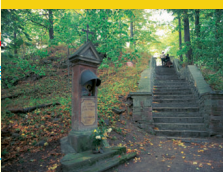




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# JAWOR and surroundings

TRAVEL GUIDE



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# Jawor

## and surroundings

### TRAVEL GUIDE

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## A History of the town

The town is situated by the River Nysa Szalona, in the middle part of Lower Silesia, on Jawor Plain, part of Chojnowska Wyszczyzna. It is a typically rural land.

The town derived its name from a maple tree (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). It is found in Poland in, among others, Sudety Mountains.

The colonization of this terrain goes back 5000 years before Christ. The name Old Jawor indicates Slavonic settlement in the early Middle Ages, nowadays a part of the town.

The earliest the town was mentioned was in a document issued by the office of prince Bolesław Rogatka in 1242. Valentine, a parson from Jawor is named as a witness.

The town was founded in the 13th century. The urban

form it assumed at that time was preserved till contemporary times.

A document from 1300 marked with a municipal seal names the first mayor, Walter, a red man (a craftsman dealing in skin dyeing).

Being one of the biggest towns in this part of Silesia, it became the capital of principedom founded by prince Henry V the Fat in 1274. Piast rule and later Czech subprefects was marked by economic development and granted economic charters.

Jawor was surrounded by defense walls with four entry gates. In 1510-1538 a second ring of fortifications was built, quite modern for that time, adapted to firearms. A water conduit was built by the municipal government in the same century. It conducted water



to a well in the town square. In 1542, a new bridge was built over Nysa Szalona, on the way to Piotrowice.

The 16th century saw great religious disputes. The man who initiated it was Samuel Frenzel, a priest giving sermons in the spirit of Martin Luther in the Church of St Martin from 1527. New faith quickly found its followers among the townsmen.

The development of the town was curtailed by the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). From 1626 the town had been frequently conquered by imperial soldiers, Saxon and Swedish soldiers. Each conquer ended with contributions imposed on the inhabitants and plunder. The Peace of Westphalia Treaty signed in 1648 ended the adversities.

Life slowly returned to normal. After four years of persuasions the protestants from Jawor were given the emperor's permission to build the Church of Peace, which was raised in 1654-1655. In 1656-1665 the castle was rebuilt on the initiative of Otton von Nostitz. The state of streets was improved. Crafts guilds developed. In 1683, Johann Oeckel founded the first printing house.

Silesian Wars disrupted the peaceful period in the town's history – the capital of the principedom. The wars raged mainly between Prussia and Austria and ended with the annex of Silesia to Prussia in 1742. As a result of conducted administrative reforms the town was degraded to a county town.

In the 19th century the town flourished as a county





town. Its development was prompted by the fact that a railway link from Jaworzyna Śląska to Legnica was opened and the next year to Marciszów and Malczyce. An array of small factories were founded. Horse carriages became the town's export product and in the 20th century kitchen ranges and gas cookers. On the tables found itself Jawor sausage and gingerbread which was baked in local bakeries from at least half of the 18th century.

Year 1945 saw the breakthrough in the town's history. During Potsdam conference it was convened that Silesia was to be part of Poland. On 28 April came here plenipotentiary of Polish government, Ryszard Czarnecki, accompanied by group of 16 people.

Their task was to seize the town from the Russians and create Polish administration. Józef Bartosiewicz became the first mayor of the town.

Mainly the inhabitants of the southern part of the II Republic of Poland came to Jawor, nevertheless, the influx was also from other regions of our country.

The 70s saw a boom in investment. Former Sillesian Soap Factory was developed and Jawor Household Chemistry Factory "Pollena" emerged. In 1973-1976 Smithy Factory and Agricultural Machines Factory were built. A housing estate "Piastowskie" was created and works started on other housing estates, such as "Metalowiec" and "Przyrzecz".

## Route I: Town

### 1. The church of Peace

The Church of Peace under the invocation of the Holy Spirit was raised on the strength of the Peace of Westphalia Treaty, which marked the end of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). In 1652, protestants from Jawor were given by Ferdinand III permission to raise the church. The prerequisite was that it had to be raised beyond the city walls. The message thereby conveyed was that Martin Luther's teaching functioned on the margin of society. The materials which could be used were only those with which a barn or pigsty could be built: wood and clay mixed with straw. The third condition stipulated by the emperor was that the church could have no belfry, which on the one hand made the church look like an ordinary barn, but on the other hand emphasized humility of the protestants, the subjects of the emperor.

The church was raised in 1654-1655, according to the design of Albrecht Sabisch. The works were supervised by a carpentry master from Jawor Andreas Gamper. It was built

on the plan of rectangle (26.8x43.3m) using timber frame construction, known as half-timbered wall (16.4 m high). Austere from the outside, from the north looking like a giant barn, it boasts ornate baroque interior. It can house 6 thousand people.

M. Christian Hoppe was its first parson, the last one was Krueger. Probably in 1947,



German evangelist finally left Jawor. The church remained without wardship till the 80s of the 20th century, although its legal owner was the parish of Evangelical-Augsburg Confession. In 2001, the church was inscribed on the World Heritage List UNESCO. The main celebrations took place on 7 September 2002.

The church used to be surrounded by a cemetery, which was converted into a park in 1972.



2. In the side naves, there are four-tier-**galleries** divided into lodges dating back from various periods. As the church was being raised, the second and the fourth tier were built and, at the beginning of the 18th century, the first and the third. On the balustrades of the oldest galleries is depicted biblical story. On the forth gallery are depicted scenes from the Old Testament and the second, the New Testament. There are all in all 143 paintings. Their author came from George Flegel's blacksmith workshop. The works of art were inspired by Mateusz Merian's graphics illustrating Bible published in Strasburg in 1630. On the balustrades of the first and second gallery are depicted armorial bearings of local gentry and emblems of craftsmen guilds.



