



COPERNICUS T R A I L constellation of places



Copernicus Trail in the Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship

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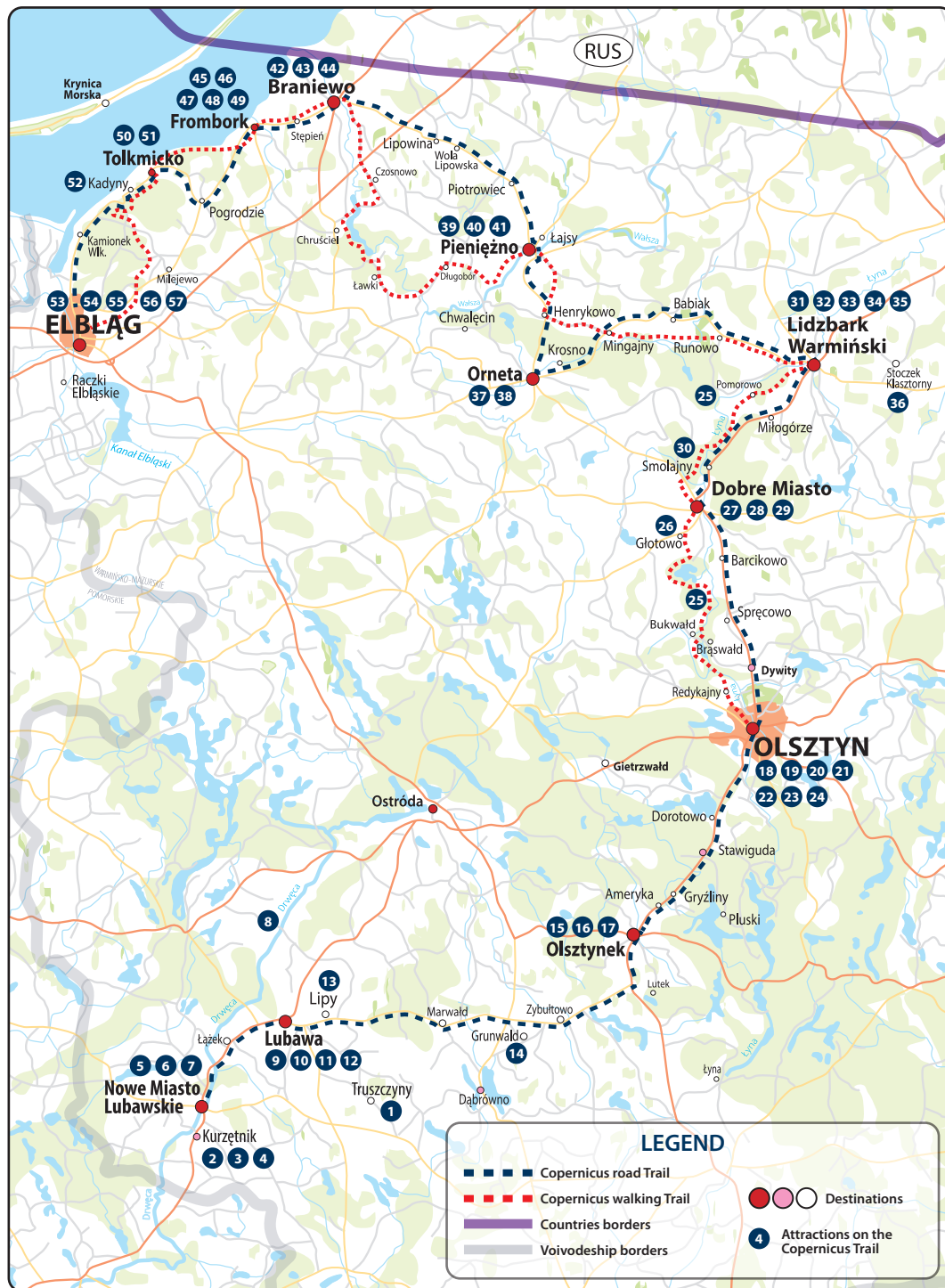


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Map of the Copernicus Trail in the Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship



Copernicus Trail in the Warminsko– –Mazurskie Voivodeship



**COPERNICUS
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AN INVITATION FOR A JOURNEY

The route of the Copernicus Trail presented in the guide is not an artificial creation. It runs exactly in the footsteps of the journey of Nicolaus Copernicus through the region of the present Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship, and mainly within the borders of historic Warmia. It was then ruled by the Warmian bishops and the cathedral chapter. The chapter had three bailiffs in this region (Frombork, Pieniężno and Olsztyn), therefore belonging to the chapter was connected with numerous administrative duties, which Nicolaus Copernicus also had to fulfill, as the chapter's capitular in 1510-1543. Therefore, mainly for these reasons, his life was extremely busy and connected with many journeys.

However, before settling in the seat of the chapter, he spent the first years after his studies (1503-1510) with his uncle Łukasz Watzenrode, bishop of Warmia, in Lidzbark Warmiński. His uncle was the most important person not only in Warmia, but in all of Royal Prussia. Warmia was a part of Royal Prussia. Until the secularization of the Teutonic Order in 1525, Warmia was surrounded by Teutonic lands, which gave rise to a sense of constant threat. The Order did not give up its desire for retaliation, since as a result of the Thirteen Years' War (1454-1466), Pomerania was returned to Poland. Along with Pomerania, Poland also gained Warmia. Therefore, the Warmian bishop closely observed the actions of the Teutonic authorities and as a result he became the closest adviser of the next three Polish kings in these matters. He took Nicolaus Copernicus with him not only to the regional assemblies he presided over, but to all places where he was had to go - be it to King Aleksander in Vilnius or on this occasion also to the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in Königsberg (1506).

Following the Copernicus Trail, we get to know the figure of Nicholas at many different times of his life. Right after finishing his studies he decided to move to Lidzbark Warmiński (1503-1510), in the meantime he stayed in Elbląg, then he decided to move to the Warmian Chapter in Frombork, which was his permanent residence in the years 1510-1543, but also in the meantime he spent some time in Olsztyn (1516-1521), Pieniężno (1517-1519), Braniewo (1520) and Tolkmicko (1519). And toward the end of his life – he had some extremely important stays in Lubawa (1539) and Orneta (1538-1539). Copernicus passed through Dobre Miasto, Olsztynek and Nowe Miasto Lubawskie many times, but that does not mean that he did not stop there, even for a meal or to rest, for example when he was going to Lubawa or even further away - to Toruń and Kraków.

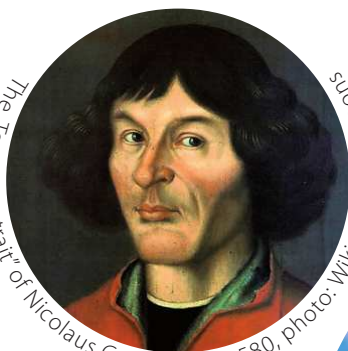
When discussing what is closely related to Copernicus, we are also going to point out monuments connected with the figure of Copernicus and the period in which he lived. We are also going to tell you briefly about the history of these places, events and interesting facts from later times. There is no specific order when it comes to visiting specific locations. You may decide on your own. Enjoy!



PRACTICAL TIPS

The guide presents two existing Copernicus Trails: walking and road. The walking trail is marked with standard red hiking trails signs measuring 9 cm x 15 cm. This trail is also suitable for bikes, but you may have to walk your bike on some of the sections. The road (car) trail runs along the roads of the Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship and is marked with white and brown signs with an astrolabe symbol. This trail is also accessible to cyclists, but when traveling through it, one should take into account the heavy traffic, especially on national and regional roads. Each route is marked on both sides, which allows you to freely overcome each stage according to your plans or preferences. Both trails are equipped with a distance tracker which can help you plan a trip along the Copernicus Trail according to your abilities and preferences.

The division of the trail into smaller sections adopted in the guide allows you to become better-oriented when learning more about the route. The starting and ending points of the sections are places where both Copernicus Routes meet, the course of which very often does not coincide with each other. The names of the sites related to the life of the trail patron, as well as other tourist attractions on the trail, are bolded in the text. The Copernicus Trail invites you to discover the Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship, not only through the prism of Nicolaus Copernicus but also through the various attractions that can be explored while visiting the region.



The „Torun portrait“ of Nicolaus Copernicus, 1580, photo: Wikimedia Commons

road trail (271 km)



walking trail (236 km)



Castle of the Warmian Chapter in Olsztyn, photo : UMWWM archive



Voivodeship border

VOIVODESHIP BORDER – NOWE MIASTO LUBAWSKIE

11 km

Entering the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship, the Copernicus Trail for cars runs along DK15. After passing Brzozie Lubawskie, the trail leads to Dolina Drwęcy, entering the geographical region of **Kurzężnik** (3,000 inhabitants). This town, which had city rights until 1905, is dominated by a high hill known as Góra Zamkowa (Castle Mountain) with the **ruins of the castle of the Chełmno Chapter**. At a height of 63 m above the water surface of Drwęca, a fortified castle was built in the 14th century to guard the river crossing. In 1410, in Kurzężnik, the Polish-Lithuanian and Teutonic armies met for the first time. King Władysław Jagiełło, aware of the danger that the large army could have faced while crossing a narrow ford, gave up the idea of crossing Drwęca and took a detour to Malbork. Subsequent Polish-Teutonic wars caused destruction on the castle hill. Eventually, the Swedish army, during the war called the Swedish Deluge (1655-1660), led to the ruin of the castle in Kurzężnik. The lower parts of the castle walls, built of fieldstone, have survived to this day. There is a beautiful view of Kurzężnik from the top of the hill, Drwęca and the somewhat distant Nowe Miasto Lubawskie. In 2010, a viewpoint and amphitheater were arranged in this place. An additional attraction of this place is the **astronomical observatory**.

