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**PO.LUB**

POWIAT LUBLINIECKI



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***Travel guide***



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# We welcome you, Tourists of Lubliniec County, to Silesia!

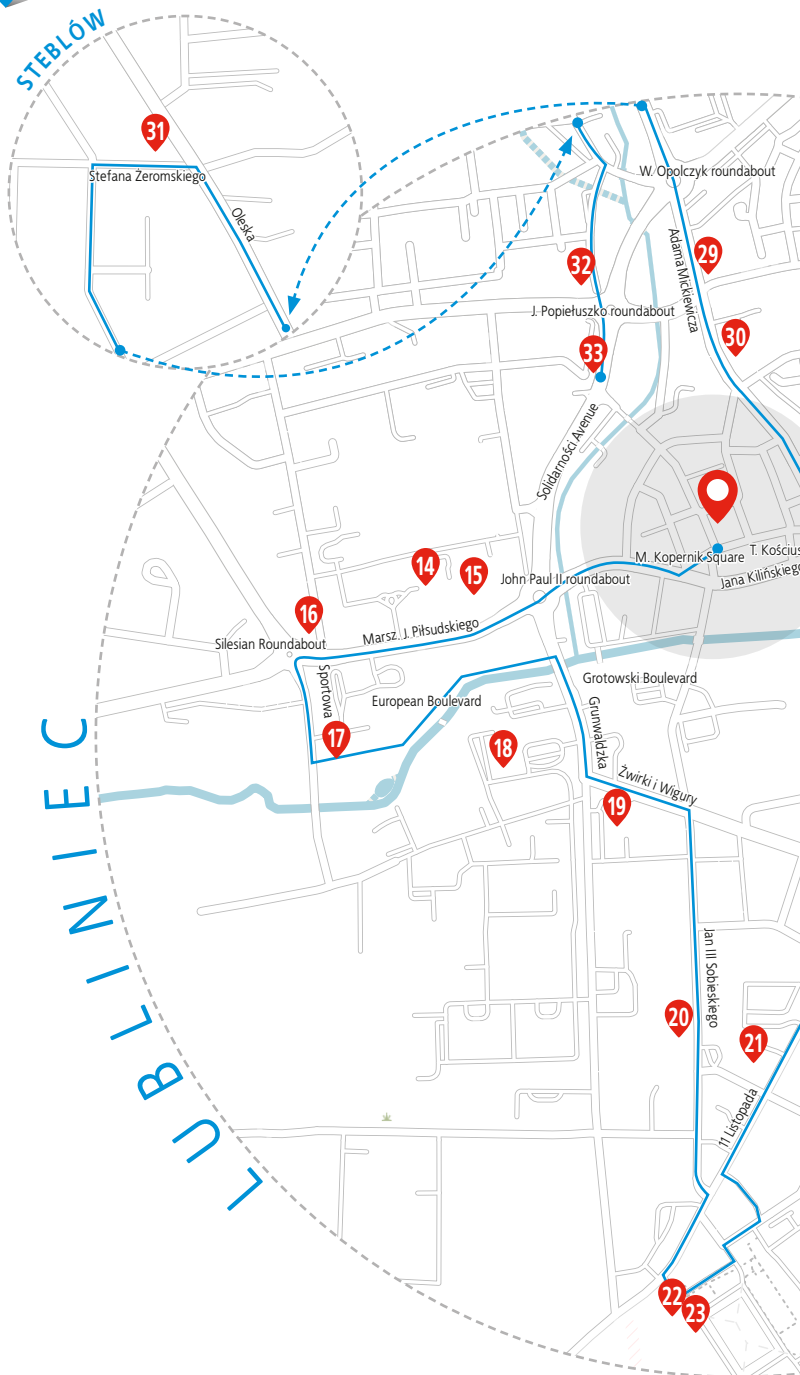


- You are probably surprised, because you associate Silesia with mines and an industrial landscape in shades of grey. Well – our dear wanderer – you are mistaken. You are actually in a green corner of Silesia!
- The Lubliniec Region is connected with Silesia both historically and economically. Its inhabitants have always voted in favour of belonging to Silesia in historical votes and plebiscites. The people of Silesia are wonderful, very hospitable and open people, and the dialect spoken by the natives also testifies to the Silesian character of the region, so “welcome to our place, see and experience the climate of our region, see what is so special about us, try our food and sweets, get to know us – the Silesians – and come back again!”.
- We have selected for you the places you must see to say “yes, I have visited the county of Lubliniec”. You will find a summary of places and sights worth visiting here. However, if you are an indefatigable discoverer of new places, an explorer eager for deeper layers of knowledge, we encourage you to use the unlimited resources of the Internet.

## Briefly, where you are

- **The Lubliniec County** is located in the Silesian Upland, in the north-western part of the Silesian Voivodeship, between the Mała Panwa River in the south and the Liswarta River in the north-east. It covers an area of approx. 822 km<sup>2</sup> and is inhabited by approx. 80,000 inhabitants.
- Historically, it has been a part of Silesia, with which it has shared its fate from the beginning, belonging to the rule of the Piast princes of Opole.
- Administratively, the county currently consists of: the town of Lubliniec, the municipality of Woźniki, and the communes of: Boronów, Ciasna, Herby, Kochanowice, Koszęcin and Pawonków.
- The district has an agricultural and industrial character. Approximately 50% of its area is covered by forests with a large number of ponds, reservoirs and watercourses. Natural assets include the reserves “Mikuliny”, “Cisy nad Liswarta”, the Landscape Park “Lasy nad Górną Liswarta”, “Rajchowa Góra” and “Góra Grojec”.