3. On the left side of the altar is **the lodge of the Hochberg family** founded by Hans Heinrich (1598-1671).

4. On the right, **the lodge of the Schweinitz family**, probably founded by David and George Hermann.

5. Note the lodge of the Schweinichen family, above the exit of the church. There is

a depiction of the castle in Świny from the time of its glory.

6. The oldest element of **the church's fittings** is a wooden, polychrome font dating from 1656, founded by George and Ann von Schweinitz, the owners of Piotrowice and Kłaczyna.

7. **The altar** dates from 1672 and it was made in the workshop of Michael Schneider from Kamienna Góra on the order of Hochberg family. In the central place is a painting from the 19th century depicting Christ's prayer in the Olive Garden.

8. **The sacristy** was built in 1704. There is a small baroque chapel dating back to 1715 inside. It was founded by Anna Elizabeth von Hochberg.

9. **The pulpit** dates from 1670. It is a work of art of Matthias Knothe from Legnica.

10. On the last pillar of the gallery in the northern nave is a collective **epitaph** commemorating those inhabitants of Jawor who fell in the First War.

11. **The first organ** was made by J.Hoferichter from Legnica. It had 26 voices. New







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organ was founded to mark the 200th anniversary. Its author was A.A. Lummert from Wrocław. It was damaged after 1945. On the initiative of the family von Richtchoven, it was renovated and reconstructed. On the 7th of September 2002, it resounded again.

**12.** In 1708, on the strength of Altranstadt Treaty a **tower** was built. There are three bells cast in Demminger's bell foundry in Legnica.

**13.** Having visited the church, turn your steps towards **Wolności Square** (The Victory Square), previously known as Garncarski Sq. (The Ceramics Sq), deriving its name from the goods sold here. The buildings on the square come from the second half of the 19th century.

**14.** Going in the direction of the Town Square, we enter Grunwaldzka St. On the façade of **the tenement house 21** is a slogan *Ora et labora* (Pray and work). When on Poniatowskiego St, go past the bank, turn right and enter a school courtyard.

**15.** In 1511, the second municipal **cemetery** was established on the site of the pitch.

In 1515, a Chancel of St Fabian and Sebastian was raised from the contributions of fullers and clothiers. It was demolished at the half of the 18th century. In 1813, over 200 French and Russian soldiers who fell in the battle at Kaczawa were buried in the collective grave. The cemetery was closed at the end of the 19th century. You can see medieval defense walls and a bastion known as **Angel Castle** from here. **There are 6 penitential crosses** in its walls from the side of the bank's courtyard – currently inaccessible.

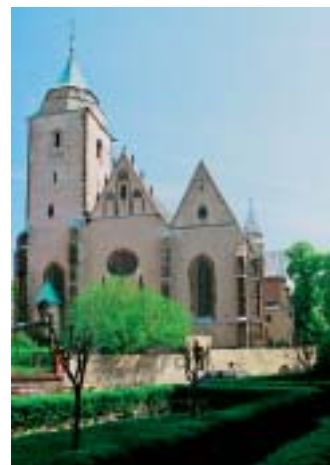
With the bastion and crosses is connected a legend about hanging of Hussite invaders. After the execution, the souls of the condemned started to harass the inhabitants. They walled in the crosses to drive the apparitions away. The sort of crosses (from XIV to XVI) were usually raised by murderers at the place of murder as a form of penance. The fact is that the bastion is not that old. It is an example of modern art of fortifications. It used to be an evangelical primary school. During the war it housed soldiers. It started to decay at the end of the 19th century. In the 20s of the 20th century it was rebuilt.



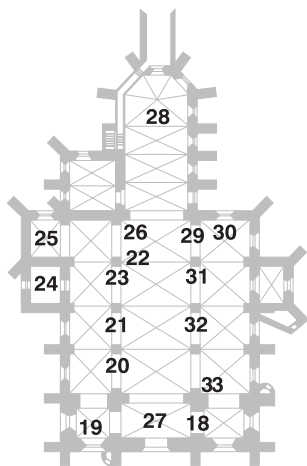
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At that time the crosses were walled in. We are going back via Poniatowskiego St. Let's turn into Szkolna St and go through the gate leading to the square at the Church of St Martin. It has been serving as a cemetery since the Middle Ages. The reminder of that are numerous renaissance and baroque gravestones.

**16.** There is a **figure of St Judah Thaddeus** in front of the main entrance to the church, on the left. His cult was promulgated by priest Scribanus in the 18th century Jawor. He founded the statue of the Saint in 1726. It was placed in the south-western corner of the town square. In 1873, it was moved to its current place and a Latin inscription commemorating the event was placed on its socle.

### **17. Kościół św. Marcina**

Its present form dates from 1330-1370. The church is an oriented, three-nave construction of a hall type with severely prolonged chancel with polygonal closure. There is a tower in the western façade crowned with a canvass roof. In 1563-1650, the church was in the possession of the protestants. Its baroque fittings date from the time of priest

Kasper Francis Karol Scribanus (1687-1732). In the 19th century it was overhauled by priest Ferdinand Neugebauer (1855-1887). In 1945-1956, the church was under pastoral care of Franciscan convent.

**18.** There is a 14th century **statue in sandstone of St Martin** attired in pontificals at the entrance. There is an inscription *St Martin/Ora pro nobis* – St Martin pray for us – on the pedestal.

**19.** On the left, under the choir, is a classicistic **Lady of Mourning Altar** dating from about 1820 with a figure of Mary from the half of the 15th century.