Nowe Miasto Lubawskie

A similar observatory can be found in the village of **Truszczyń** (26 km from Nowe Miasto Lubawskie). The facility in Truszczyń conducts research of objects and events in space as well as educational and popularizing activities. In a separate building you can see an exhibition devoted to Nicolaus Copernicus, a collection of meteorites and a portable miniature of the Solar System.

In the eastern part of Góra Zamkowa there is an unusual monument of Nicolaus Copernicus. It is a representation of planet Earth with a fragment of its orbit around the Sun. The dates 1473-1973 refer to the 500th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus, at the same time indicating the time of creation of this architecturally interesting monument.

From the top of Góra Zamkowa you can see **Kurza Góra** (162 m a.s.l.) located on the other side of the road. The **ski resort** operating on it has seven ski routes with a total length of 2.5 km. Additionally, a wooden observation tower measuring over 35 meters is being built there.

It will be possible to get there by a chairlift or a 2 km long footbridge raised above the treetops.



Astronomical observatory in Truszczyń, photo: Robert Szaj



"Kurza Góra" ski resort in Kurzężnik, photo: UMWM archive

The Way of the Cross leads from the center of Kurzętnik to Góra Zamkowa, climbing up to the castle walls, which was built in 2010 to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the victory at Grunwald. The rectangular market square is still the central square of the town, which reminds of the old urban traditions of Kurzętnik. The Kurzętnik commune borders directly with Nowe Miasto Lubawskie.

NOWE MIASTO LUBAWSKIE

A town on the Drwęca River (11,000) that is part of the historic Chełmno region. Established in 1325 by Otto von Lauterberg, commander of the Chełmno region. The town lies on the trail of St. Jakub - Camino Polaco, is a member of Cittaslow. In town, the trail runs along the following streets: Jagiellońska, Mickiewicza and Grunwaldzka.



Brodnicka gate in Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, photo: UMMWM archive

The history of Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, as well as the entire Chełmno region, is different than that of neighboring Masuria or Warmia. After the Teutonic period, like Warmia, in the years 1466-1772 the Chełmno region belonged to Poland. Other important Polish periods are associated with the Duchy of Warsaw (1807-1815) and the Second Polish Republic (1919-1939). The historical legacy can be seen in the town's buildings. It is visible that the architectural models are more Polish than Prussian.

Entering the town from the Kurzętnik village's side, we pass the town stadium, where the team „Drwęca” plays matches. It is the oldest sports club in the voivodeship, founded in 1919. The old town has two 14th-century Gothic entrance gates: Brodnicka and Lubawska. When entering the Nowe Miasto market square, it is impossible not to notice the **Evangelical church** standing in its center. It was built in 1908-1912, however after World War II it ceased to be used by the faithful. It was rebuilt and nowadays it is a cinema called Harmonia, which served the people of Nowe Miasto Lubawskie for many years. After the revitalization of the building, the Tourist Information and Culture Promotion Center will operate in it. It will include, among others, a museum exhibition, a screening room and an entertainment hall. The most representative frontage of the Nowe Miasto market square is the southern frontage, with the magnificent **Town Hall** building at the very beginning of the frontage. It was erected in 1776-1777. For many years, it was the seat of poviāt authorities, however now they operate in neighboring buildings. The frontage ends with a tenement house erected in 1816-1819 by Gottlieb Keller, which is considered to be the most beautiful tenement house at the market square. The history of the press of Nowe Miasto is connected with this building – in this building they printed „Neumarker Zeitung”, and in the interwar period the newspaper „Drwęca”.



Former Evangelical Church, now a cultural center, in Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, photo: UMMWM archive

The greatest monument of the town is located along one of the side streets. It is the Gothic **Collegiate Basilica of St. Thomas**, which because of its beauty and richness measures up to the largest temples of Warmia. The body of the building of the church was completed at the beginning of the 15th century. The dimensions of the church are 54 by 19 m, the church tower rises to a height of 40 m. The interior of the basilica is characterized by a lofty main nave, more than twice as high as the side naves. On its walls there are paintings from both the Middle Ages and the 17th century. Paintings of Christ, Apostles, St. John the Baptist and the presentation of „Good and Bad Prayer”. The scene of the siege of the town walls by the Swedes in 1628 refers directly to the history of Nowe Miasto. The presentation of the Mother of God spreading her mantle over the city which is being threatened by an enemy, is very meaningful.

The church organ is decorated with a screen from 1610, and after reconstruction it still has a pneumatic treatment. The church's interior is mainly associated with priest Jan Ewertowski (1689-1740), who himself founded many altars in the basilica. The triumphal gate opening the presbytery looks the most spectacular. Thanks to the Działyński family, who had power over the Bratian starosty, the temple received magnificent Baroque altars, and the Działyński Chapel was added to it. Staroste Paweł Jan Działyński was the greatest patron of the church in Nowe Miasto. His funeral banner made of red silk decorated the nave of the church for many years. The seven-meter banner after conservation is currently in the the Diocesan Museum in Toruń.

A valuable monument from the Middle Ages is located in the chapel near the tower. A 2.5 x 1.4 m brass tombstone is embedded in one of the chapel walls. It is dedicated to Kunon von Liebenstein, Teutonic vogt of Bratian, who died in 1392. The figure of the deceased who tramples a lion and is assisted by dogs is surrounded by flying angels with coats of arms in their hands. Around the tombstone there is a gothic minuscule inscription, separated in the corners by medallions with the symbols of four evangelists. The tombstone of Kunon von Liebenstein is unique, only three metal tombstones from that period have survived to

this day. The church also plays the role of the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Łąki. In the main altar there is a figure of Mary, transferred from the monastery burned in the 19th century in Łąki Bratiańskie. The Church of St. Thomas was raised in 1971 by Pope Paul VI to the rank of a minor basilica. Soon, the city's inhabitants and tourists will be able to enjoy the revitalized Rose Garden - an attractive area for recreation and relaxation in the former moat surrounding the medieval defensive walls. As part of the revitalization, there will be, among others, walking paths, a fountain, a stage and an auditorium housing 200 seats.



Basilica of St. Thomas the Apostle in Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, photo: UMWM archive



The interior of the Basilica of St. Thomas the Apostle in Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, photo: UMWM archive



NOWE MIASTO LUBAWSKIE – LUBAWA

Nowe Miasto
Lubawskie



17 km

Lubawa



The canoe trail of the Drwęca River, photo: UMWWWW archive

The trail coincides with DK15. Leaving Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, on the right we pass the ruins of the monastery in Łąki Bratański. In 1624, Paweł Działyński brought the Franciscans to Łąki Bratańskie. They built a monastery there, and worshiped the figurine of Our Lady of Łąki in the local church. After the coronation of the figurine in 1752, the pilgrimage movement to Łąki intensified. The monastery in Łąki – solemnly and exaggeratedly - was called Prussian Częstochowa. Despite the high religious significance, in 1875 German authorities ceased this practice. On the night of May 5-6, 1882, the monastery buildings burned down after a lightning strike. Despite attempts made in the interwar period, the church and monastery were not rebuilt. The figurine of Our Lady of Łąki is now stored in the basilica in Nowe Miasto. Once a year, during the church fair, on September 8, the figurine is brought back to the ruins of the monastery for a special worship service. An unusual, formal procession takes place on boats, the figurine drifts to Łąki Bratańskie on the tides of Drwęca.

The next town on the trail is Bratian (1,600). By the road there is the former railway station of the line from Iława to Brodnica, closed down in 2000. The station built of red brick is an example of a characteristic railway building from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Only fragments of the outer walls of the Teutonic Castle in Bratian remained, built at the mouth of the Wel River where it flows into Drwęca. The castle played a significant role before the Battle of Grunwald - within its walls the last Teutonic war council took place. A reminder of this event is the annual staging of the Teutonic army going to the Fields of Grunwald. After the dissolution of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, the castle lost its significance. It was demolished in the 19th century.

Going in the direction toward Lubawa, on the right side of the road we pass a small monument dedicated to the murder in the Bratański forest. On October 15, 1939, Selbstschutz (German for „self-protection”), paramilitary organization was formed for representatives of the German national minority in the Second Polish Republic, shot 150 people in the above mentioned forest. It was the largest execution of prisoners in this area. The monument is also a testimony that not all the lands included in the Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship belonged to Germany before World War II.



Reconstructors of the Teutonic armies, photo: UMWWWW archive

Lovers of the region's antiquity should visit Samplawa. The village has one of the preserved **Prussian hill forts**, belonging to the type of conical hill forts. It is sometimes identified with the seat of Szymon of Samplawa, one of the leaders of the Prussian Confederation against the Teutonic Order in 1454, but there is no clear historical evidence confirming this theory. The inhabitants call the hill fort the Hill of St. John.

LUBAWA

A town (10,000), once owned by the bishops of Chełmno is located on the the very end of the land belonging to Chełmno. It is located on the Lubawa Hump in the Sandela River valley. It is a member of Cittaslow. In the town, the trail runs along the streets: Wyzwolenia, Gdańska and Kupnera.

When entering the town, turning at the roundabout into Gdańska Street, it is worth paying attention to a memorial stone dedicated to the interned insurrectionists of November, subordinate officers of General Maciej Rybiński, who died of cholera in Lubawa in 1831. An epidemic of this disease, brought to West Prussia and East Prussia, was present in this region for the next 35 years, causing death of many inhabitants of these areas.

Nearby there is the coat of arms of Lubawa which welcomes guests. It depicts the missionary bishop of Prussia Christian, who conducted a Christianization action among the Prussians since 1215. The date (1216) next to the coat of arms refers to the first historical record of the term „Lubawa region”. Lubawa itself belonged to the bishops of Chełmno since 1257. It has had city rights since the time of Bishop Herman, who was in office in the years 1303-1311. Only fragments of the perimeter walls and a round corner tower remained from the

castle of the bishops of Chełmno. It was built in the first

half of the 14th century, it had a turbulent history. It has been destroyed many times in its history. In 1330 the castle had to face the Lithuanian invasion, then it was destroyed by fire in 1545. In the 17th century the castle was wonderfully rebuilt thanks to the efforts of bishops Jan Zadzik and Jan Lipski. The reconstruction gave the fortalice the features of a Baroque residence. After the First Partition of Poland and the land of Chełmno being taken away by Prussia, bishops lost a significant part of their income. After the death of bishop Andrzej Ignacy Baier in 1785, the best times of the Lublin castle ended. His successor Karol von Hohenzollern began partial

demolition of the castle. The rest of the damage was done by: a lightning strike in 1811, a fire of the castle in 1815 and a decree regarding demolition from 1826.