Maps based on: © authorsOpenStreetMap



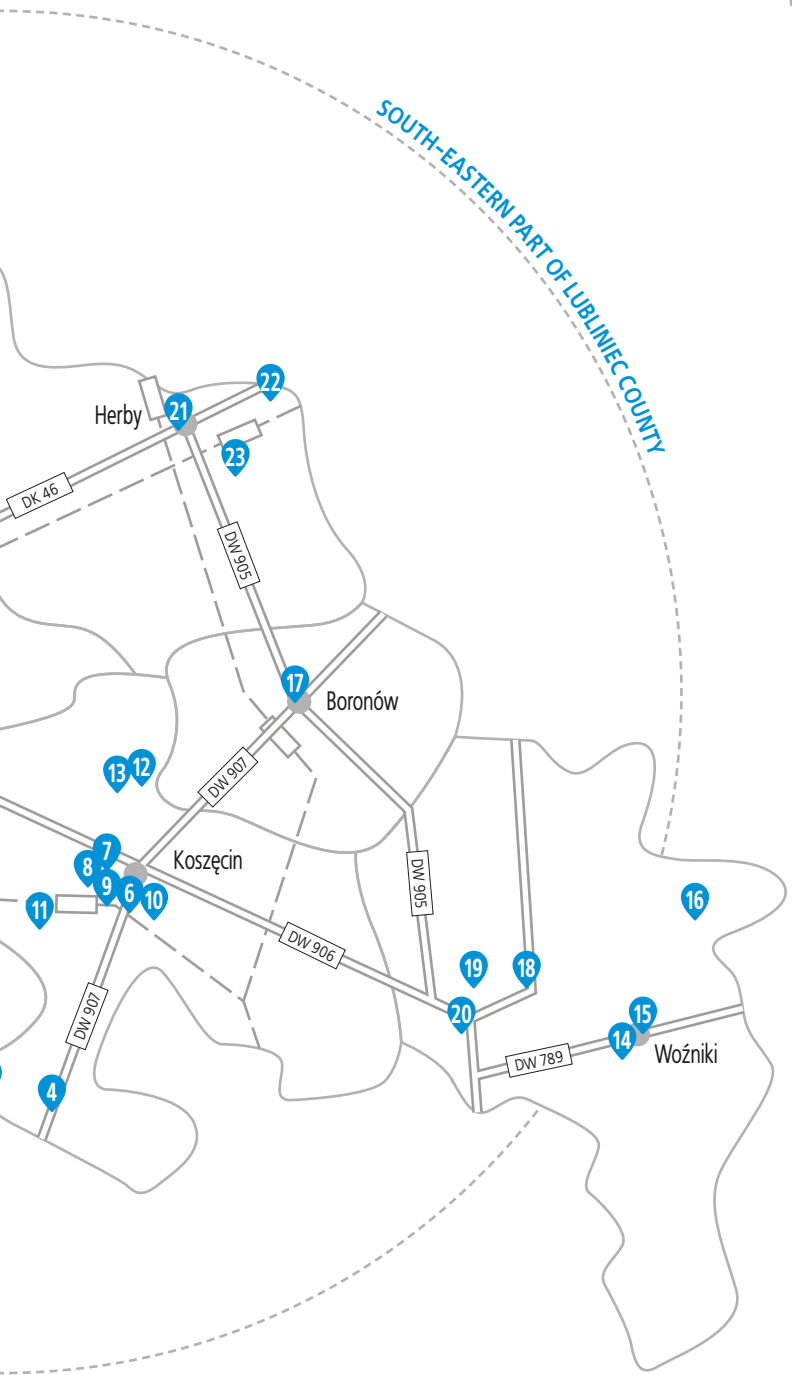






Maps based on: © authorsOpenStreetMap





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# Lubliniec and surroundings

## Walking around Lubliniec

### Dear Tourist!

**You are in one of the oldest towns in Poland, in a medieval town which hides many interesting places and mysteries and which has had Edith Stein as its patron since 2008. We want to show you our city in a less conventional way. Ready for a trip? Then hit the road!**

### Lubliniec – Downtown

- Let's start our tour in the heart of the city – at the Main Square, which impresses with its beautiful buildings. **1** Take a look around. Pay attention to the tenement house located in the western part – house no. 5. This is the oldest building on the market, dating back to the end of the 18th century. You'll find it for sure, especially as it bears a plaque commemorating Paweł Golaś – a prominent Silesian insurgent. And now look to your right – the building of the **Guild of Miscellaneous Crafts** is the former town hall from 1821. Here you will also feel the presence of another figure connected with the city – after all, you are standing next to a **fountain with a statue of Edith Stein**, **2** actually a little Edith spending her holidays with her grandparents – Adelaide and Salomon Courant. In a moment you will reach their townhouse. But first approach **the statue of St John of Nepomuk**, **3** which has changed location several times in the past, eventually returning to the square. From here, it's only a few steps to **Nicolaus Copernicus Square, or Mały Rynek**. **4** Its interesting past is evidenced by its previous names: Plac Solny, Kaczy Targ, Nowy Rynek. Salt, grain and other products were traded here. In the 1960s a rocket stood here. **5** Later, the Small Market became the site for the Christmas tree. Today you will see an outdoor sculpture of Edith Stein by Stanislaw Kowalczyk. **6** The beautiful, although small, space of the Mały Rynek is pleasantly shaded by the willows growing here. However, it is situated next to a busy street.

- Let's go back to the main square and approach the north-east corner, because if you are in Lubliniec, you must visit the **Museum Pro Memoria Edith Stein**. **7** It is located in a house that once belonged to Edith's grandparents. By visiting this beautiful multimedia museum, you will learn more about the town's patron saint.

#### Edith Stein Museum

#### Tourist Information Centre

2 E. Stein Street, 42-700 Lubliniec

phone: 534 200 582

e-mail: [cit@turystyczny.lubliniec.pl](mailto:cit@turystyczny.lubliniec.pl)



- Did you notice the small plaques in the pavement, stretching from the museum to the statue of little Edith? **8** You can read from them the important dates and events of the saint's life. The market square of Lubliniec was, according to the medieval pattern, the starting point of streets at right angles. Detailed studies indicate that the square was originally rectangular in shape. Today it is more like a square. It is easy to check this by looking at the course of Edith Stein Street.



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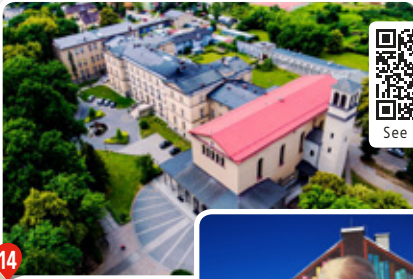
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It reaches the market square by a curve, because it was on the eastern side that the buildings were moved after the fire in the early 19th century, changing the rectangle into a square. It is worth mentioning that the market square is named after Konrad Mańko, who was murdered by the Nazis in 1942 for belonging to a conspiratorial organisation.

- We now propose to move on to **the St. Nicholas Church**, which was constructed in brick and stone at the end of the 16th century. **9** However, a temple existed on this site much earlier. Walk up to its north wall. You will notice a so-called reperatory on it, i.e. an altimetric survey mark. **10** Did you read the number written there? This is the absolute altitude for the town. When you enter the church, you will see a statue of the patron saint of the place – St. Mikołaj – in the main altar. **11** She also hides a curiosity. Note the golden spheres, which are one of the attributes of this saint. What do they mean? You will probably easily find the answer to this question. Be sure to enter the Cellary Chapel. It's the one on the right. Built in 1648 by Andrew Cellary, owner of the Lubliniec estate, it is decorated with beautiful frescoes depicting the life of Charles Borromeo. **12** When visiting the oldest church in Lubliniec, you still have to approach the southern wall, where a copy of the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa was placed to commemorate the original painting's stay in Lubliniec in 1655, when it was taken out of Czestochowa before the Swedish siege of Jasna Góra.

- As you exit the church, head west. You are at the junction of Konstante Dąmrota and Józef Piłsudski Street. In front of you is a beautiful corner building, which in the 19th century accommodated a printing house founded by Konstancy Kolano. **13** Since then, the use of the building – as is generally the case – has changed many times.