**20.** There is a **crucifixion group** dating from the turn of the 17th century at the third pillar.

**21.** At the second pillar is the **Altar of the Holy Family**. It is presumed that its author was Michael Willmann. It is surmounted by the figure of St Barbara.

**22.** At the first pillar is a **pulpit** dating from the end of the 17th century. The basket is embellished with bass-relief depicting Transfiguration of Jesus and Teaching in the Shrine, and the wall of spin-



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ning stairs is decorated with illustrations of four cardinal virtues: Wisdom (woman with a snake), Justice (woman with scales and sword), Moderation (woman mixing water with wine) and Fortitude (woman carrying a column). In hinterland is the figure of Christ – Saviour of the World. The whole pulpit is crowned with a canopy with three angels holding items which symbolize three God's virtues: cross and cup – faith, anchor – hope, hearts in flames – love.

**23.** At the pulpit is a Neo-Gothic **Altar of the Sacred Heart of Jesus** dating from the third quarter of the 19th century.

**24.** To the left from the pulpit is the **Lady of Cześćstochowa Chapel**, formerly known as the Chapel of Ignatius Loyol. The chapel boast an altar made by Cz. Bełłota from Mirków near Wrocław. The iron-wrought grating dates from the 17th century.

**25.** Next to it is **Our Lady Chapel**. It dates back to the 15th century. It contains one of the oldest epitaphs (1362) with the scene of crucifixion. It was founded by Hans Sapiens. There is a two-tier rococo altar from the 18th century. In the middle part of the first tier,



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in the niche is a statue in sandstone of the Holy Virgin Mary dating from the 14th century, ranked as Madonna of Beauty.

**26.** At the iridescent pillar is **altar with the depiction of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary**. All pillars of the main nave, except for the pillar supporting the pulpit, are decorated at the ribs supports with 10 baroque figures of saints 2m high, dating from the end of the 17th century, made in Cistercian workshop in Lubiąż.

**27.** **Organ prospect** from 1732. The organ was renovated in 1878-1880 by a firm from Świdnica "Schlag".

**28.** **Main Altar** from the turn of the 17th century was made by craftsmen from Wrocław. It is ornamented with Corinthian columns and figures of saints of natural size: St Peter, Paul and four evangelists. The main painting whose author was Felix Anton Schefler depicts Apotheosis of St Martin.

**29.** At the iridescent pillar of the south nave is a two-tier **altar** from 1695. We can admire a painting depicting St Joseph in its lower part. In the upper tier is a painting of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception.



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**30. Late-baroque altar of Our Lady of Incessant Help** was moved here from the castle chapel in 1962, on the initiative of pastor Bronisław Wojter.

**31. The altar of St John of Napomuc** was founded by the bishop of Wrocław Franciszek Ludwik in the 20s of the 18th century.

**32. Altar** dating from 1695 with a **painting “The homage of three Kings”**.

**33. A three tier epitaph** of a physician from Jawor **Baltazar Hartrauft** who died in 1586 and his wife Katarzyna. They were made in sandstone in the workshop of a sculptor from Legnica Kasper Berger. In the middle a scene of Christ’s Resurrection and kneeling orators. At the top – a parable about merciful Samaritan. The dome of the south nave is decorated with late medieval frescos. On leaving the church, turn left and go along its walls.

**34. Column of Mary**, founded by prelate Scribanus, parson from 1687-1732. The original figure was destroyed in 1945. The present one dates from 2000. Its author is Maria



Bohr- an artist from Wałbrzych. It was founded by priest Walenty Szałęga.

**35. Next to it is a renaissance portal** from the 17th century. It is made of two Corinthian columns embellished with floral ornaments, resting on ornament socles. The columns support cornice with Latin sentence: HAEC PORTA DOMINI JUSTIN INTRABUNT INEAM (Here is Lord’s arch of justice, available to those who enter). Note two angels below the cornice, with trumpets, proclaiming Final Judgment. The whole is flanked by bass-relief of youths.

**36. In the tympanum** of the portal leading to the chancel is a gothic **bass-relief of St Martin** sharing his coat with a beggar.

**37. On the left, we pass a cross and an obelisk in remembrance of Siberians** somewhat behind it.

**38. Next to it is a rectory** linked with the church with an arcaded porch. At the end of the 16th century its elevation was covered with sgraffiti. It was destroyed in the Second World War and rebuilt in 1969-1971. There is a monu-





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ment of John Paul II from 2002 in front of the rectory.

**39.** If we go along St Martin St, we will reach the duchess **Agnes palace** (Legnicka 17 St). Note two commemorative plaques: German, above the main entrance from before 1945 and Polish, on the right from the entrance. Both of them inform that duchess Agnes lived here (about 1321-1392), the wife of the last Piast from Jawor Bolko II. Its present form dates from the 18th century and is designed in classicist spirit.

**40.** Somewhat further away, just before Zielona St, on the left you can find a quasi-baroque **palace** dating from the half of the 19th century. It used to be the seat of Landowners Credit Society of Świdnica-Jawor Duchy. In 1946-1975 it housed a County Council of State and now Educational Center for Youths. There is a cartouche with the heraldry of Świdnica and Jawor Duchy. Polish eagle seen in the middle of it was placed there after 1945.

**41.** Note a **buildings** designed in classicist style on the opposite side of the street. It was raised in 1823 by Karol

Brendeis, grand pianos producer. After his death, the house was given to St Elisabeth's Congregation. Now it is a communal building. We go back along Legnicka St towards the Town Square until tenement house number 3.