In the 21st century, work regarding the protection of the remaining fragments of the castle walls has begun. An **educational path** was created around the remaining castle walls, describing the history of the castle based on the history background of the city and the land



kazienki Lubawskie City Park in Lubawa, photo: UMWWWW archive



Entrance to the courtyard of the former castle of the bishops of Chełmno in Lubawa, photo: archive of the City Hall in Lubawa





Church of St. Anne in Lubawa, photo: UMWWM archive

of Lubawa. The foundations and courtyard of the castle have been the subject of archaeological exploration for many years. The revitalization completed in 2020 resulted in the reconstruction of **two castle wings**, now in their modern edition. A Center for Social Activity was founded in the space. Non-governmental organizations, a knight's brotherhood, a tourist information point, and a multimedia museum have also established their headquarters here.

The castle of Lubawa hosted Nicolaus Copernicus, when he visited his friend, then Bishop of Chełmno, Tiedemann Giese. In the summer of 1539, when Copernicus arrived in the castle with his guest, professor of mathematics Jerzy Joachim Retyk. From that time Lubawa became part of the history of astronomy. During this stay, Giese and Retyk persuaded Copernicus to publish his work „On Revolutions”. In the garden square by the castle you can find an information board with the image of Nicolaus Copernicus and a description of these events.

The Lubawa market square, after the last restoration, is a real historical center of the town, but the most interesting monuments are the churches of Lubawa. **Gothic church of St. Anne**, built in the 14th century, is to this day the most important temple in Lubawa. The entrance to the tower has been made in an interesting way - one enters the church from the gateway. The indoor interior, covered with a barrel vault, is filled with altars from the Baroque period. From the southern side, the Mortęski Chapel, built in 1581, adjoins the church. The Mortęski family belonged to the most powerful families of the land of Chełmno, equally important as the Działyński family. The Chełmno and Pomeranian voivods, members of the parliament, and even candidates for altars came from this family. The Servant of God Mother Magdalena Mortęska (1554-1631) lost her right eye as a child. As an abbess of the Benedictine monastery in Chełmno, she reformed the religious rule, including education of girls in the tasks of the Order. The beatification process of abbess has been in progress since 2016.

The branch of the Lubawa parish church is the **wooden church of St. Barbara**. It was built in the suburbs in 1770-1779 and is located in the place of the former hospital of St. George. It belongs to a group of historic wooden churches of the land of Lubawa, built between the 16th and 18th centuries.

It is worth going a few hundred meters further north to reach the memorial stone of the **Covert Penal Colony for Youth**. It was officially opened in 1941. During its existence about 1,000 children, both boys and girls, had been in the camp. These children had to work in industrial plants and agricultural estates. Their daily meal was 200 grams of dark bread, a portion of watery soup and a cup of coffee brewed from acorns. The stone is next to the court building, which



Church of St. Barbara in Lubawa, photo: UMWWM archive

sentenced juveniles, causing them to stay in the camp.

The third and probably the most interesting church is located on the other side of the old town, near the ruins of the castle. The **Church of St. John the Baptist** belongs to Renaissance temples, rare in the Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship. It was built in the first years of the 17th century by Polish Franciscans, sometimes also known as Bernardines. Apart from the valuable liturgical equipment, the church impresses with its magnificent coffered ceiling. The ceiling above the presbytery was made by Seweryn Ditlof from Lubawa in 1611. Religious scenes with the participation of Franciscans were depicted in the oval fields on the starry night sky. The entire wooden ceiling over the nave measuring 22.2 m x 11.8 m is covered with 196 coffers. Among the paintings in the coffers we can find scenes from the life of Jesus Christ and the Mother of God, from the Old and New Testaments and the depictions of apostles and evangelists. The free-standing sanchions are a relic of the Evangelical times of the temple, because in 1821 the church was given away to the faithful of this rite.

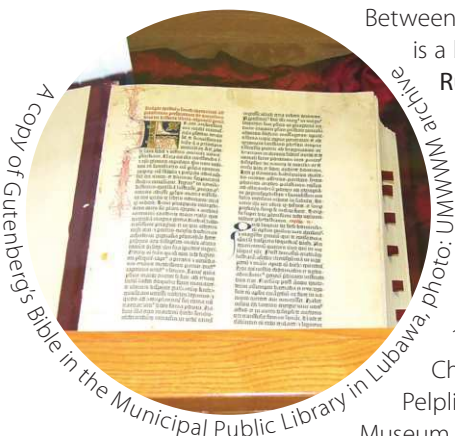
At first glance, the inconspicuous post-conciliar altar, decorated with the image of the Eucharistic lamb, and the adjacent ambo have an extraordinary, historical significance. Both of these them are a remnant of the papal mass, celebrated on June 6, 1991 by St. John Paul II in Olsztyn. In accordance with the will of the Pope, who asked that the altars he used during his numerous pilgrimages perform useful functions, these two elements returned to where they were made, i.e. to Lubawa.



Church of St. John the Baptist in Lubawa, photo: UMWM archive



Between the Church of St. Jan and the castle stands there is a building of the **Municipal Public Library of Teofil Ruczyński**. In the library there is a facsimile of the only copy of the Gutenberg Bible in Poland. It was printed in the years 1452-1455 in the Mainz printing house of master Jan. It is one of the most valuable monuments of printing arts in the world. The original Bible was the property of the Franciscans of Lubawa, and was given to them by the Bishop of Chełmno, Mikołaj Chrapicki (1496-1507). With the transfer of the diocese capital from Chełmża to Pelplin, the Lubawa copy was taken to Pelplin, where today it is exhibited at the local Diocesan Museum.



A copy of Gutenberg's Bible in the Municipal Public Library in Lubawa, photo: UMWM archive

Leaving the town, we reach Lipy, where the **Sanctuary of Our Lady of Lipy** is located. The Marian cult in this place was mentioned as early as in the 15th century. The object of worship is the figurine of the Mother of God, kept in the Lubawa parish church. During the church fair, it is transferred in a formal procession to the church in Lipy.

This place is associated with the legend of the construction of the Lubawa waterworks by Nicolaus Copernicus. During a visit to the Bishop of Chełmno, he was to solve the problem of the lack of water in town by designing waterworks, which brought water from the spring in Lipy. That's the legend, because there is no historical evidence to confirm it.

LUBAWA – OLSZTYNEK

Lubawa



45 km

Olsztyniek

The trail on the stretch of road between Lubawa and Olsztyniek leads through DW537 and S7. Passing through **Złotowo**, it is worth visiting the center of the village for a moment to see one of the temples referred to as „pearls of wooden architecture of the land of Lubawa”. The wooden baroque **Church of St. Barbara** was built in 1725.

Reaching the next village, we enter the Masuria region. Napromek and neighboring Lubstyniek are two of the three villages granted to Poland as a result of a plebiscite in Warmia, Masuria and Powiśle in 1920. In the forest to the east, when leaving Napromek, there is the **Animal Rehabilitation Center** run by the Olsztyniek Forest District. The center can be visited to see animals that, after providing veterinary assistance, gain strength to return to their natural habitat.

The trail leads to the **Dylewo Hills Landscape Park**. Established in 1994 in an area of over 71 km², it protects the rich flora and fauna, as well as historical and cultural values of the highest situated area in Masuria, along with its culmination on Dylewska Góra (Dywelska Hill)

(312 m above sea level). The church in **Marwałd** is associated with the figure of Krzysztof Celestyn Mrongowiusz, whose father was a local pastor. The future linguist and Polish activist spent a significant part of his childhood in this village.

Through Tułodziad and Marcinkowo we reach **Frygnowo**. An interesting attraction in this village was the monument, erected in 1927, commemorating the command post of Marshal Paul von Hindenburg during the Battle of Tannenberg in August 1914. During the preparations for the celebration of the 550th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald in 1960, the inscription was removed, the boulder was dismantled and transported to Rychnowo. Today it serves as a guideboard, informing about the exit from the main road towards the Fields of Grunwald.

In Stębark, going down the roundabout towards the place of the greatest battle of medieval Europe, we pass the **Church of the Holy Trinity**. The construction of the current temple was completed in 1681. In the previous one, the body of the Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen, who was killed on July 15, 1410 on the fields next to the village, was placed on the catafalque in the temple. **The Museum of the Battle of Grunwald** is located at the site of the historic battle.

Exhibition at the Museum of the Battle of Grunwald, photo: UMWWMM archive



Dylewo Hills Landscape Park, photo: UMWWMM archive



Next the parking lot there is a technical building with a ticket and souvenir sales point and a gastronomic corner. At the entrance to the Monument Hill there are the remains of the Grunwald monument, unveiled in 1910 in Kraków. Granite blocks destroyed in 1939, in 1983 they were transported to the Fields of Grunwald.

The Grunwald Victory Monument erected on top of the hill is an obelisk depicting two heads of knights, eleven masts connected by banners of Polish and Lithuanian troops and an amphitheater with the layout of the battle. In the rooms under the amphitheater there is a museum exhibition. More exhibition halls will be made available for over 1,700 m² of space in the newly built pavilion, open all year round. It will also house research laboratories, a library,

a conference room and a museum warehouse, as well as a hall for knights' battles. The expositions in Grunwald bring us closer to the Middle Ages, in particular the period of the Great War with the Teutonic Order (1409-1411), with its culminating point, the Battle of Grunwald. The surroundings of the Monument Hill are complemented by: a stone commemorating the place of death of the Grand Master, the ruins of the battle chapel erected by the Teutonic Knights and Jagiełło Mound erected by scouts. In 2010, the Fields of Grunwald were recognized by the President of Poland as a monument of history.