- Crossing the Steblovský Brook, you will go towards **the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church and Monastery (1928–1931) belonging to the Congregation of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate**. **14** In the park surrounding this building, you will see a monument dedicated to St Eugene de Mazenod – the founder of the aforementioned congregation. **15** The grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes is also located here. The history of this place, however, began with the foundation of Franciszek Grotowski, who bequeathed a part of his estate for the construction of an orphanage that operated from 1848 until the First World War. The decaying building was purchased in 1922 by the Oblates of St. John of God. Oblates, organising the Minor Seminary there. Today, the building houses the St Edith Stein School Complex of the Catholic Educators' Association.

- As you exit the main gate, head right towards the Silesian Roundabout. On your right you will see a colourful painting on the wall of the building. The mural "Sophie's World" by Damian Malczewski was created to promote reading. **16** Its location is no coincidence. On the other side of the roundabout is **the Józef Lompa Municipal and District Library in Lubliniec – Lubiteka**. **17** The building is designed in Scandinavian style. The dominant architectural element here is a honeycomb, alluding to the passion of the library's patron, Józef Lompa, a lover of bees. The building is free of architectural barriers and is adapted not only to the needs of people with motor dysfunctions, but also for the visually impaired. On the south side – sloping down towards the Lublinica valley – there is an owl tere, a public garden connected to the revitalised recreation area on the Lublinica River. The pedestrian avenue is called the European Boulevard, was completed in August 2020 and includes footpaths, playgrounds and recreational areas as well as a brine graduation tower.

- Leaving the Boulevard of Europe, we find ourselves on Grunwaldzka Street. Straight ahead, you will notice a beautiful square named after Franciszek Grotowski.

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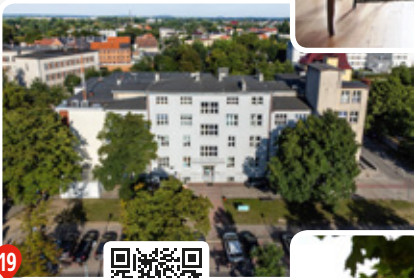
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## Neo-Baroque palace in Lubliniec



- Originally a castle "fortalicjum" of the Opole Piasts from the 14th century. Rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries. The seat of the owners of Lubliniec, among others: the Kochcicki, Cellary, Garnier and Grotowski families. From the mid-19th century, the castle performed various public functions, there was the County Court, the County Starosty, the Hospital for the Mentally Ill and the Psychiatric Institution. Thanks to the Lubliniec Castle Foundation and the then owner, the building was rebuilt in 2010. – After 5 years, it was reconstructed and once again stands as resplendent as it did in its heyday. In 2005, when reconstruction began, nothing remained of the castle apart from the walls, the historic vaults on the ground floor and a dozen or so historic steps of the old staircase. All the elements were rebuilt with a great deal of effort, resources and great determination on the part of the hosts.
- Today, it is home to **the Hotel Zamek Lubliniec**, which offers 45 comfortably furnished rooms in 4-star standard and is as delightful as in the days of its former glory.
- In 2012, a boutique spa opened in the ancient castle cellars, which many consider to be one of the prettiest in Europe. The unique charm of this place was created by combining modern design with austere medieval walls and perfectly chosen illumination. There is a panoramic dry sauna and a glass steam bath, a vitality pool and a water experience path.

### **Hotel Zamek Lubliniec**

40 Grunwaldzka Street, 42-700 Lubliniec

phone: 34 37 37 890, 781 705 300

e-mail: [recepcja@zameklubliniec.com.pl](mailto:recepcja@zameklubliniec.com.pl)

[www.zameklubliniec.pl](http://www.zameklubliniec.pl)



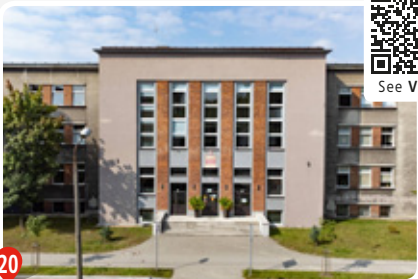
where an artificial ice rink operates during the winter season, providing fun not only for the youngest inhabitants of the city and its surroundings. Walking along Grunwaldzka Street, you will cross the bridge over the Lublinica River. It is worth taking a good look at its railing; you will find the year the bridge was built on it. You reach the **neo-Baroque palace called Lubliniec Castle** by the locals. As you can guess, its history is very rich in events. Subsequent extensions, alterations and changes of owners are material for a separate study. Today – restored – it presents itself beautifully to tourists, offering hotel accommodation and a restaurant. **18**

- We reach the junction with Żwirki i Wigury Street. At this point, it is important to remember other figures who made their mark in the history of Lubliniec. The Selten brothers, Bernard and Ison, were the founders of the "Foundation for the construction of a hospital for the treatment of the poor sick without distinction of religion". Their family, arriving in Lubliniec in the nineteenth century, was also connected with Breslau, where both founders were buried in the Jewish cemetery. They donated a huge sum of money for the purchase of plots of land, building materials and the construction of the hospital, which began operating on 1 June 1882. The purpose of this building (later extended) has not changed; you are standing in front of **the County Hospital**. **19**

- Now, we suggest walking a bit down Żwirki i Wigury Street and turning into Sobieskiego Street. This is where **the Adam Mickiewicz School Complex No. 1**



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is located. **20** The school's traditions date back to 1922. Opposite the school is the Jewish cemetery, or rather what has been saved from it. Here you will see a small lapidarium formed from preserved matzevot or fragments thereof and the so-called ohel, a Jewish tomb in the shape of a tent of the Koenigsberger family.

**21** The grandparents of the town's patron – Adelaide and Solomon Corant – and her two brothers are buried in the cemetery. Continuing along Sobieskiego Street, you will see the barracks of **the Commando Military Unit**. **22**

- The Military Commandos Unit is the oldest 'special forces' unit in the Polish Army. The commandos from Lubliniec are the elite of the army, prepared to conduct a full spectrum of special operations – from reconnaissance to direct actions. They can operate on land and inland waters at any latitude. They conduct direct actions, special reconnaissance and military support (including training and counselling). The JWK is the first special forces unit to certify in NATO its ability to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (MERT). They have proven their perfect training during overseas missions in which they have participated since 2001. Their combat route takes them through Macedonia, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, Chad, Congo and Afghanistan. Hundreds of non-secure operations have followed them: they have carried out special reconnaissance and direct actions, broken up terrorist networks and apprehended the most dangerous criminals, dismantled stockpiles of weapons and explosives. **23**

- Walking towards 11 Listopada Street, you will reach Żwirki i Wigury Street. Now turn right to reach P. Stalmacha Street. On your right you will pass the former Rifle House Restaurant, the establishment of which was connected with the establishment in June 1811. Lubliniec Bractwo Kurkowe. Built a year later, the small half-timbered house was destroyed by Russian troops advancing behind Napoleon's army in 1812. Later, a two-storey brick building was constructed, which became the largest auditorium in the town after further extensions. Anniversary celebrations of various festivals, theatre performances and dance parties were held here. In the 1830s it was written that there was a "shooting range with entertainment facilities" in Lubliniec. **24**

