of the Riese system. It was opened to the public in May 2004. The underground covers an area of about 10 000 square metres. A certain part of the object was flooded to the height of 1,5 m so nowadays tourists use boats to get to a hall called the Swan Lake. It is one of the largest halls in the complex, 60 m long, 10 m wide and tall.



The wooden church in Rybnica Leśna

Rybnica Leśna

The wooden St. Jadwiga's Church is a precious monument of a village that is situated southwards from Wałbrzych. The sanctuary was built in the 17th century and it is one of three similar churches in the central Sudetenland. Inside there are valuable original paintings. The belfry that is located next to the church has stone foundations.

Sokołowsko

It is a little spa centre in the valley of Kamenné hory. A first sanatorium was established there in the middle of the 19th century by Dr. H. Brehmer. Afterwards his assistant Dr. Alfred Sokolowski (1849 - 1924), a professor of Warsaw University, finished it while doing a research on pulmonary diseases. Since 1945 the spa has been called Sokolowsko to honour him. Not only are the spa buildings and parks interesting for tourists, but also the classicist houses, neo-Romanesque church from 1930-34 and especially the St. Michael's Church of the Eastern Orthodox Church from 1901.

Mioszów

The town was founded in the 14th century above the river Stěnáva. The first record from the 1250s is connected with the Benedictine monastery in Broumov. A historical square and baroque and classicist buildings draw our attention. There is St. Michael's Church from the beginning of the 17th century on a slope above the centre. It replaced a former castle that was destroyed during the Hussite wars in 1427. The church was repaired in the baroque style in 1714-16.

Jedlina Zdrój

Jedlina Zdrój is a small spa town established in the 13th century. The spa activities and services appeared there as late as the 18th century when mineral springs were discovered. Therefore a first spa building with a park, colonnade and a small botanical garden was built in the 18th century. A historical railway is considered an attraction for tourists as well. Every year in summer the Festival of the Street Theatre takes place there.

Jedlina Zdrój, the spa house





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