Further on, the trail leads through Zybułtowo to Mielno. This village has the first petanque in the region. In this field for playing boules, located next the beach by Lake Mielno, players can use up to 28 tracks. The lake is under nature protection as a protected landscape area. After passing Dębowa Góra and Pawłowo we reach the expressway S7, from where we have only a few kilometers to Olsztyn.

The staging of the battle on the Grunwald Fields, photo: UMWWN archive



OLSZTYNEK

It is a Masurian town (7,600) located by the Jemiołówka River in the southern part of the Olsztyn Lakeland. It was granted city rights in 1359 by the Grand Master Winrych von Knipröde. Currently Olsztyniek belongs to Cittaślow. In the city, the trail runs along Gdańska, Olsztyńska and Mrongowiusza streets. Olsztyniek is crossed by a railway line connecting Działdowo with Olsztyn.

The town was founded by the Teutonic Knights on the very edge of today's Masuria, a few kilometers south of the borders of Warmia. It lies at the intersection of main road routes - here travelers going from Gdańsk to Warsaw can exit the main road and go to Olsztyn, Lidzbark

Warmiński and the border crossing with Russia in Bezledy.

When exiting the expressway S7 and driving towards the town of Olsztyniek, we cross the area of the former **Stalag IB Hohenstein prisoner-of-war camp in Królikowo**. In 1939, a barrack town was established in this place - which was supposed to be for tourists - however, with the outbreak of World War II it was transformed into a prisoner-of-war camp. Several hundred thousand Polish, Soviet, Italian, French and Belgian prisoners had spent some



The Town Hall in Olsztyniek - photo: archives of the City Hall in Olsztyniek



time in this place. 55 thousand of them died mainly from exhaustion. Polish and Soviet soldiers are still lying in the war cemetery in Sudwa, located 2 km north of the former camp. Camp memorabilia can be seen in the **Multimedia Stalag IB Hohenstein and History of Olsztynek Museum in Olsztynek**, opened in 2014, which operates in the attic of the Olsztynek Town Hall.

Having in mind tourists who were coming to the **Hindenburg Mausoleum** for the 25th anniversary of the celebration of the Battle of Tannenberg, which took place in this area at the end of August 1914, the barrack town was built. The monumental spatial layout comprised of eight huge brick towers, with connecting walls surrounding the octagonal courtyard in the middle of

which the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was arranged. This monument dedicated to fallen soldiers after the funeral of the marshal and president of Germany Paul von Hindenburg in 1934 was changed into his mausoleum. After World War II, the monument was completely demolished, in its place there is a huge hole in the ground, and its existence is reminded only by an information board, located at the place of former entry to the mausoleum.

The remains of the monument can be seen in front of the Olsztyn Town Hall. A **stone lion**, with his left paw on a cannonball, greeted visitors of the mausoleum that once entered the area. During the demolition of the monument he disappeared and nowadays the stone lion is in Kętrzyn. The lion returned to Olsztynek in 1993 and now welcomes those entering the **Town Hall**, erected in 1923, which is a real decoration of the Market Square in Olsztynek, which proudly bears the name of the **Square of St. Peter**. In the north-west corner of the Market Square stands the former **Protestant Church**, which today functions as an Exhibition Hall. Together with the neighboring, inconspicuous, small house, squeezed into a stone town wall, it forms part of the Museum of Folk Architecture. The **Ethnographic Park of the Museum of Folk Architecture** is located in the northern part of Olsztynek.

This small house is a former pastor, built in 1684, today called the **House of Mrongowiusz**. The most famous man born in Olsztynek, Krzysztof Celestyn Mrongowiusz, was born on July 19, 1764. He spent his adult life in Gdańsk, where, in addition to performing the religious service of a pastor, he conducted numerous linguistic studies, developed textbooks and Polish-German dictionaries. He was strongly involved in the issue of teaching in the Polish language in the region of Prussia, openly opposing the Germanization introduced at that time. He was a member of the Polish Society of Sciences in Warsaw, and at the end of his life he was invited by Adam Mickiewicz to join the Historical and Literary Society in Paris. He lived a long life. He died in Gdańsk in 1855 at the age of 90. In Olsztynek, in his home, there is an exhibition of his works and historical memorabilia associated with this extraordinary scientist. The **bust of Mrongowiusz**, unveiled in 2000, is located near the Exhibition Hall. From there, there is only a few steps to the Teutonic Castle.



It defended the access to the town from the north side.

After the liquidation of the Teutonic Order in Prussia in the 16th century, the castle lost its significance, and at the end of the 18th century its demolition began. Luckily, in the years 1847-1849 it was adapted for school, thanks to which it survived to our times. In the 19th century, two important people were educated in this school. For fourteen years, the school's headmaster was Max Toeppen, an excellent historian and expert in the region of Masuria. His authorship „Historia Mazur. Przyczynek do dziejów krainy i kultury pruskiej” (eng. „History of Masuria. A contribution to the history of the Prussian land and culture”) is an excellent compendium of knowledge about both Masuria as a region and about its inhabitants.

The graduate of the Olsztyn junior high school was **Emil Adolf**

von Behring, Nobel Prize winner in the field of physiology and medicine. He was born in the village of Ławice near Ława. He was growing up in Olsztyn, and was educated in the former castle walls. He received the Nobel Prize in 1901 for his work on anti-diphtheria serum, which was used to develop a vaccine against this disease.

In 2020, the inhabitants of Olsztyn and tourists have been granted access to the 1906 revitalized water tower with a height of 34 meters. From its observation deck, accessible by a lift, once can admire the panorama of the city and the surrounding area. There is also a climbing wall and a conference room in the tower, where youth meetings and cultural events are organized.

Going towards Olsztyn, we pass the Glassworks of Artistic Glass in Olsztyn. This small manufactory enjoys having visitors. In this place you can see a metallurgist making glass figurines. Unique glass souvenirs from Olsztyn are available in the manufacturer's shop. Being in this town you can not miss the biggest tourist attraction, which is undoubtedly the **Museum of Folk Architecture - Ethnographic Park**. The open-air museum was moved to Olsztyn in 1938-1942 from Königsberg. On the area of approx. 90 ha, monuments of rural architecture from the regions of Warmia, Masuria, Powiśle, Sambia and Lithuania Minor are located. Twelve of them have a royal origin, the others are post-war additions to the collection, which is constantly growing. In the open-air museum, in addition to complete homesteads from individual regions, you can also see buildings jointly used by the villagers, such as a church, school, mill or tavern. Most of the buildings have been moved from their original location, a dozen or so objects are faithful copies of the historic buildings that still remain in the landscape of Warmia and Masuria. It is worth noting that the museum also conducts scientific activities, publishing numerous publications and „Scientific Notebooks”.



The water tower in Olsztyn, photo: archives of the City Hall in Olsztyn



The Ethnographic Park of the Museum of Folk Architecture in Olsztyn, photo: UMWMW

OLSZTYNEK – OLSZTYN

.....
Olsztynek



Pasłęka River, photo: UMWWMM archive

This part of the trail leads along the S51 expressway. Just after leaving Olsztynek, we pass a village with an intriguing name **Ameryka** (eng. America). The village owes it to a certain Warmian, who in 1917 purchased the area for money earned in the United States. Today, Ameryka is known for the Voivodeship Rehabilitation Hospital for Children. The medical institution operated in this place even before the village got the name Ameryka.

26,4 km

Leaving the village, the trail crosses **Olsztyn** **Pasłęka**, thus entering the area of historic Warmia.

The river, which is almost 200 km long, is narrow and shallow at this point because it is just starting here. Pasłęka is an extraordinary river, there are no towns or cities that are located by this river except for Braniewo,

located near its mouth to the Vistula Lagoon. This unusual situation is the result of medieval border agreements within the Teutonic state. During the separation of the domain of the Bishop of Warmia and monastic lands, both sides established the western border of the Warmian dominion precisely on this river. In the years 1466-1772 Pasłęka was a border river between Poland and the State of the Teutonic Order, and then the Duchy of Prussia. Due to the tense Polish-Teutonic relations, hardly anyone wanted to settle on the borderland threatened by invasions. Because of this, today there are only small villages by Pasłęka. Due to these historical conditions, Pasłęka and the areas around it currently constitute the **Beaver Sanctuary on the Pasłęka River** (it was created in 1970). It covers an area of almost 4,240 ha, which makes it the largest nature reserve in the Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship.



After crossing the historical border of Warmia, we enter the area of the former chapter headquarters of Olsztyn, which was the work area of Nicolaus Copernicus. In Gryżliny, in the winter of 1517, the capitulary-administrator settled the peasant Jan on three fields, which were once settled by a person named Asman, however he had escaped. A year and a half later, Copernicus dealt with a similar case in Gryżliny with the 3 fields left by Cranzt, which he granted to Stanisław. For the third time in 1519, he resolved the inheritance of Brosius Broch in the village. The three settlements in Gryżliny make this village, which is located on the border of Warmia, come in first place among those visited by Copernicus on business.



"Beaver Sanctuary on the Pasłęka River" nature reserve, photo: UMWWMM archive

Near the village there is a field airport, built for the needs of the Luftwaffe in 1937-1938. There is also a train station in Gryżliny.

We reach Lake Wulpińskie by going through the small Miodówko and the much larger Stawiguda (where the railway station also operates). This body of water (with an area of 10.5 km²) belongs to the largest lakes of Warmia. On its eastern shore lies **Dorotowo**. This village was once famous for its restaurant on the island of Herta. It was the aim of Sunday expeditions of the inhabitants of Olsztyn. People came to the railway station in Gaławki, from there they took carriages to Dorotowo to finally take the ferry to the island. After the Second World War, no investor was found and the gastronomic traditions of Herta have gone down in history. On the northern edge of the village there is a nicely maintained Tannenberg Cemetery. 148 German soldiers and 87 Russian soldiers who were killed in the area in August 1914 are buried here.