- Now head into the centre, walking along P. Stalmacha Street to the north. On your left, you will see a beautiful historical building which for many years was the seat of a primary school, and just behind it you will see the current seat of **the Halka Song and Dance Ensemble** (12 P. Stalmacha St.). **25** The building used to be a power station producing direct current. When crossing the bridge over Lublinica, it is worth remembering the figure of St. John of Nepomuk. This is where his statue, which you have already seen on the market square, used to stand in the past. You will reach another historic church, **the Church of the Elevation of the Holy Cross. Elevation of the Holy Cross**, **26** which was founded by the Opole prince John II the Good in 1505. According to a folk tale, Prince Władysław I of Opole built a small forest chapel on this site as early as 1272. Almost from the very beginning, the church was accompanied by a shelter for the poor, originally situated behind the town gate. The poorhouse finally disappeared from the urban landscape in 1966. As far as more recent history is concerned, it should be recalled that between 1926 and 1939, a military parish of St. Michael the Archangel functioned here for the 74th Upper Silesian Infantry Regiment stationed in the city. During a major renovation of the church in 2014, a beautiful painting depicting St Michael the Archangel was found. Considered irretrievably lost, it

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had been hidden in the side altar. Perhaps the second painting – The Blessing of the Soldier – will also be found one day?

- Look now towards the market, next to which there is a car park (Plebiscytowa Street). By 1972, another monument could be seen at this location – **the Evangelical Church of the Holy Trinity**, 27 and the vicarage building next door. The Evangelical community was established in Lubliniec in 1816, and in 1848 it began building the aforementioned church. It is a pity that, with the decision of the district authorities in 1972, the church disappeared irretrievably from the map of the town.

- Walk towards A. Mickiewicza Street – you can see its exit to the BP petrol station at the traffic lights. You are now on **Kosciuszko Square**, 28. The vast area where many streets used to converge was rebuilt in the early 19th century as a result of the demolition of the city gate (Tarnogórska). And we continue up Mickiewicza Street. **In house no. 9, which housed the post office for several decades, was born in 1879. Hans Lammers – head of the Third Reich chancellery**, 29. On the edge of the village of Radzieje in Mazury, between the Wolf's Lair in Gierłoż and Mamerki, is also his war quarters. While in Lubliniec, you still have to see **the place where the synagogue stood until 3 September 1939**, another confirmation of the pre-war multiculturalism of the Lubliniec community. Let's approach the house No. 26. It was built precisely on the site of the former synagogue burnt down by the Germans on the third day of the war, together with its accompanying buildings (cantor's house, mikvah, gazebo – today the site of a furniture pavilion). You will notice a commemorative plaque in the pavement.

- 30. Nearby (38 Mickiewicza Street) stood a house built by Felix Koenigsberger. You have already come across this name by visiting the Jewish cemetery. In 2015, during the demolition of the house, two Hebrew liturgical books were found in the attic, probably rescued from the synagogue fire.

- At this point, it would be best to head towards the Władysława Opolczyka roundabout and continue along Zwycięstwa Street turning into Oleska Street to the junction with S. Żeromskiego Street to see the first **shrine of St. Teresa Benedict of the Cross (Edith Stein)** in Poland and the world in the northern district of the city – Stebłów. 31. You are less than a kilometre away from this place. The decoration of the shrine has many references to Judaism, from which the town's patron saint originated.

- Return to the centre. Walking along the Stein Family Square, approach **the St. Anne's Church**, 32. It is on the Route of Monuments of Wooden Architecture of the Silesian Voivodeship. Built in the middle of the 17th century with the foundation of Andrew Cellare, it has a Baroque altar with sculptures of the four evangelists, beautiful antique paintings and a cartouche commemorating the rebuilding of the church in 1754. For some time (1826 – 1850) it was used by Evangelicals. Behind the main altar you can see the cornerstone consecrated by Pope John Paul II on 20.06.1983 during his second pilgrimage to Poland. Walking along Solidarności Avenue, you will notice **a huge boulder with a plaque commemorating the 20th anniversary of the social and economic changes in our country**, 33. There are many plaques in the city commemorating important figures and events, such as the one placed on the County Office building in 1999. It is related to Marshal Józef Piłsudski's stay in Lubliniec on 26 August 1922 to honour the Silesian insurgents, 34.

- At the end of the first route of our tour, I suggest going to **Kokotek** a tourist and leisure district of the town. You can get there by following a picturesque cycle



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path through the forest. The big attraction of Kokotka is the vast pine forests, the meandering Mała Panew and Leśnica rivers and ponds lost among the forests are the ponds: Piegża and Posmyk. In Kokotek, you can relax not only in summer with hiking, cycling and horse riding, but also in winter with cross-country skiing. The largest body of water is the Posmyk, about 1.7 km long and just under 1 km wide. It is also lined with resorts offering a whole range of recreational opportunities. **35**

- For those who love relaxing in nature, a place called "**Łowisko Leśnica**" will be worth a mention. **36** The facility consists of three ponds accessible to fishing enthusiasts. Anyone who feels like fishing can fish here. No fishing licence is required. The total surface area of the water is almost one hectare. It is possible to rent a fishing rod and grill the fish you catch. The site is attractive for families with children and others.

- **The Posmyk Leśne Ustronie Recreation Centre** offers, among other things, camping cabins, a conference room and a hunting restaurant. The centre also offers: canoe, boat and bicycle rentals, volleyball, badminton and basketball courts, a playground, and a tennis court in the vicinity. **37**

- Above the Posmyk River, there is **the Kokotek Scout Centre**, which organises camps in tents, cabins and a hotel, as well as rallies, green schools and orienteering. The centre provides professional staff, food and medical care. There are football and volleyball pitches, a swimming pool and an amphitheatre. **38**

- Kokotek is also known as a venue for an extreme competition called **the Katorżnik Run**, which the organisers promote as: "water, swamp, ditches, mud, stench and mustiness, leeches and other vermin, i.e. an environment friendly to every Katorżnik". It is an extreme run in which participants race 10km through forests and swamps, passing a test of physical and mental endurance. **39**

- Uniformed personnel, meanwhile, compete in the prestigious **Cross-Country Run for the Knife of the Commando, named after Lieutenant General Włodzimierz Potasiński**. **40** Those competing in the championships are soldiers, employees or officers of the uniformed services in active service or reserve.

- What else is worth seeing in this district? Kokotek is home to **the NINIWA Oblate Youth Centre** – organiser of the Festival of Life, Father Tomasz Marniura's cycling cradle. **41**

- It is time to end our walk in Lubliniec, although the topic has not yet been exhausted. Perhaps it will find a place in future publications?