**42. The 16th century tenement** with a beautiful late renaissance portal from 1560. The doors are flanked by two columns supporting cornice with three winged figures holding oval cartouches with heraldry. There is another cherub above holding human skull and sandglass – symbols of transience. On both side of the door are knights in quasi-antic armor. Note a bass-relief of lions with one muzzle in the corner of the tenement, on the level of the first floor. There is a monogram “AP” inscribed in many-armed star at the top of last tier. The ground floor rooms boast interesting crossed-arched vault. In 1792-1817 the owner of the tenement was Benjamin Werdermann – mayor of Jawor. We go now along St Barbara St towards **St Barbara's Chapel**.

**43.** There is a **figure of St Barbara** in the facade and the date: 1691 under it. In the win-



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dow at the top is a bell. Above is a cardinal cross, known also as a pestilential cross, as it constituted a voto for rescuing the town from plague. The entrance is framed with a half-circular portal with the date 1729. The most precious element of the fittings is a wooden, polychrome mannerist **altar** from the 16th century. The church was mentioned for the first time in the beginning of the 14th century. It is alleged that already in 1311 it required repairs. It served as a hospital chapel. In 1562 it was converted into a warehouse. In 1776, it was damaged in the fire. It was rebuilt in 1786. It soon was turned into a warehouse, serving also as a workhouse. It was again consecrated in 1846. It served as a funeral chapel. Permission to visit it can be obtained in St Martin parish. Going to the end of St Barbara St, you will reach Senior Sq.

**44.** It is the highest point in town. In 1887 a **water tower** was built here. At the end of the 19th century a hospital was opened here. Now it is a **Social Welfare House** (nr 3). In 1973-1977 it was rebuilt. There are fragments of the second ring of defense wall dating from the 16th century



in the garden, behind the building and bastion's wall. Go along Cicha Street and you will reach Strzegomska St.

**45. Strzegomska Tower** defended city gate which led towards Strzegom. The tower was called "a fat bald monster". It is said that a nail studded mace used hang at it. It was called "iron hedgehog". Every in-comer had to land a kiss on it as a sign that he would oblige municipal legislation. The knight- marauder Hans von Zedlitz from Godziszowa was held in the dungeons of the tower. In 1586 he had his head severed. The sword that was used for execution was stored in the town hall. At the beginning of the 19th century, the sword mysteriously disappeared. In the late 18th century, powder was stored in the tower. In 1821, the tower was sold with the intention of dismantling it, nevertheless, the idea was not implemented.

**46. Staszica St.** The grandest building here is the tenement house number 4. Note its renaissance portal with floral motifs and four lion heads. In the oval medallion is inscribed monogram "K.v.S."





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It separates two dates: 1573 and 1850. The first one marks the time portal was made and the second one is probably the date of its renovation. In August 1813, before the battle at Kaczawa, the commander of the Prussian-Russian army, general Gerhard L. Bluecher (1742-1819) spent the night here. In the half of the 19th century, the house was the seat of the Institute for Unmarried

Women of Gentle Birth. After 1945, it was a house for the retired and those drawing rente.

**47. The Town Square** was delineated at the time of location of Jawor. It is characterized by complete arcaded buildings, the second of this type after Jelenia Góra in Lower Silesia. In June 1945 the Russians burnt eastern row and half of the northern row of houses. In 1962, new buildings were raised on the site of burnt ones. They were designed by S. Muller and referred in their design to the old ones.

**48. The eastern row** used to bear the name “Sword Arcades”, after the name of the hotel it housed: “Under the Gold Sword”.

**49. The southern row** boasts preserved till this day buildings dating from the 16th



49

and 18th century. There is a commemorative Polish-German plaque dating from 1995 on the tenement number 24. It commemorates Henriette Hanke who lived here in 1819-1862, a poet and novelist (1785-1862), the author of 126 novels. The tenement number 23 boasts a renaissance bay window. At the corner of Żeromskiego St is the oldest renaissance tenement in the town square. It dates from 1570.

**50. The western row** formerly known as “Arcades of Fischer” deriving its name from a townsman, alchemist and wine merchant. The tenement 9 with a red cross – the sign of a chemist's, which the tenement has been housing for the last 200 years. The house number 8 with a beehive on its facade has been known as a “House under the Beehive”. It is a reference to renown in Germany gingerbread from Jawor, baked, among others, by the Lauterbach family, the owners of the house. Baroque tenement number 6 dating from the 18th century used to belong to the Anderhold family, herbs merchants.

**51. The northern row** was preserved in its original form only partly. The old



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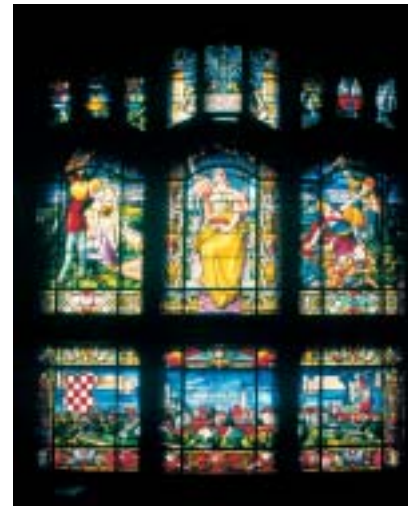
houses were raised in classicist and eclectic fashion. In the tenement 34 stayed Silesian poet Johann Christian Guenther (1695-1723).

**52.** The dominant building in the town square is **the Town Hall**, already mentioned in 1373. It has undergone rebuilding three times, the last rebuilding was carried out after the fire on the 12th of March 1895. Only its tower was preserved in the fire. The town hall was rebuilt in 1895-1897 according to the design of T. Gutha in neo-renaissance style.