Wulpińskie Lake, photo: UMWWWW archive

Tomaszkowo lies next to Dorotowo, and is also located on the shore of Lake Wulpińskie. There is an **information board at the bus stop informing about the settlement operation carried out by Mikołaj Kopernik in 1518.**

Next to the village runs the bypass of Olsztyn - hence it is close to this Warmian city strongly associated with the patron of the trail.



OLSZTYN



Łyna River in Olsztyn, photo: UMWWWW archive

Olsztyn is the region's largest city (175,000) and the capital of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship. Located in the Olsztyn Lake District, by the Łyna River, surrounded by two forest complexes: the City Forest and the Napiwodzko-Ramucka Forest, it has several lakes within its administrative boundaries. It is a junction of railway lines currently arriving from six directions. The city lies on the trail of St. James and is the seat of the Federation of Copernicus Cities. The trail to the center of Olsztyn runs along Warszawska Avenue, and then along Śliwy and Szrajbera streets.

Olsztyn was founded by the Warmian Chapter and obtained city rights on October 31, 1353. For many centuries it was a small town, lost among the forests and lakes of southern Warmia. The intensive development of the city began in the 1870s with the arrival of the railway in Olsztyn, and in the next decade - the location of a military garrison, which changed the appearance of the stronghold by the Łyna River forever. The location of the large railway junction caused an influx of people to Olsztyn, the army, by building twelve barracks complexes, became a real city-forming factor. The authorities of Olsztyn also focused on the development of health protection. In the 19th century, a modern city hospital and psychiatric hospital were built, and at the beginning

of the 20th century, an anti-tuberculosis sanatorium joined these facilities. During the long-term rule of the mayor Oskar Belian (1877-1908), the number of the city's population increased fivefold, Olsztyn enriched with gas network, sewage system, water supply, electricity network, in 1907 public transport started in the form of trams. The period of rapid development of the city brought Olsztyn to the second place in East Prussia, just after the capital Königsberg. Despite the damage done by the Red Army in 1945, many valuable architectural monuments have survived in Olsztyn.



Nicolaus Copernicus astronomical table in the cloister of Olsztyn castle, photo: UMWM archive

The most important building in the city is the **castle of the Warmian Chapter**, erected in the bend of the Łyna River. It was in this castle that in the years 1516-1519 and 1520-1521 Nicolaus Copernicus lived and worked. Today, the chapter stronghold is the seat of the **Museum of Warmia and Masuria**. In the representative halls called Copernicus, there is a permanent exhibition devoted to the Copernicus period of Olsztyn, which is relatively unknown and definitely worth emphasizing.

It is in the cloister of the Olsztyn castle that you can see the **astronomical table of Nicolaus Copernicus**, which he used to determine the moment of the spring equinox, and as a consequence contributed to the reform of the calendar. On the preserved fragments of the plaster red lines mapped the path of sunlight on particular days of the year, which Copernicus selected for observation. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII, using, among others Copernicus calculations, introduced a new calendar, called Gregorian, widely applicable worldwide. This table is the only observation instrument preserved to our time made and used by Nicolaus Copernicus.

At the exhibition in Copernicus' halls you can see a monetary treaty in which Copernicus noticed the basic law of economics - good money is being forced out of the market by low valued money. The currency reform proposed by Copernicus, in 1528, contributed to the introduction of a new unit of account, which was the Polish zloty. You can also see a letter from Copernicus to King Zygmunt Stary regarding the Teutonic threat during the war in 1519-1521. In January 1521, Copernicus managed a successful defense of the city against mercenary religious units. In addition, he performed ordinary administrative work outside the castle walls, visiting Warmian villages.

After visiting the castle, it is also worth visiting its immediate surroundings. From the west side, in the castle boroughs park, there is the oldest **monument of Nicolaus Copernicus**, carved in 1914 by Johaness Goetz from Berlin. According to reports, the donor of



Castle of the Warmian Chapter in Olsztyn, photo: UMWM archive

funds for making the bust was Emperor Wilhelm II himself. Much younger, because from the year 2003, is the **Copernicus Bench** opens the way from the city to the castle. Since its setting, this work by Urszula Szmyt from Olsztyn has become a favorite place for taking photos.

Passing by the 19th century neo-Gothic **Evangelical church**, we reach the Old Town Market Square. In the center of the rectangular square stands the building of the **Old Town Hall**. Its southern side, dating from the beginning of the 16th century, has impressive Gothic facade decorations. The former main entrance is particularly beautifully decorated, where you can admire the rare donkey back arch motif. The city council left the town hall walls in 1915, moving to its new headquarters. Today, the interior of the Town Hall is filled with the collection of the Provincial Public Library.

At one of the side streets of the city, there is the **Church of St. James**. Once an ordinary parish church, today it has the rank of a Warmian co-cathedral on a par with the archcathedral basilica in Frombork. The Gothic hall interior of the temple is covered with rib and diamond vaults. The temple is like a real time capsule, inside you can find monuments from almost every period of the city's existence. The most important are certainly: the reliquary of St. Wojciech, introduced to the temple in 1980, a monumental 17th century crucifix, the work of Isaac Riga of Königsberg, a 16th century deer head candlestick, hung up in one of the chapels near the tower, and a Gothic wall tabernacle with a Renaissance representation of the martyred Christ, opened only during Lent in the Catholic Church. During summer, on Sunday evenings, two organ fronts are used during Organ Concerts in Olsztyn, organized since 1979. The patron of the concerts is Feliks Nowowiejski, who lived in Olsztyn at the end of the 19th century, who in the years 1898-1900 served as an organist in this church. In front of the building, it is worth stopping for a moment at the Papal Station, commemorating the stay of St. John Paul II in Olsztyn on the 5th and 6th of June 1991. On the glass walls of the Papal Station, you can not only see original photos from the Pope's visit to the Olsztyn co-cathedral, but you can also read a fragment of a homily delivered during the meeting with the faithful in this temple. Since

2019, the church's facade is also decorated with richly carved doors leading to the Crypt of Warmian Archbishops.

In the three neighboring historic tenements adjacent to the co-cathedral, the **Museum of the Archdiocese of Warmia** opened its doors in 2018. The most valuable art monuments - not only sacred - are exhibited on three levels, collected by the archdiocese from the 13th to the 21st century. Before we leave the Old Town, we will also visit the Fish Market. There you can easily find the **figure of the patron of the city - St. James the Elder, Apostle**. Established in 2004, it is directly adjacent to the **House of „Gazeta Olsztyńska”**. The original newspaper editorial and printing house building was demolished by the Germans



Nicolaus Copernicus' bench by the Olsztyn castle, photo: UMWM archive



Church of St. James in Olsztyn, photo: UMWM archive





Astronomical observatory in Olsztyn, photo: UMWWWW archive

in November 1939. It was reconstructed in 1989-1992.

An exhibition devoted to „Gazeta Olsztyńska” was organized in the attic during the period of 1886-1939, when it was published continuously as a Polish newspaper in German Olsztyn. On the first floor there is an exhibition „Sketches to the history of the city”. Everyone coming to Olsztyn, interested in the history of the city, should visit this place.

The exit from the Old Town northwards opens the **Upper Gate**, commonly called the High Gate by residents of Olsztyn. After years of serving as a type of a guard tower, in the 19th and 20th centuries, it often changed owners. Its new life began with placing a prison in it, the next hosts were firefighters and policemen, later it quartered ordinary residents of Olsztyn. Currently, PTTK

(Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society) offers accommodation in its historic interiors.

In addition to the Old Town complex, there is also a **Planetarium and an Astronomical Observatory**. The Planetarium was built in 1973 as a „usable monument” of Nicolaus Copernicus, on his 500th birthday. It has modern equipment enabling projection in digital fulldome technology. In the Astronomical Observatory, opened in 1979 in the city water tower, lunar crumbs are stored, the Polish flag taken to the moon by the Apollo 11 mission and a rich collection of meteorites. A unique monument is the Shortt-Synchronome clock, the most accurate mechanical clock constructed in the world. The observatory, of course, cannot lack information on heliocentric theory and the Copernican theory related to it.

Visitors of the capital of Warmia also have the opportunity to relax by the lakes in Olsztyn and in city parks. By **Lake Ukiel and Lake Długie**, the two lakes that are the closest to the city center, there are walking and cycling paths along which rest areas have been arranged. There is also gastronomy by Lake Ukiel. Olsztyn

has a unique chain of parks, starting on the northern side of the city with the Jakubowo park, from where you can take the so-called Łynostrada (a walking and cycling trail along the Łyna River), the castle boroughs park and Central park to get to the very center of the city, wandering only among the greenery and the sound of the waters of Łyna. Tourists arriving in Olsztyn in the summer have the opportunity to enjoy the rich offer of cultural events under the common name of the **Olsztyn Artistic Summer**, having fun, among others, at the National Castle Meetings „Let's Sing Poetry”, the International Olsztyn Folklore „Warmia” Days or the Olsztyn Green Festival.



Bicycle trail at Lake Ukiel, photo: UMWWWW archive



Olsztyn

OLSZTYN – DOBRE MIASTO

The trail in Olsztyn runs along: Pieniężnego, 1 Maja and al. Wojska Polskiego, further going along the national road DK51. In

Dobre Miasto, the trail runs along the following streets: Olsztyńska, Grunwaldzka, Orła Białego and Wojska Polskiego. The walking trail begins in Olsztyn at Jedności Słowiańskiej Square, then along Nowowiejskiego and Wyzwolenia streets reaches Łynostrada.

26,2 km

Going through the Warmian villages, it reaches Dobre Miasto, where it goes along the following streets: Łużycka, Warszawska, Czerwona and Wojska Polskiego. In Dobre Miasto, the road trail and walking trail are connected.