#### **Holiday Resort**

##### **Posmyk Leśne Ustronie**

42-700 Lubliniec – Kokotek,

phone: 608 405 011, 602 738 019

e-mail: a.turynski@wp.pl



#### **Training and Recreation Centre of the Hufca ZHP Lubliniec "Kokotek"**

23 Pusta Kuźnica Street,  
42-700 Lubliniec

phone: 516 052 085 (Hufca Com-  
mander hm Mariusz Maciów)

e-mail: lubliniec@zhp.pl



#### **Oblate Youth Centre NINIWA Youth Centre**

5 Posmyk Street, 42-700 Lubliniec

phone: 696 060 357

e-mail: info@oblackaprzystan.pl

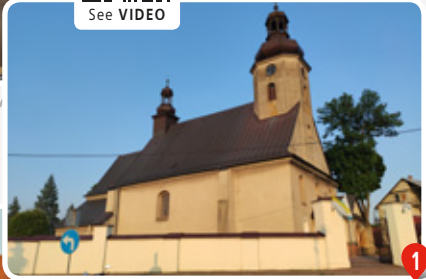
www.niniwa.pl



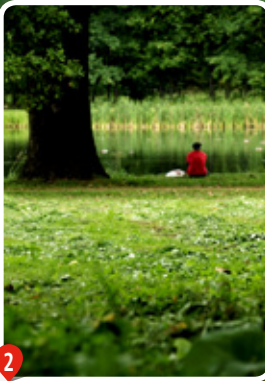
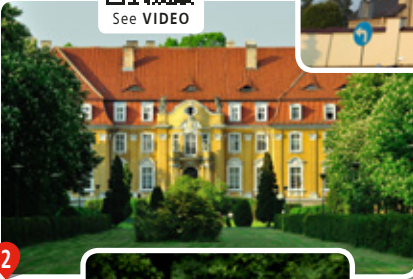




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# The north-western part of Lubliniec County

*In order to make your knowledge of Lubliniec County more complete, we suggest visiting a few more places, which we will briefly present divided into the north-western and south-eastern parts of our county.*

## Lubecko

- **The Diocesan Sanctuary of Our Lady of Lubecko – Healer of the Sick**, established by Gliwice Bishop Jan Wiczorek in 1994. The first mention of Lubecko dates back to 1226, and the first information about the church to 1342. Since then, it has been venerated by the faithful and still attracts numerous pilgrims today. In 2009, a remarkable discovery was made in the church: Gothic wall paintings from the early 15th century were found under a layer of plaster. ❶

## Kochcice

- **The palace and park complex** built between 1903 and 1909 was the former estate of Ludwik Karol Ballestrem. The southern part of the park was decorated in the French style, and the northern part in the English style. Here you will see beautiful displays of monumental trees. ❷

- **Neo-Baroque palace** – was built between 1906 and 1909 by Count Ludwig Karl von Ballestrem di Castellengo. The Count made a good name for himself in the memory of the locals; he was an excellent host, a peaceful, religious man and sensitive to human needs. He left Kochcice in 1945 before the end of the Second World War and died in Freiburg in 1957. After the war, the palace housed a Children's Holiday Home, later a Training Centre, a Provincial Specialist Hospital and, since 1972, a Provincial Rehabilitation Centre. In 1955, rehabilitation wards were established as part of the Independent Public Provincial Hospital for Trauma Surgery in PiekaryŚląskie. ❸

- On Kochcicka Hill is **the Shooting Range Family&Spa**. ❹ The facility has a leisure and sports character and is surrounded by greenery. You can spend an active holiday here with your family and friends. The facility offers: hunting and sport shooting range, rope park, paintball field and go-karts.

### Strzelnica Resort Family&Spa

9 Lubliniecka Street, 42-713 Kochcice  
 phone: 734 149 201  
 e-mail: [recepca@osr-strzelnica.pl](mailto:recepca@osr-strzelnica.pl)  
[www.resortstrzelnica.pl](http://www.resortstrzelnica.pl)





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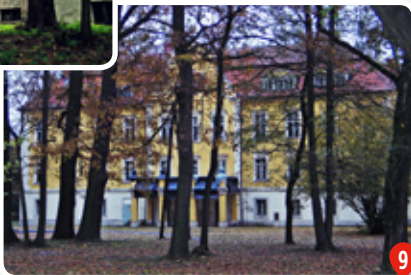
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## Kochanowice

- **A classicist palace.** 4 Built at the turn of the 18th/19th century by the von Blacha family. From 1817 it was in the hands of the von Aulock family, whose descendant Alfred von Aulock was the owner until 1929, after which he sold the estate to the Polish state. In 1932 a school was opened in the palace and it still serves this function today, being the seat of the Karola Miarki Primary School.

## Pawelki

- **Rhododendron reserve** 5 A compact cluster of huge Catavia rhododendrons, a remnant of an exotic plant nursery from the time of the Ballestremes. Observation possible from the viewing platform, particularly attractive at the turn of May and June when the plants are in flower. Nearby, a pond with unique aquatic plants, peat bogs and diverse fauna.

## Zborowskie

- In 1775, a manufactory – **pipe factory** 6 – was established here by a company which included, among others, Andrew de Garnier, owner of Lubliniec and Zborowski. In addition to pipes, faience crockery and figurines were produced here. The pipe factory operated until 1860. Undergoing renovation, it is to be turned into an open-air museum.

## Ciasna

- **Neo-classical palace.** 7 Built between 1904 and 1908 by the von Klitzing family from Barndenburg, owners of the estate until 1926/27. In 1945 the palace became the property of the Polish state, was used by several institutions, and from 1982 housed an orphanage.

## Sieraków Śląski

- The Nature Reserve of the Yew-tree near Sieraków, established in 1957, includes the natural habitat of the common yew-tree in an old stand of mixed forest.
- **Neo-Baroque palace.** 8 Built in the early 20th century by Wilhelm von Klitzing, owner of the Ciasna estate. After the war the palace was used, among other things, as a Community Cultural Centre. In 1989 the building was sold to a private person, since 2014 it has belonged to the Municipality of Ciasna.

## Patoka

- **Neo-Baroque chateau.** 9 Rebuilt at the end of the 19th century by Duke Hugo von Radolin, whose grandson, Jan Hugo, administered the estate until World War II. After 1945, the chateau housed a horticultural school and later a treatment and rehab centre. Today the renovated building is in private ownership



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## Wędzina

- **Neoclassical Palace.** 10 Rebuilt at the beginning of 20th century by Feliksavon Studnitz, whose son Bernard was the owner until 1945.

## Gwoździany

- **The Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary** 11 is visible from afar thanks to its location on a hill. Built in 1576 in Kościeliska near Olesno, it was moved to Gwoździany in the 1970s and underwent extensive renovation. It is on the Trail of Wooden Architecture of the Silesian Voivodeship.
- **Baroque-classical palace.** 12 Built in the second half of the 19th century (1886), by the owner of the estate, Gotfryd von Lücken. Today the palace is owned by a private individual.
- In Gwoździany you will also see 19th century farm buildings.