**53.** Note **councilor chamber** on the second floor. It boasts a cradle vault lined, just as the walls are, with paneling. Note guilds heraldry on them and interesting stained glass windows dating from 1897. They were made in the Royal Institute of Glass Painting in Berlin. They were designed by the painter Julius Jueress and were founded by: the county and the banker Knappe, who contributed 2000 marks. The stained glass in the east window depicts fields of Jawor Plain as well as symbols of the wealth of the region: beehives, corn fields and other crops, as well as sugar factory in the Old Ja-

wor. Take a look at the duchess Ann portrait. West stained glass depicts allegory of peace (the figure seated on the throne is the Goddess Javara), disagreement (house on fire), crime (fighting youths, with one youth holding a dagger). Above are armorial bearings of Silesian towns: Bolków, Złotoryja, Legnica, Świdnica, Strzegom, Kamienna Góra. At the bottom is depicted panorama of the town seen from the south.

**54.** The tower of the town hall. It is 65 m high. It is square at its base, then it turns into an octagonal prism surmounted by a bulbed spire. On its external walls, below gallery are figures of knights 175 cm big, dating from 1392-1393. One of them, directed towards the castle, presents the king of Czech Vaclaw IV, two other present prince Bolko II the Little and Henry of Świdnica. Others have not been indentified. From 1537, the tower served as an observation point. It housed archives. There is a legend connected with it. In the 19th century, one of the guardsmen, named Tilis, found a document from 1496 known as a "Story of Silesian Wal", with encoded information about the location of gold deposits. Soon after



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54



56

the guardsman disappeared along with the document. He was seen for the last time in the vicinity of Świerzawa.

**55.** There is a coffee house in the grounds of the Town Hall: **“Town Hall's Cellar”**. Its present design is a result of the last rebuilding works. Inside you will find interesting quasi-roman columns.

**56.** Next to the Town Hall is a rectangular building of **the theater** from 1874. Nowadays, there is a bank on the ground floor and an ornament theater house on the first floor. To visit it you need a permission issued by the director of Jawor Cultural Center with his office next to it. The theater room is rectangular with orchestra in front of the stage. Upper circle spins at three sides. It is supported by 14 co-

lumns. Note plafond. The center of it is a rosette filled with figural painting. It refers to Greek mythology (we can see daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne – muse, patroness of dance, art, poetry and science. The daughters hold in their hands attributes of fields of art of which they are patronesses). Huge six-armed chandelier hangs from the ceiling. Theater tradition in Jawor reaches back to 1799. Take a look at the obelisk in the courtyard of a building in the middle part of the town square, commemorating the 1000th anniversary of the Polish State. On this site used to be, until the second half of the 19th century, tenements known as “herrings”. They derived their name from the smoked herring trade that took place here. Let's go towards the castle.



57

**57. The Piast Castle**, former seat of Piast Princes, later the seat of subprefects of Świdnica-Jawor Duchy. For the last two centuries (till 1956) it had served as a prison of high rigor. “Abandoned” by all authorities, the building is decaying. In November 1393, the first Silesian Council held sessions here and later the duchies paid homage to Czech kings and Austrian emperors here. In 1648, the castle was severely damaged during the siege laid to the castle by imperial soldiers. In 1663-1665 it was rebuilt. In 1687, Maria Sobieska paid a visit to it. In 1705, the clock tower was renovated. Prussian king Frederick II converted the castle into a penitential institution and lunatics asylum. The latter was closed in 1821. Till 1888, it served as a male

prison and later as an exclusively female prison. During the Second World War, Germans imprisoned here, among others, French women. After 1945, political prisoners were held here and soldiers from the Home Army (AK).

**58.** There is a stone commemorating French female soldiers from the years 1940-



58





1945 in the courtyard. Note a portal from 1656. The castle houses various institutions now, but the majority of rooms are inaccessible. There are preserved former prison isolation rooms.

Let's go along Zamkowa St towards the Town Square at which point we turn right into Bolesława Chrobrego St.

**59. Note a renaissance portal** of a unique shape in the tenement house number 4. Let's turn left into Krótka St. Going along it, we will reach Żeromskiego St.

**60. Former baroque cloister and Franciscan church**, raised in about 1748. After 1810, the buildings served various secular purposes. Nowadays, the shrine belongs to Whitsuntide community. In the cloister are council flats. Let's turn right into Czarnecki St.

**61. Baroque Church of St Adalbert** raised on the site of former synagog. In 1726, it was overhauled, giving the church its present look. Present car-park is on the site of municipal hospital. An interesting tradition was observed there. Every day, the chimes of the bell St Adalbert's Church called the hospitalized



to prayer for the hospital benefactors.

**62. Former Priory of Bernadine Abbots**, dating from the end of the 15th century (the church was consecrated in 1489) – a church and monks' buildings – houses a Museum now. The spread of Luther's teaching decreased the number of calls to the ministry. In 1542, 8 brothers lived here. Town Council managed to obtain from the emperor a permission to seize the priory. The last brother – Hans – left the priory in 1565. The town opened an evangelical school and a shelter for the poor there. In January 1638, the priory returned to Bernadine brothers. In 1810, Prussian authorities secularized all cloisters in Sile-

sia, seizing their estates. A police office of investigations was opened there and in the church (from 1820) an army warehouse of Prussian Landwehr. After 1945, there were council flats in the cloister. The whole complex started to decay. A decision made by the local authorities to move museum collections to the church saved it from ruin. Renovation was completed in 1986, although conservation works on the church paintings still continue. In front of the museum are two penitential crosses.

**63. Regional Museum** was opened in 1928. Its collections were preserved during the war and post-war era of plunder and official export.