When leaving Olsztyn, we cross the City Forest complex. The **City Forest** within the administrative boundaries of Olsztyn has almost 1416 ha and is one of the largest in Poland. In addition to the Copernicus Trail, there are three other marked hiking trails here, and several bicycle routes are also marked out. The border of Olsztyn is **on the bridge over**

**Dobre
Miasto**

the Wadąg River. The high bridge over DK51 was used as one of the locations in the TV series „Stawka większa niż życie” (eng. „A Stake Greater Than Life”). A car driven by councillor Gebhardt in one of the final scenes of the episode „Podwójny nelson” (eng.

„Double Nelson”) falls spectacularly from the bridge into the river. This scene came to the forefront preceding each episode of the series. A few hundred meters further on the left side of the road, signposts lead to **Ścieżka Sterowców** (eng. Airships Path). In 1913, a huge airship hall was established on the outskirts of Olsztyn, serving to park zeppelins, also known as flying cigars. After World War I, the hall was demolished and moved to Darmstadt. Since 2012, you can see a tidy area, with mooring anchors and a fragment of the track, used to pull airships into the hangar. For visitors, the facilities were equipped with information boards describing the history of this place.

The Airships housing estate belonging to the village of **Dywity** (2,300) was built next to the path.



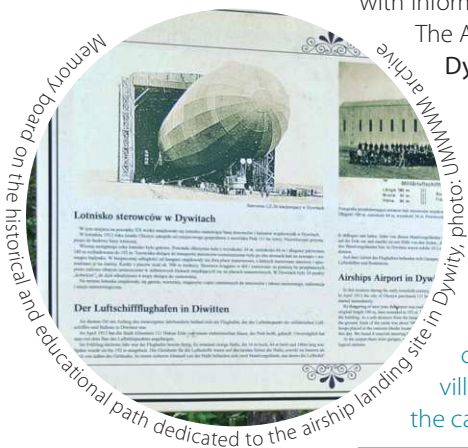
Olsztyn in the City Forest is an attractive canoe trail, photo: UMWWM archive



Olsztyn

37 km

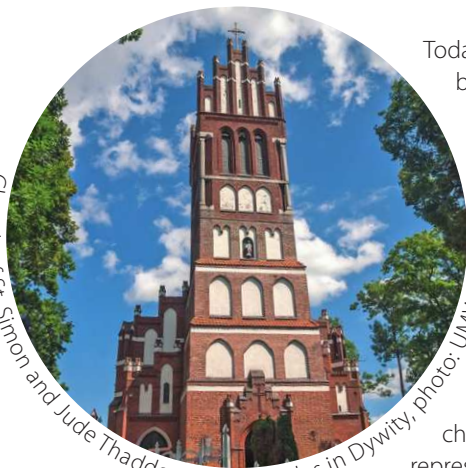
**Dobre
Miasto**



Memory board on the historical and educational path dedicated to the airship landing site in Dywity, photo: UMWWM archive

Established in the mid-fourteenth century, the village belonged to the Warmian Chapter. Visiting the village in 1519, Nicolaus Copernicus gave four free fields to vicar Augustine. In the central point of the village on ul. Spółdzielcza a board of the project „Copernicus a Warmian” was set up, commemorating the settlements in Warmian villages, made by the capitulary-administrator of the capitular assets of Nicolaus Copernicus.

Church of St. Simon and Jude Thaddeus the Apostles in Dywity, photo: UMWM archive



Today in the village Dywity there are many modern buildings, therefore it looks more like a residential suburb than a village. The most valuable monument of the village is the neo-Gothic **Church of St. Simon and Jude Thaddeus**. It was built in the years 1894-1897 according to the design of Fritz Heitmann of Königsberg, the most famous builder of East Prussian churches at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Heitmann's passion for using slender columns as decoration can be seen in the corners of the tower. The interior of the church comes from the time of its construction and represents a consistent neo-Gothic style.

Leaving Dywity, the road begins to go down, then up, with numerous turns overcoming latitudinally arranged sequences of moraine arches, characteristic of the Olsztyn Lake District. Entering **Spręcowo**, on the right side of the road you can see the buildings of the **monastery of the Holy Trinity and the Mother of God**, built in 1990-1994 by the Carmelite nuns. In addition to prayers, the sisters living in the community engage in embroidery, decorating postcards, decorating candles, writing icons, as well as poetry. In the village there is an information board informing about the settlement made by Copernicus in 1518. Going further, we reach Barcikowo and Stary Dwór, from where the buildings of Dobre Miasto are clearly visible.

The walking trail, leaving the Olsztyn Old Town, runs under the historic **railway viaducts**. The three-span arch constructions are 68 m long, rising 21.5 m above the Łyna water level. The northern viaducts from 1872 and the southern from 1893 still serve rail traffic. Every day, dozens of trains run over them, bringing travelers to the railway stations in Olsztyn. Further on, the trail leads along the cycling and walking trail called **Łynostrada**. Part of it in the City Forest is a reconstruction of the former promenade to Jakubowo, called the Belian Road in honor of the mayor of the city Oskar Belian, who was in office in the period of 1877-1908.

An interesting architectural object is the **Łyna**

hydroelectric power plant, located at the mouth of the Wadąg River where it flows into Łyna. Launched in 1907, it provided electricity to Olsztyn, thanks to which the first trams started moving on the streets of the city. Historic Siemens-Schuckert generators and Kaplan Voith turbines, installed in the power plant in 1927, are still working inside the power plant building. Another water facility of this type on the Łyna River is the **Brąswałd hydroelectric power plant**. In the power plant built in 1934-1937, the same

generators and turbines as the above-mentioned are still working, but since 1936.

Here it is worth to go off the trail for several dozen minutes and visit one of the most interesting Warmian villages - **Brąswałd**. It was founded in the 14th century during the settlement action of the Warmian Chapter in bailiffs of Olsztyn.

The Information board of Warmian Łynostrada, photo: UMWM archive



Nicolaus Copernicus visited Brąswald twice - in 1517 and 1518, locating peasants on abandoned fields. An information board about these events can be found near the chapel from 1786.

The village has always been a real stronghold of Polishness in Warmia. The most important historical events in Brąswald took place in 1894. On September 4th, 1894, **Maria Zientara-Malewska**, a Warmian poet and author of numerous poems praising the beauty of Warmia, was born in her family home. „Legendy dwóch rzek” (eng. „Legends of Two Rivers”) and „Baśnie znad Łyny” (eng. „Fairy Tales from the Łyna”) are the result of the poet’s ethnographic and folklore interests. Decorated and honored many Times. After World War II she lived in Olsztyn, where she died in 1984 at the age of 90. A monumental bust was placed in front of her family home.

Also in 1894, the construction of the **Church of St.**

Catherine of Alexandria in Brąswald had started. The Brąswald temple is also the work of Fritz Heitmann, builder of Warmian churches. At the same time of the construction of this temple, Brąswald received a new parish **priest Walenty Barczewski**, one of the greatest representatives of the Polish movement in Warmia during the partitions. In 1912, priest Barczewski designed the church polychromes using Polish patriotic motifs, which were done by the company H. Zepter und J. Brandt. Stanisław, Wojciech, Stanisław Kostka, Jan Kanty, Kazimierz and Andrzej Bobola, who were worshiped in Poland, were presented on the vaults. An interesting fact is the title of a saint assigned to Andrzej Bobola, since his canonization took place a quarter of a century later, that is in 1938. A careful observer will see the face of priest Barczewski in a painting depicting St. Jan Kanty. Polish patriotic symbols are also painted: the image of Our Lady of Częstochowa, the Wawel cathedral or a white crowned eagle. The close relationship between Warmia and Poland is emphasized by the representations of the Warmian cathedral in Frombork and the church in Giętrwałd. For this wonderful patriotic work, the Brąsław priest was accused of spreading anti-German propaganda. Ethnographic interests

of priest Barczewski translated into numerous and widely read works. He wrote „Geografia polskiej Warmii” (eng. „Geography of Polish Warmia”), „Gwary ludu na Warmii i Mazurach” (eng. „The dialects of the people of Warmia and Masuria”), „Kiermasy na Warmii” (eng. „Kermess in Warmia”), „Źródła naszej Łyny” (eng. „The springs of our Łyna”). The priest took care of supplying the libraries of The Society of Folk Reading Rooms. He died in 1928 and is buried in the church cemetery. The grave of the most famous priest from Brąswald is easy to find, there is the figure of Christ the Good Shepherd near it. A memorial bust of the priest was placed in front of the church.



A bust of the Warmian poet, Maria Zientara-Malewska in Brąswald, photo: UMWM archive



Church of St. Catherine of Alexandria in Brąswald, photo: UMWM archive



Church of the Holy Savior and St. Florian in Głotowo, photo: UMWM archive

After returning to the trail, we soon reach **Barkweda**. At the beginning of February 1807, French and Prussian-Russian armies fought in the village to take control of the bridge over the Łyna River. Napoleon's army won the battle, commanded by Marshal Nicolas Soult. An information board was set up near the place of the battle. There is a train station in the village. Passing through **Bukwałd**, it is worth visiting **Strusiolandia**, an Ostrich Farm, to see ostriches from Africa and Australia. There is also a **Wild Bird Rehabilitation Center – Albatros Foundation** in the village.

Leaving Bukwałd, the trail enters a beautiful beech forest, which was established as Natura 2000 Warmia Buczyn. There is a convenient place for resting and swimming on Lake Pupła Duża. The surroundings of the village of **Cerkiewnik** are known for numerous old Prussian strongholds. The stronghold that is best exposed is the one called Kapelusz (eng. Hat), and it is located in the north of the village. It is clearly visible on the right side of the road. Its dimensions are 20 x 30 m and it is 4 m high. There is a railway station in the village. The trail encircles **Lake Limajno** (2.3 km²) from the west. The varied shoreline with numerous bays and very clear water resulted in the lake and its surroundings being recognized as a landscape-nature complex. Through the village of Swobodna (there is also a train station here) the trail reaches one of the most interesting places in Warmia.