## Pawonków

- **St Catherine's Church** 13 in its present form was built between 1806 and 1809. The temple, vicarage and tower added a little later have a late classicist character. The picture depicting the patron saint of the place was painted by Karl Friedrich Held in 1806. The first church on the site, with a masonry chancel and nave made of larch wood, was built as early as 1376. After it burned down, a new one was erected around 1500.

## Draliny

- **Classicist chateau.** 14 Built in the 19th century (1898) on the site of manor buildings from the 18th century. The chateau is currently owned by a private individual.

## Lisowice

- **The Paleontological Museum in Lisowice** 15 was established in 2008 and presents the result of excavations carried out since 2006 in the excavation pit of the Lipie Śląskie brickworks. Here you can see the fossilised bones of the Lisowice dragon – the first Polish carnivorous dinosaur – and the dicynodont – the first herbivore commonly inhabiting the Earth. The museum also presents interesting temporary exhibitions.



### **Museum of Paleontology in Lisowice**

20 Mickiewicza Street,  
42-700 Lisowice  
phone: 663 761 286  
[www.muzeumlisowice.pl](http://www.muzeumlisowice.pl)



See VIDEO



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See VIDEO



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# South-eastern part of Lubliniec County

## Sadów

- **St Joseph's Church** is one of the oldest churches in Silesia. **1** Consecrated in 1331, it has been renovated and extended over the centuries. The main altar was built in the 17th century. The wooden belfry (Route of Wooden Architecture of the Silesian Voivodeship) in the lower part, bricked up, dates from the 17th century. It contains five bells, two of which are particularly valuable dating from 1486 and 1556. In the church there are antique sculptures, paintings, a Baroque pulpit, valuable vessels and liturgical vestments.

## Wierzbie

- **Neo-Baroque palace.** **2** Originally baroque, built in the 17th century by the von Wirbski family. It was rebuilt in the years 1926-1930 by the heir of the Kuba family from Sadów. In the 1930s, the palace was the holiday residence of Ignacy Moscicki, President of the Republic of Poland, who donated the building to the AZO TY plant in Chorzow. From 1985 to 1987, the palace housed a ward of the Psychiatric Hospital from Lubliniec. Later the facility was managed by the Koszęcin Municipality and Caritas. The building was deteriorating until it was purchased by a private investor, who renovated and beautifully restored the palace, which is now in private ownership.

## Piłka

- A village located in the Koszęcin municipality known for the Jeleniak Mikuliny forest reserve established in 1957. A breeding site of the common crane and peat bogs are protected. **3**

## Brusiek

- A village situated on the Mała Panew River on the Tworóg – Koszęcin route, associated with the founding of one of the oldest forges in the area (14th century) and Walenty Rożdżeńsk.

- **St John the Baptist Church** from the 17th century, built from the foundation of Andrzej Kochcicki, is located on the Wooden Architecture Route of the Silesian Voivodeship. **4**

- **The forest spring in Krywałd** is a spring water outflowing under pressure, surrounded by beautiful trees. There is a complex of shelters with a place for a bonfire. The spring flows into the Mała Panew River. According to local people, the gushing water is the result of boreholes made in the early 1970s in search of oil. **5**



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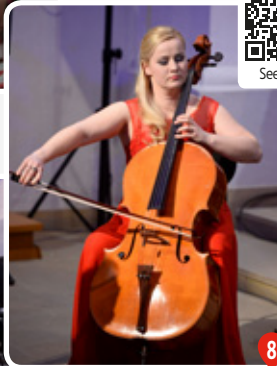
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## Koszęcin

- **The wooden Holy Trinity Church** from 1724. **6** built on the site of the first pilgrimage church destroyed in 1720 during a violent storm. The interior of the church has late Baroque and 19th century decoration. It is located on the Trail of Wooden Architecture of the Silesian Voivodeship.
- **A neoclassical palace and park complex from the 17th century (later reconstructed), currently the seat of the Stanisław Hadyna Song and Dance Ensemble "Śląsk"**. **7** Place of the annual artistic picnic called the Silesian Festival.
- **Stanisław Hadyna's Song and Dance Ensemble "Śląsk"** **8** was established by a decision of the Minister of Culture and Art in 1953. Its founders, Stanisław Hadyna and Elwira Kamińska, created the solid foundations for the contemporary artistry of "Śląsk". The ensemble is one of the most recognisable art labels in Poland and worldwide. Its fame and splendour was built by several generations of great artists and teachers.

### Neo-classical palace in Koszęcin **7**



- *Originally baroque, built at the turn of the 16th/17th century by Count Andrzej Kochcicki. Since 1805 in the hands of the princely Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen family from Franconia. Rebuilt in the late classicist style in 1829-1830 by Duke Franz Ludwig, whose descendant, Duke Karl Gotfried, was the owner until 1945.*
- *It is classified as a Category I monument. The palace in Koszęcin is a building consisting of three asymmetrical wings. The most beautiful is the western one, which houses the Ballroom and a terrace overlooking the park, the Fireplace Room and the Green Room, where a round empire tiled cooker has been preserved. Next to the Palace Chapel - now the Chamber Concert Hall - is a tower with a viewing terrace. Also located within the premises are the Elwira Kamińska Pavilion and the Adolf Dygacz House of Creative Work - serving as performance and teaching facilities. The palace is surrounded by an English-style landscape park with natural monuments and a pond. The representative halls: Ballroom, Fireplace Room, Green Room are used for banquets, conferences and trainings. The palace offers the opportunity to relax comfortably in the unique atmosphere of a historic place where artists have been working and living for more than half a century. There are approximately 100 beds in the Palace, the House of Creative Work and the artists' residential enclave. During your stay, you can take advantage of additional attractions: sauna, jacuzzi, basketball court, tennis court and NordicWalking pole rental.*

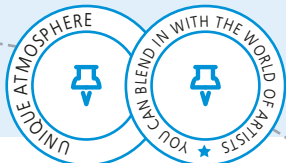
### **Stanisław Hadyn's Song and Dance Ensemble "Śląsk"**

3 Zamkowa Street, 42-286 Koszęcin

phone: 34 31 06 401

e-mail: [recepcja@zespolslask.pl](mailto:recepcja@zespolslask.pl)

[www.zespolslask.pl](http://www.zespolslask.pl)