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**64.** Former cloister houses a **hunting exhibition** titled “Darz Bór”, presenting hunting tradition on the terrain of former Legnica region (hunting trophies, capping carbines, double-barrel and guns, old and new hunting equipment and photographs presenting hunting customs).

**65.** The church houses **Gallery of Murals and Silesian Sacral Art**. The shrine is of hall type, oriented. The south wall is decorated with murals depicting Passion, dating from 1489-1560. They were made with dry fresco method. On the rood arch is a fresco of St Bernardine. At the ends of both side naves are baroque frescos with depictions of altars. The vault in the chancel and main nave is decorated with fresco dating from the Middle Ages with floral motifs.

**66.** In former chapel and sacristy is an **exhibition titled: “Swords and rifles”** displaying white weapons (the oldest dating from late Middle Ages – one and a half sword) and firearms: rifles (the oldest coming from Napoleonic times) guns and a shield of Jawor Marksmen Society from 1811.

**67.** Note fresco depicting the Fall of Christ under the Cross and the help of Cyrenai in carrying the cross. W tle najprawdopodobniej **panorama Jawora**. There are 16th century water pipes under it.

**68.** There is an **archeological exposition** titled: “Jawor in the most ancient history”.

**69.** In the refectory is housed an **exhibition of old time trade**, craft and the most interesting collections. There is a setting of **old time townsman's leisure room**.

**70.** There is an exhibition titled: “**Lower Silesia Chamb-er**” with items connected with material culture of Silesian village in the vicinity of Jawor on display.

**71.** The first floor houses temporary exhibitions and there is a **fresco** depicting stigmatization of St Francis dating from the half of the 16th century.

Let's go down Klasztorna St and turn left into Chopin St, towards City Park.



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**72. The park** was founded in 1844 on the site of a shooting range of the Brotherhood of Marksmen. A fragment of their seat was preserved till this day as an extension to now closed Technician's Club.



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**73.** Go across a footbridge and you will reach to former **Brunon Fuchs's Park**, founded by a tradesman from Jawor in 1911. In the grounds is a swimming pool and stadion from 1938.



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**74.** Going along Struga St, Bohaterów Getta and Fredry St, you will reach **Jawornik** – artificial lake where inhabitants of Jawor rest on Sundays. Go along a path over Jawornik and along Nysa Szalona



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and you will reach Limanowska St and further away Sikorskiego St and finally Przyrzecze Estate.

**75.** There used to be a common. It is a site of the last public execution in the 19th century. On the way we pass a newly built St Faustine's Church. We cross Starojaworska St and Wojska Polskiego Boulevard and reach **indoor swimming pool "Słowianka"** built in 1998-2000.



76

**76.** We go back to Starojaworska St and go towards Gagarin St. On the left, we go by **army barracks** raised at the end of the 19th century for 154 Regiment of Infantry. In 1945-1991, Russian army was stationed here. Go back to the Park of Peace.



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## Route II: A tour of surroundings

**77. Stary Jawor** – a village founded probably in the 11th century but not mentioned until 1304. In 1871, sugar factory was built. It operated incessantly until 2003. There is a Gothic **pillar chapel** (penitential) at the house number 57.



77

**78. Stup Holm** – artificial holm on Nysa Szalona river has been functioning since the end of the 70s of the 20th century, after huge dam had been built and two villages had been flooded: Żarek and Brachów. It is a reservoir of drinking water for Legnica. During the “flood of the milenium” (1997) it saved the town from being flooded. The surface area of



79

water face at maximum level is 490 ha.

**79.** Vast terrains located between Męcinka and Dunin is the site of **the battle at Kaczawa**. The battle took place on the 26th of August 1813 between Napoleonic forces and combined Prussian-Russian forces, which were victorious. You can encounter here **commemorative monuments** raised in 1913 and renovated in 1996. They commemorate the most important events of the battle. On our route we encounter two of them, 5 and 8 km from the center of Jawor.

**80. Stup** – the name of the village refers to the shape of first knights' seats – which were in the shape of towers – pillars. It was mentioned in 1177. It belonged to Cistercians from Lubiąż. The Church of the Ascension of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 15th century. Its present look is a result of rebuilding works carried out in 1716. Its interior is covered with cradle vault and decorated with fresco. The church is surrounded by a cemetery wall with preserved loopholes. In the grounds of the cemetery is **ossarium** – the place of deposition of bones from liquidated graves and a



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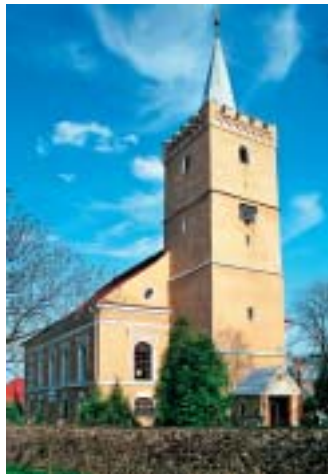


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wooden Orthodox cross behind it – a tomb of Russian soldiers from 1813. At the entrance to the cemetery is a little chapel and four penitential crosses.

**81. Męcinka** is a village already mentioned in 1202 as a village belonging to the cloister in Lubiąż. Prof. Antoni Jungnitz was born here – astronom and the first director of Wrocław observatory. He was head of the observatory from 1791. A belfry with figures of a bear and a bird in stone is a remnant of a medieval **Church of St Andrew the Apostle**. Its body was rebuilt in the 19th century. Its interior decoration is in neo-Gothic style. On the portative bar of the belfry, just above the main entrance are three dates: 1625, 1764 and 1898 commemorating successive rebuilding works. There is a penitential cross at the gate to the cemetery. Let's turn right at the primary school in the direction of Piotrowice. After 50 m there is a road on the right leading to Górzec. We are going straight to Piotrowice.