Near Dobre Miasto, there is **Głotowo** where the **Sanctuary of the Blessed Sacrament and Passion of Christ** is located. According to the legend, during the Lithuanian invasion in 1300, village residents managed to hide a can with the host, burying it somewhere in the field. The hidden can was found by oxen working in this field, who kneeled and worshiped the Blessed Sacrament. A church was soon erected in the place of this event. The present one is from 1726. In the northern nave in the lower part of the altar you can see figurines of kneeling oxen. There are four corner chapels in the surrounding of the church, the cloisters connecting them have never been built. The unique **Warmian Calvary** is located near the sanctuary. Established in 1878-1894 on the initiative of Johannes Merten, a resident of Głotowo. He went to the Holy Land and made measurements of the Way of the Cross on Golgotha. Then, with the cooperation of thousands of Warmians, who spent sixteen years building the Calvary, he reproduced it in the river valley of the Kwiła River. Thanks to their efforts, in Warmia you can walk the Way of the Cross which is reproduced in such a way that the original slope of the terrain and the turns and bends of the trail are the same as in Jerusalem. After leaving Głotowo, we soon reach the buildings of Dobre Miasto.



Station chapel of Warmian Calvary in Głotowo, photo: UMWM archive

DOBRE MIASTO

This town of Warmia (10,000) received city rights in 1329 from Bishop Henryk Wogenap. It is located in the Olsztyn Lakeland by the Łyna River. It belongs to Cittaslow. During World War II it was severely damaged by Red Army soldiers. There is also a railway station with a railway line Braniewo - Olsztyn.

Not many historical buildings in Dobrze Miasto have survived. The greatest monument and real decoration of the city is the **Collegiate basilica of the Holy Savior and All Saints**, the second largest church in Warmia, the largest church is the cathedral of Frombork. Together with the collegiate complex, it is a well-preserved 14th-century architectural foundation.

The church measuring 61.5 x 25.5 m fills the northern frontage of the collegiate courtyard. Architecturally, the basilica is an example of a Warmian hall church, without a separate area for the church choir and an apse presbytery. The monumental interior is decorated with a star-shaped vault supported by octagonal pillars. It is worth seeing the wooden main altar from 1743-1748, founded by Bishop Adam Stanisław Grabowski. The marble altar for the Archcathedral in Frombork was later modeled on the resolutions of the altar in Dobrze Miasto. The side altars which deserve extra attention are the following: St. Mary's triptych from the period around 1430, the 15th-century altar of St. Anne and the 16th-century Throne of Grace, a rare altar presenting God the Father holding a cross with Christ on it. The baroque period is represented by: a baptismal font, canon stalls and pulpit.

In the residential buildings of the collegiate church complex in the corridor and in the former library, an exhibition of the remains of the former collegiate's equipment was organized. Collegiate capitularies were in office in the years 1347-1810 in Dobrze Miasto. The chapter was reactivated in 1960. In 1807, the guest of the capitulary was Napoleon Bonaparte, who marched with his army through Warmia. The Emperor of the French was served beef goulash by capitularies.

From the defensive walls of the town of Dobrze Miasto, only the Gothic **Stork Tower** has survived.

Today in the tower and in two neighboring tenements there is the so-called **Museum by the Tower** presenting the history of Dobrze Miasto. The Museum by the Tower is adjacent to a series of 18th-century tenement houses housing the **Urban Skansen**. There you can admire the former service shops: hairdresser, tailor, shoemaker, bakery and a photo studio. In one of the tenements, there is also a historical exhibition, which presents the original uniform of a Napoleonic soldier

- his remains were found in 2012 on the battlefield of Lidzbark

Warmiński. The interior of the **Evangelical Church**, which was built from the foundation of the Prussian King Frederick William III in the years 1830-1834, is now used for the Cultural and Library Center. The architect who designed the temple was Karl Friedrich Schinkel.



Collegiate basilica of the Holy Savior and All Saints in Dobrze Miasto, photo: UMMWMM archive



The Stork Tower in Dobrze Miasto, photo: UMMWMM archive



During working hours of the facility, the entrance to the tower is open, therefore you may go on the tower from which there is the view of the entire town. The former church is adjacent to the former hospital chapel, adapted for the **Orthodox Greek Catholic church of St. Nicholas**. Being in Dobrze Miasto, you must try the regional delicacy, which are the chocolate-covered prunes, produced by local confectionery manufacturers.

DOBRE MIASTO – LIDZBARK WARMIŃSKI

Dobrze
Miasto



Łyna – the longest river in the region, photo: UMWWM archive

In the northern part of Dobrze Miasto, the road and pedestrian trail separate once again. The road goes further through national road DK51 straight to Lidzbark Warmiński. The walking trail leads along route 507 to Kunik and then turns to Smolajny. Then it runs through the Łyna River valley, almost parallel to DK51 not very far from it. After reaching Lidzbark Warmiński, the road trail leads along Olsztyńska and Ornecka streets. The walking trail enters the town along Wiejska Street. At the intersection with Olsztyńska Street, the two trails connect again and leave the town of Lidzbark Warmiński.

22,6 km

Lidzbark
Warmiński



Dobrze
Miasto



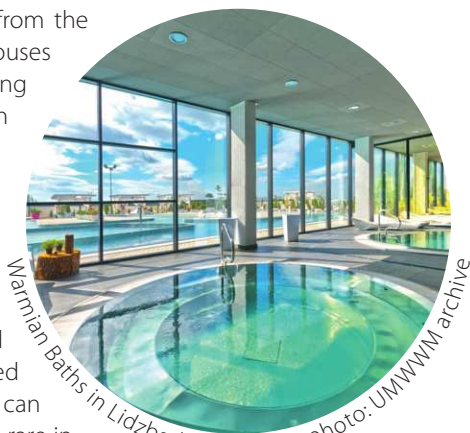
Lidzbark
Warmiński

Following the road trail, right after leaving Dobrze Miasto we cross the Łyna River, which at this point reaches its middle river. After a few kilometers we reach **Smolajny**, one of the two former **summer residences of the Warmian bishops**. To reach the palace, turn left and go through the entire village. The palace is located one kilometer from the bridge on the Łyna River. Smolajny was the summer residence of bishops from the mid-fourteenth century. The present palace was built in the years 1741-1746 by bishop Adam Stanisław Grabowski. The preserved gate tower with an outbuilding also comes from this period. His successor, Ignacy Krasicki, beautifully designed the palace park. Despite the scant income that remained after Warmia's transition to Prussia under the First Partition of Poland, Bishop Krasicki tried to maintain an English-style park. In the 1880s Smolajny became his inspiration, here, while resting, he created his numerous literary works. After World War II, the palace was taken over by the State-owned Farm. From 1961, the palace interiors were filled with young people who were studying in the Agricultural School Complex. This lasted until 2014. The owner of the building is the Archdiocese of Warmia. The palace is a two-story building with symmetrically embedded avant-corps,



Palace of Warmian bishops in Smolajny, photo: UMWWM archive

both in the front and garden elevations. Apart from the gate tower and outbuilding, two hunting manor houses have been preserved in the vicinity, complementing the concept of the spatial assumption. When viewing the palace from the garden's side, it is worth paying attention to the charming old river bed of Łyna, located almost at its foot. The further route to Lidzbark Warmiński leads through **Wichrowskie Forests**. The Wichrowo Forest District is strongly involved in forest education. On the area of the forest inspectorate, nature and educational trails were made, which can be crossed by anyone in about an hour. Thanks to them you can reach a group of 120-year-old firs, trees which are rare in Warmia. Passing through **Miłogórze**, on the hill by the forest, you can see large white letters forming the name of the village, vividly resembling the famous Hollywood inscription. In **Kraszewo** there is the **Church of St. Elizabeth**. During the construction of a new church in 1718, wall paintings were made by Maciej Jan Meyer from Lidzbark Warmiński, painter of Bishop Teodor Andrzej Potocki. These are his first works, made before he revealed the greatness of his talent in Święta Lipka, beautifully decorating the basilica there. The first building we see in Lidzbark Warmiński is one of the newest investments – **Termy Warmińskie** (eng. Warmia Hot Springs). Opened in 2016, they increased the tourist attractiveness of Lidzbark Warmiński. The thermal springs stand at the foot of **Góra Krzyżowa**, a moraine hill, rising 135 meters above sea level.



Warmian Baths in Lidzbark Warmiński, photo: UMWM archive



LIDZBARK WARMIŃSKI

The historic capital of Warmia (16,000), the seat of bishops in the years 1350-1795. The town was founded in 1308 by Bishop Eberhard of Nysa in the place of the former defensive stronghold of Prussia, occupied by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century. It lies in the Olsztyn Lakeland by the Łyna River and Symsarna River. It belongs to the international Cittaslow network. In this town there is the Cyclists' Service Area of the Green Velo East of Poland Cycling Trail.

In the mid-fourteenth century, the Warmian bishop Jan z Miśni chose Lidzbark Warmiński as the episcopal capital and began erecting a brick

castle of the Warmian bishops. After 50 years of construction, the Gothic stronghold was completed, reminiscent of the Teutonic castles in Gniew or Radzyń Chełmiński. A huge four-wing castle was situated at the river forks of Łyna and Symsarna. The monumental lump gained lightness thanks to the filigree quadrilateral turrets in the corners of the building. The extensive building complex of the outer ward, after a thorough restoration and reconstruction of the Red Tower, now serves as a hotel.