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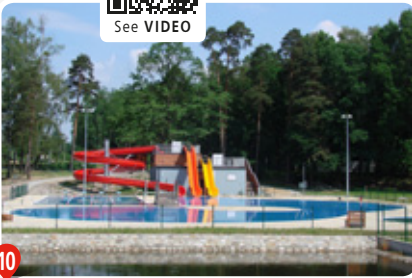
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- Today, "Śląsk" is a Cultural Institution of the Local Government of the Silesian Voivodeship, which aims to promote Polish folk and national art. By means of a professional, stage presentation with a 100-person artistic ensemble consisting of a choir, ballet and orchestra, the "Śląsk" ensemble shows the richness of national culture. The programme offer of "Śląsk" includes more than a dozen artistic forms – from colourful and dynamic shows presenting the folklore of Polish regions to concerts of classical and sacred music. This great Ambassador of Polish Culture has performed more than 10,000 times – in total for more than 27 million spectators in 44 countries, on 5 continents. The ensemble can also boast of having recorded more than a dozen albums, including 11 released in the Golden Collection of "Silesia", among which there are five Gold, one Platinum and several have been nominated for the "Fryderyk" – the Phonographic Academy Award.
- **Centre of Culture and Regional Education "U Myrcika" 9** In the Centre, you can visit: a Silesian regional room from the end of the 19th century, a folk costume gallery, an exposition of old books and Silesian cartography, exhibits of old Silesian metallurgy, minerals, old home furnishings and a small lapidarium of sacred culture. A tour of this place in the company of Jan Myrcik, the numerous anecdotes and stories he tells visitors in the beautiful Silesian dialect, make for an unforgettable experience. In 2021, the place was awarded the "Local Brand" certificate in the category of tourism and leisure products.

#### Centre for Culture and Regional Education "U Myrcika"



2 A. Kochcickiego Street,  
42-286 Koszęcin  
phone: 691 707 369

#### Community Sports and Recreation Centre



1 Sportowa Street, 42-286 Koszęcin  
phone: 34 35 76 265  
e-mail: gosirkoszeccin@koszeccin.pl  
www.koszeccin.naszosir.pl

#### Community Sports and Recreation Centre 10

- The centre offers accommodation in guest rooms and cottages. Rooms and cottages are equipped with full sanitary facilities, a camping site with electricity, a tourist kitchen, a common room and showers. There is a playground for children, and for the elderly there are playing fields and a tennis court. For the elderly there are playgrounds for team games and a tennis court. The biggest attraction is the swimming pool and canoeing lane with the possibility of fishing. It is possible to hire bicycles, water equipment and hiking equipment. You can come with your pet.

#### Forest stop "Rendez-Vous" 11

- When we take a trip of a few kilometres from Koszęcin towards the village of Brusiek, we can reach a hunting lodge called "Rendez-Vous". Not far from there, we find a viewpoint of the "Jeleniok-Mikuliny" nature reserve. From there, we can admire the qualities of the nearby flora. Further on, we reach the "Rokosi Most" area, where we can make another stop to breathe in the clean air and admire the beauty of nature.

### Cieszowa

- **The church of St. Martin 12** of 1751 is located on the Trail of Wooden Architecture of the Silesian Voivodeship. The main altar dates from the 19th century, but most of the interior furnishings are from the second half of the 18th century.
- **The Jewish cemetery 13** established in the mid-18th century is a trace of Jewish presence in Cieszowa.



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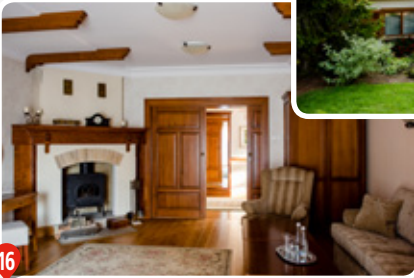
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## Woźniki

- **St. Valentine's cemetery church** is located on the Trail of Wooden Architecture in the Silesian Voivodeship. The first mention of the existence of a temple here dates back to the 15th century. In the vicinity of the church is the grave of Józef Lompa. **14**
- **Town Square with the town hall** built in 1859-1862, the Józef Lompa Monument and St. Catherine Church from the 14th century. **15**
- **Florianek Hill** with an 18th century brick chapel and a carved statue of St. Florian. Opposite, a monument commemorating Polish soldiers killed in the battle of Woźniki in the first days of World War II.
- **Czarny Las** – a palace from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, where Wojciech Korfanty signed a proclamation to the people of Silesia calling for the Third Silesian Uprising. The palace was then owned by his friend Kazimierz Niegolewski, the first Starost of Lubliniec in the Second Polish Republic. The palace is surrounded by a beautiful park.

### Neo-Baroque palace in the Black Forest. **16**



- *The first traces of a palace in the Black Forest appear on maps as early as 1902. In the 19th century, the surrounding land belonged to Joachim Kempner, a merchant from Warsaw, among others. In 1853, Carl Ludwig from Woźniki became the owner, and by the end of the century the von Ziegler family. The building witnessed many historical events. During the plebiscite period, it was used to hide weapons intended for insurgents and people wanted in Prussia for anti-state activities. It was in the Black Forest that Wojciech Korfanty, the dictator of the Third Silesian Uprising, conceived the idea of calling the Polish-speaking population of Upper Silesia to an armed uprising.*
- *At present, after extensive revitalisation and expansion, the four-star Czarny Las Palace Hotel is located here. The complex includes a restaurant and a Business Centre, an excellent venue for training courses and conferences, as well as a wine bar located in the basement which serves guests wines from all over the world. The hotel offers 116 beds in comfortably furnished palace rooms and Palace Manors located in the hotel park.*

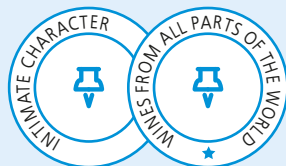
#### **Hotel Palace Czarny Las**

8 Czarny Las Street, 42-289 Woźniki

phone: 34 35 73 078

e-mail: [recepca@czarnylas.com.pl](mailto:recepca@czarnylas.com.pl)

[www.czarnylas.pl](http://www.czarnylas.pl)





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## Boronów

- **The Church of the Virgin Mary Queen of the Holy Rosary** from 1611, the oldest wooden church in Silesia **17**, built on a Greek cross plan. It is located on the Trail of Wooden Architecture of the Silesian Voivodeship. Inside the church are works of sacred art from the 17th and 18th centuries. In addition to the main altar, there are four side altars; in the nave there are characteristic 18th-century pheretrons used during the processions of the Rosary Brotherhood.
- **The Rajchowa Mountain Forest Reserve** was created in 1959 for the protection of a natural mixed forest.

## Lubsza

- One of the oldest Silesian villages, connected with the life and work of Józef Lompa – Silesian activist, poet, publicist (1797 – 1863). On the road No. 908 you can see the former building of the school where Lompa taught.
- **The church of St. James the Elder Apostle** from the 14th century **18** was built on the site of an earlier wooden one. Stone from post-glacial erratic boulders was used in its construction. Currently plastered except for the tower, which was raised thanks to the efforts of J. Lompa in 1823. It features a bell from 1536. The church is oriented, built in the Gothic style with Renaissance features.
- **Grojec Mountain Landscape Reserve** **19** established in 1996. A limestone hill associated with numerous legends written down by, among others, J. Loppa. A place of a former stronghold, defence point or perhaps a castle with secret passages to Psary and Lubsza? Undoubtedly a beautiful hill in terms of landscape with an extensive panoramic view.