**82. Górzec** is a hill towering over Męcinka (445 m above the sea) – probably a place of pagan cult. A little

castle was built here in the Middle Ages. In its ruins a **pilgrimage chapel** was raised in the 17th century. In 1740, on the way to Męcinka a Calvary was set up by placing an array of little pillar chapels in stone in the form of stations of the way of the cross. In the 19th century a hermit lived at the top.

**83. Piotrowice** is a village mentioned in 1340. In 1527 it saw bloody suppression of peasant rising. **St Peter and Paul Church** mentioned in 1335 burnt in 1813 (fire was set by the Russian army). It was rebuilt in 1959-1960. Crockery walled in its vault improved acoustics. They were in the past urns. Next to it is **are ruins** of the 18th century **palace**. Go along the path and you will reach asphalt road, then turn right.

**84. Myślibórz** is a village with traces of settlement reaching back to around 8th century. It is mentioned in 1374. You will find here a neo-Gothic **castle** from 1859-1861. It was designed by Carl Wolf. It had been falling into decay since 1950. In 1996 it was rebuilt – private property. There is a cartouche with heraldry of Prittwitz family on



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the front wall. In the village you will find a building housing a department of the Administration of Landscape Parks, including park "Chełmy". It houses a hostel and a didactic center. Somewhat further away, in the direction of the Myśluborze Gorge, are grounds for picnic "Sunny Meadow" with a car-park, a place for a barbecue and sport games. Here starts 10-km-long cyclic route "Round the Myśluborze Gorge". The gorge is a reserve.

**85. Chełmy Landscape Park** was founded in the north-eastern part of Kaczawa Upland in 1992. It has 148 km<sup>2</sup> of surface, myriad of volcanic rocks, charming gorges and unique flora, hart's tongue fern and myriad of culture monuments, castles, villages, churches, palaces, parks, sculptures. From Myśluborze we go in the direction of Jawor and after about 2 km we turn right on the road to Paszowice.

**86. Paszowice** is a village already mentioned in 1288. It has **two churches**. Gothic **Church of the Holy Trinity** dating from the 14th century, rebuilt in the 17th century. Nowadays it serves as a cemetery church. Its belfry is decorated with interesting attica. Inside there is a renaissance

pulpit and baroque altar. **The second church** was raised by the evangelists in 1784. In front of the entrance is a **Mary's column** from 1973. Originally its elements were placed in other places than today.

**87. Wiadrów** is a village mentioned in 1371. It has a defensive Gothic church dating back to the 13th century – **the Church of the Holy Cross Day**. On the east wall of the chancel are 5 well preserved figural **tombstones** of the owners of Wiadrów and Grobla. There are **ruins** of 17th century Evangelical **church** and manor house. In the cemetery wall, from the side of the road, is a **penitential cross**.

**88. Sokola** is a village known since 1307. A crematory cemetery from the III century was discovered here. A manor house used to be on this site but no trace of it is left.

**89. Kwietniki** was mentioned in 1315. In the 17th century it belonged to Zedlitz family and from the 18th century to Jesuit monastery. It was in their possession until secularization of the monastery in 1810. All that remains from the palace are animal buildings and a park from 1877. Gothic-Baroque **Church of St Joseph the Bridegroom of**



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**the Holy Virgin Mary** was mentioned in 1373. In 1792 it was rebuilt and in 2000 renovated. In the wall on the left from the entrance are three gravestones in sandstone from the beginning of the 17th century. The church is surrounded by a cemetery dating from the 16th century. The cemetery is surrounded by a stone wall. In the vicinity you will find a parish house with a garden and two baroque sculptures in sandstone: St John from Nepomuc (1748) and the Holy Virgin May Immaculate (1749). In 1953-1957 the pastor of the church was a renown seer and healer, **priest Czesław Klimuszko**.

**90. Grobla** is a village mentioned in 1399. The most precious of its monuments is Gothic **Church of St Ann**, dating from the half of the 15th century. It was rebuilt in the 16th century. Inside, in the inlaid floor is a Gothic **grave-stone** of Schindel dating from 1473. Outside, under the roof are consoles in shape of human heads. In the wall is a cross with carved knife. It is to be a testimony of murder of a girl by a jealous lover. Next to it is a renaissance **manor house**, rebuilt on numerous occasions with a preserved dry moat.



92

**91. Pogwizdów** is a village mentioned in 1318 along with **the Church of the Holy Cross Day** – the most important of its monuments. It is decorated with two Gothic portals in pink sandstone. It underwent conservation works in 1994-1997. There are remnants of roman stone work and, discovered in 1996, fragments of Gothic and baroque paintings. Inside are myriad

of epitaphs of local gentry. The key to the church is in the office of the director of local school. By the school is a post-evangelical house of prayer from 1742, rebuilt in 1832.

**92. Świny** – a little village known mainly for **ruins of a castle** towering over it. It was erected on the site of castellan settlement, already mentioned in 1108. It belonged to the



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Świny family -hence its name. Initially it was a tower with living quarters which was subsequently extended and surrounded with a wall. In 1762, the castle was desolate and used for various household purposes it started to fall into decay. After the Second World War it was secured as a permanent ruin. It has been in

private hands since 1991. Nevertheless, it is open to visitors. We enter it through a 17th century gate building with a portal and a cartouche with heraldry of Świnków above it. Further away is a courtyard with two bastions surrounded by wall. North-West bastion is available to visitors. Note key shooting ranges. From here led an underground passage linking one bastion with another. Its arm is presumed to have reached as far as the castle in Bolków. Upper castle, original knightly tower, with four tiers and dungeons. The walls of broken stone are 2m thick.

**93.** Below the castle is **the Church of St Nicolas** men-



94

tioned in 1318. It underwent an overhaul in renaissance era. From the north, a sacristy housing interesting renaissance gravestones. From the south, Gothic ogival portal with the date 1579. Brick vault of cross-arched type based on stone supports. There are interesting benches covered with floral motifs imitating intarsia and sentences from Bible. On the walls are tombstones of Świnkowie, among others Guncela II (1503), Burgmann (1566).

**94. Bolków** was founded as a settlement of traders in the 13th century. It was granted municipal rights before 1276. It had been known as Gaj or Bolkowy Gaj until the 14th century in honor of prin-



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ce Bolko I who built municipal walls, hospital of the Holy Spirit, a parish church. In 1345, the town was invaded by Czech army and in 1444 it was burnt by Hussites. The settlement experienced a welter of crisis: plaques (1553 and 1583), floods (1567, 1570, 1573) and even an earthquake (1590). It was burnt during the Thirty Years War. After the 16th century the main source of income of the inhabitants was a production of linen. In 1703 Bolków became property of Cistercians from Krzeszów. It remained in their possession till 1810. It is alleged that in 1945 Hitler's soldiers hid amber chamber in the castle. In 1946-50 the secret center of education of Jewish Hagana was here.

**95.** The center of the Town Square is occupied by the **Town Hall**, rebuilt in 1670 and remodeled in 1827 in classicist style. It is surrounded by tenements. Note arched houses of west row from the 18th century.

**96.** There is an **Angelic Fountain** in the Town Square with a figure of a boy reading a book, identical as the one in partner town Borken (Germany).



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**97. St Hedwig's church** mentioned in 1298. Side naves were built on its plan of a Greek cross in the 14th century. In 1846 the shrine was

remodeled and its hip roof was placed. Note crossed-arched vault. On its keystones are heads of St Hedwig and prince Henry the Bearded,



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Bolesław Rogatka, Konrad I, Henry III and Władysław (bishop). There is a renaissance pulpit (1619). Over the entrance to the north porch are three figures from about 1400: Our Lady, St Barbara and St Katrine. Before the main entrance is a baroque **statue of St John of Nepomuc**. Next to it, a monument in the memory of Siberians.

**98. The castle** is in permanent ruin. It dates from the 13th century (mentioned in 1277). It was one of the most important strongholds of the princes of Świdnica-Jawor. In the center is a 28 meter tower with a unique in Poland sharpened shape (cuneiform), protecting it from missiles. Its walls in the ground are up to 4.5 m thick. After the extinction of Piast line of Świdnica-Jawor, the castle frequently changed owners. In the 16th century it was rebuilt by Jakob von Salza. External walls were built and a three-floor buildings with living quarters, so called "House of Women". The castle was destroyed by Swedes in 1646. It was again remodeled in 1703-1715. On 20 X 1795 fire destroyed living quarters. After it was seized by Prussian state treasury in 1810, it rapidly fell into

decay. In between the wars era it housed a museum with reach collection of weapons. Nowadays there is a department of Karkonoskie Museum. Knights Brotherhood operates here, organizing one of the biggest knights tournaments and musical Castel Party.

**99. Rogoźnica** (Cross Rosen) is a village in Świdnica county, mentioned in the 13th century. Late Gothic Church

of Thaddeus Judah. During the Second World War was a Hitler's concentration camp was here, where the German murdered 40 thousand prisoners forced to work in local quarries. Fragments of crematory and camp blocks were preserved from the camp. Martyrology Museum operates here.



99



# Zapraszamy do Jawora



**Peace Concerts in Jawor** are organized from May to September in the unique Church of Peace. In the monumental interiors of the shrine resounds music performed by the best artists in Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany. Among the performers were Agnieszka Duczmal and “Amadeus” Chamber Orchestra, “Capella Zamku Rydzynskiego”, the Boys and Men Choir “Poznańskie Słowiki”, “Leopoldinum” Chamber Orchestra, “Windsbacher Knabenchor” choir, Krzysztof Pełech, Teresa Głębowna, Konstanty Andrzej Kulka, Albrecht Breuninger and Wiesław Ochman.

The organizers are Regional Museum in Jawor and the parish of Evangelical-Augsburg Confession.

**International Bread Fair** has been taking place since 1997, at the turn of August. It is an economic, cultural and social event. For three days, visitors can admire skills of the best bakers, taste special products and learn something about the tradition of bread baking.

During the fair European Days of Bread, Silesian Trade Conference, “The Baker of the Year” Contest of Poland, “Safe Bakery” Contest of Poland and “Miss of Interna-



tional Bread Fair” Contest are organized. The event attracts thousands of people who like to have a good time while the smell of fresh air is wafting around. The organizer is International Bread Fair Association.

**The Duchy of Świdnica-Jawor Days** take place from June to September. It is a series of cultural events organized in Jawor and Świdnica county. They are integrative and promotional in character and aim at recreating bonds

between local societies. Days of Jawor are organized as part of it.

For the lovers of modeling are organized **International Grand Prix of Floating Models Class FSR**. The event is organized on the terrain of Jawornik lake at the second weekend of June. 300 participants from 12 European countries have taken part in it since 1992. The event is organized by the Sport and Recreation Center.

## **Other events:**

- Exhibition of Paintings of the Artists from Nysa Euroregion (May)
- Kabareton – All-Poland Review of Student Cabarets (October)
- Teatroman – the Festival of Student Theaters (October)
- Jawor Literary Meetings (November)
- Jawor Mayor's Cup Half Marathon (June)
- Towns Mayor's and Municipal Council Chairman's Cup Jawor Cycling Criterion of Lower Silesia (August)







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