## Piasek

- A former school building built at the request of local parents between 1922 and 1926. Before the war it was a two-classroom school with about 100 pupils. The building is very well preserved and has a historic character. **20**
- **Church of the Divine Providence** from 1760 built by German colonists. Currently a subsidiary of the Evangelical Augsburg Parish in Częstochowa.

## Herby

- **The indoor swimming pool** comprises a 25-metre-long sports and swimming pool with 5 lanes and a paddling pool for children. The facility offers swimming lessons and practice. **21**

### *Indoor Swimming Pool in Herby*

*6 Katowicka Street, 42-284 Herby  
phone: 502 853 530*







- **The Lasy nad Górna Liswartą Landscape Park** was established in 1998 to protect the specific landscape physiognomy of the Liswarta river basin <sup>22</sup> The park is located in the north-western part of the Śląskie Voivodeship, in the Lubliniec, Częstochowa and Kłobuck counties. Valuable plant species in the Park include marsh marigold, white and northern water lily, lily of the valley of the golden oak, western woodruff, ribbed coltsfoot and common hellebore. The wetlands of the Park provide a convenient area for many animal species. There are 12 species of amphibians: the great crested toad, fire-bellied toad, grey toad, grass toad, green toad, wood frog, great crested newt and common newt, as well as the pool frog, moor frog, grass frog and water frog. Numerous water bodies are nesting sites for many birds. They include the bittern, white and black stork, meadow harrier, pond harrier and hen harrier. The large woodland area of the Park is a hiding place for species such as fox, raccoon, ermine, polecat, weasel, marten and domestic marten.

• **The ZPKWŚ Educational Centre in Kalina** is located almost in the very centre of the "Lasy nad Górna Liswartą" Landscape Park.

• The Centre's educational offer is addressed to all age groups. Educational classes are conducted in a teaching room equipped with multimedia and sound equipment, as well as in a natural exposition presenting forest ecosystems and wetland areas. Classes are also conducted in an open-air didactic base located in the area around the Centre, which includes: a campfire circle, roofed benches, educational boards and a roofed educational shelter, allowing classes to be conducted regardless of weather conditions.

**Upper Liswarta Forest Landscape Park,**

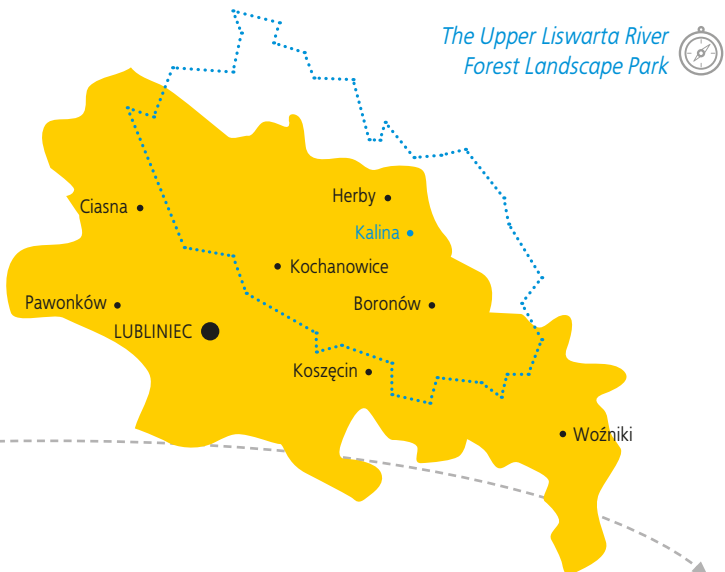
*Branch of the ZPKWŚ Office in Kalina*

*6 Lompy Street, 42-284 Herby*

*phone: 34 35 74 902*

*e-mail: zpkkalina@zpk.com.pl*

*www.zpk.com.pl*



*The Upper Liswarta River Forest Landscape Park*







# Flavours of the Lubliniec Region

## **OUR HIT!** *Silesian dumplings, roulade and red cabbage* ①

- Silesian dumplings are made from potatoes, eggs and potato flour. The odd Silesian dumpling is shaped whole, without any holes for the sauce, which, as Silesians say, was invented by the highlanders, i.e. non-Silesians. The roulades are made from slices of beef or pork. Smoked bacon, sometimes sausage and pickle and bread crust are wrapped inside. Dumplings, roulade, red cabbage, and broth is a traditional Silesian dinner, not to be missed at any wedding, christening or other important celebration for Silesians.

## *Ciapkapusta* ②

- This is sauerkraut with mashed potatoes. It is usually served as an accompaniment to roast meats or cooked ribs.

## *Kołocz (yeast dough with sprinkles, poppy seeds or cheese)* ③

- According to tradition, the newlyweds-to-be distribute it – decoratively wrapped and decorated with myrtle – to friends, neighbours and relatives. Such a custom is sometimes practised before a child's First Communion. Receiving a kołocz is considered an honour. Silesians indulge in this pastry; you can find it in any pastry shop here.

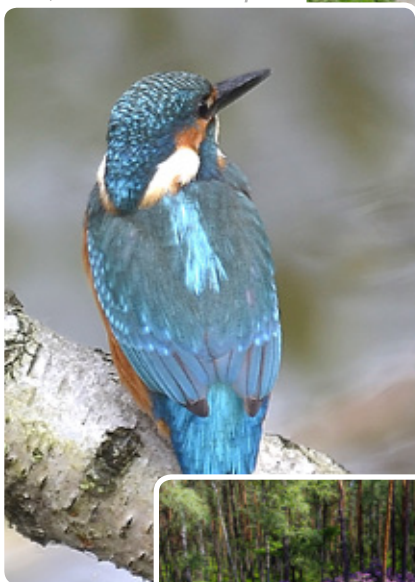
## *Szpajza* ④

- A typical Silesian dessert served after dinner on the occasion of important celebrations such as weddings, indulgences or birthdays. Szpajza comes in a variety of flavours and is a type of sweet fluffy filling served in glass saucers.

## *Makówki* ⑤

- A dish that Silesians simply cannot imagine Christmas Eve without. It is a kind of dessert made with poppy seeds, buns soaked in milk and lots of rasins, almonds and nuts.







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See the  
ON-LINE  
guide

The guide was also released online, thus providing access to more photos and videos. The author and developer of the online version is Mirosław Włodarczyk (Department of Information, Promotion and Culture).

Information contained in this guide is for information purposes only and does not constitute an offer. The authors and publisher have made every effort to prepare the content of the guide. However, some information or objects may have changed over time, for which they cannot be held responsible.

- Lubliniec, 2021 r.

# LUBLINIEC COUNTY - A GREEN CORNER OF SILESIA

Meet the inhabitants of the forests of the Lubliniec County



All photos were taken in the Lubliniec County.

Would you like to meet these animals?  
**“STAY OVERNIGHT IN THE FOREST”**  
(programme that allows enthusiasts of survival and bushcraft to camp legally)