The interiors of the castle houses the **Warmian Museum**, a branch of the Museum of Warmia and Masuria. Entering the courtyard we see two-story cloisters



The Castle of Warmian Bishops in Lidzbark Warmiński - the Warmian Museum, photo: UMWM archive



Nicolaus Copernicus Monument in Lidzbark Warmiński, photo: UMWM archive

that stretch all around the walls of the courtyard. On the ground floor you can see a collection of weapons used from the 14th to the 20th century. The cellars are partly occupied by an exhibition showing the construction history of the Lidzbark castle. The tactile elements of this exhibition are intended for the visually impaired. The most effective rooms of the castle are on the first floor. In the episcopal apartments you can see the exhibition „Great residents of the Lidzbark castle”. The journey through the private rooms of bishops is a journey through five centuries of Warmia. Chapel of St. Catherine of Alexandria, gilded in the 18th century on the orders of Bishop Adam Stanisław Grabowski, impresses to this day. The great refectory fills

the entire space of the east wing. The six-nave room covered with a star vault served as a representative room, a meeting room and a court room.

On its walls there is a list of bishops of Warmia - from the first bishop of Warmia Anzelm (1250-1278) to the current archbishop Józef Górzyński (from 2016). Among the bishops of Warmia you can find representatives of famous Polish noble families (Wacław Leszczyński, Andrzej Chryzostom Załuski, Teodor Andrzej Potocki), representatives of the world of science and culture (Jan Dantyszek, Marcin Kromer, Stanisław Hozjusz, Ignacy Krasicki) and members of royal families (Andrzej Batory, Jan Olbracht Waza, Karl von Hohenzollern, Joseph von Hohenzollern). Attention is drawn to a cartouche with the coat of arms of the 13th Bishop of Warmia, Eneaszy Sylwiusz Piccolomini, crowned with a papal tiara. It was this bishop of Warmia that was elected pope at the conclave in 1458, taking the name Pius II (1458-1464).

At the top of the great refectory, the cladding of the tombstone of Bishop Paweł Legendorf was exposed, who - paying tribute to King Kazimierz Jagiellończyk in 1466 - ensured Warmia joining Poland for, as it turned out, the next 306 years. When leaving this room, it is also worth visiting the Watzenrode Oratory and the dungeon located below it. The upper floors of the castle occupy contemporary painting collections and temporary exhibitions.

After visiting the castle, you should spend some time in the **Old Town**. Lidzbark's Old Town was seriously damaged in 1945 by the Red Army.

After removing the ruins, unfortunately, an unfortunate decision was made to build modern apartment blocks in this area. The splendor of the old buildings is evidenced by the neo-Gothic Town Hall building, squeezed into the corner of the Market Square, and several bourgeois tenement houses nearby.

The medieval **Collegiate Church of St. Peter and St. Paul**, built in the Łyna bend, is definitely a dominant landmark of the Old Town. A column with the statue of the Virgin Mary from



Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Lidzbark Warmiński, photo: UMWM archive

1709 - a souvenir from the bubonic plague - draws much attention. The inside of the church is quite modest; it lacks the splendor that is prominent in other important Warmian churches. The stellar vaults covering the entire temple are undoubtedly a decorative element of the interior.

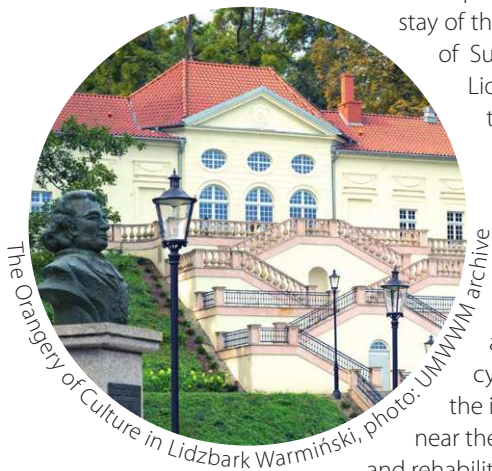
Powstańców Warszawy Street, connecting the Market Square with the High Gate, has been turned into a promenade. Near end of the street, on its surface, you can see a visualization of the pre-war appearance of Market Square's tenement houses. At the end of the street, the **High Gate** towers over the city. Its silhouette is one of the hallmarks of the former episcopal capital. The enormous four-story gate consists of two interconnected semicircular towers. It was erected in the years 1466-1478 and is actually a foregate of the town's gate which has not been preserved until today. Passing through the ogival passage in the gate, you can see a white, wooden **Orthodox church**. It stands out from other churches due to the lack of domes, because it was originally an Evangelical church, built in 1818-1823 by Karl Friedrich Schinkel, a master of Prussian classicism.

Visiting Lidzbark Warmiński, you cannot miss the wonderfully restored classicist **Orangery of Culture** towering on the hill opposite the Old Town. Built in the 17th century, it owes its present shape to Bishop Ignacy Krasicki, who expanded it in 1790. Today, it houses a library in which readings, lectures and concerts are organized. From the Mławska street the orangery is decorated with a magnificent cascading fountain, and in front of it there is the monument of Krasicki.

Lidzbark Warmiński is deprived of access to the lake, but it enjoys the charm of the rivers flowing through it and the surrounding greenery. In 2017, the **Symsarna Valley Spa Park** was created, and a year later the **Boulevard by the Łyna River** was opened, financed by the Cittaslow city renewal program. On the boulevard, monuments of the most important historical figures associated with Lidzbark Warmiński were placed: Mikołaj Kopernik, Ignacy Krasicki and Napoleon Bonaparte. The **battle of Lidzbark Warmiński (then Heilsberg)**, which took place on June 10, 1807 is associated with the stay of the emperor of the French in Lidzbark. The park of Sucha Fosa, which encircles the Old Town of Lidzbark from the northern side, complements the recreational area of Lidzbark Warmiński.

The city is applying for the status of a health resort. Another important step in obtaining this status is the building of the impressive **brine graduation towers**. In shape, they allude to a snail - the symbol of Cittaslow cities - and they are nearly 100 m in length and 6 m in height. There are walking and cycling paths around them. The next stage of the investment is the erection of a health pavilion near the graduation tower, equipped with diagnostic and rehabilitation devices.

The interior of the Orthodox church in Lidzbark Warmiński, photo: UMWWM archive



The Orangery of Culture in Lidzbark Warmiński, photo: UMWWM archive

LIDZBARK WARMIŃSKI – PIENIĘŻNO

Lidzbark
Warmiński



Church of St. John the Evangelist in Ignalin, photo: UMWWM archive

Leaving Lidzbark Warmiński, the walking and road trail are connected only to the village of Runowo, and then intersect in Mingajny. The road trail follows the national road DW513 to Orneta, and from there the national road DW507 to Pieniężno. The walking trail runs along side roads through small Warmian towns, also reaching Pieniężno.

36,8 km

Orneta

15,9 km

Pieniężno

Following Lidzbark Warmiński through Lauda, we reach Ignalin. This place was recorded in the history of the world because of battles. On the fields of this village, from the side of Lidzbark Warmiński, on June 10, 1807, the above-mentioned battle took place, which was one of the most important battles of the entire campaign. The French army commanded by the French emperor himself fought in a battle with the Russian-Prussian army of General Levin Benningsen. Although the bloody battle remained unresolved, it did not prevent the French from engraving the German name Lidzbark Warmiński on the Arc de Triomphe among the names of other places of Napoleonic victories. In the village it is worth stopping for a moment by a roadside cross set up on the left side of the road to commemorate this battle. There is a dragoon grave on the cemetery in Ignalin. It was found in 2012 during archeological works. In the next village, Runowo, both routes go separate ways to meet again in Mingajny, and then in Henrykowo.

Lidzbark
Warmiński

The road trail goes to Mingajny through Babiak and Miłkowo, where in 1517 Copernicus gave the new host three fallow fields. A Copernicus plaque was set up by the main road of the village.

39 km

Pieniężno

The walking trail leads through the forests of the Ornecka Plain, through Bugi and the Miejska Wieś. In Warmian towns and villages there are numerous **chapels**, which most often come from the 19th century. To date, 1333 chapels have been listed in Warmia, erected both in villages, by the roads and in the

fields, among forests and by lakes. The forests covering the Ornecka Plain abound with military remains of the Lidzbark Triangle, a German fortification system built in the 1930s.



Jerusalem Chapel in Orneta, photo: UMWWM archive

In Poland, we have about 100 km of these fortifications, stretching from the Vistula Lagoon to the border with Russia. Near the trail, near the village of Kaszuny, the Orneta Forest District cleared the area and prepared a walking path for visitors. **The Lidzbark Triangle Fortification Trail**, presenting various concrete and earth fortifications, made along the entire length of the defensive line. In Mingajny the trails are separating once again.

The road route, following national road DW513, crosses the route of the liquidated Słobity - Bartoszyce railway line. On the 28 km stretch of road between Lidzbark Warmiński and Orneta, the former railway track was adapted for cycling, creating a **Bicycle Path Along the Railway Line**. Just before the railway bridge in Orneta, this time of the active Braniewo - Olsztyn line, it is worth taking a right turn to the small village of Krosno, where one of the Warmian pilgrimage teams is located. According to the legend, children found a statue of the Mother of God in the waters flowing through the village of Drwęca Warmińska. In 1594 a chapel was erected in **Krosno**, in 1710-1715 the course of the river was changed, and in the next five years a baroque **church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph** was built in the place where the figurine was found. The founder of this pilgrimage team was Teodor Andrzej Potocki, bishop of Warmia. In the main altar of the church there is a copy of the miraculous figurine, blessed in 1960 by the bishop of Warmia Tomasz Wilczyński. The original figurine unfortunately disappeared in 1945 and no trace of it has been found to this day. Due to architectural similarities, the Sanctuary in Krosno is often referred to as Mała Świątka Lipka. Returning to the trail, we enter Orneta.



Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph in Krosno, photo: UMMWM archive



ORNETA

In 1313, Orneta (9,000) was mentioned for the first time in documents as being a town. It is located on the Ornecka Plain by Lake Mieczowe and the Drwęca Warmińska River. It belongs to the Cittaslow International Network. There is a railway station with a railway line Braniewo - Olsztyn.

The first historical mention of Orneta dates back to 1308 and talks about the handing over of the settlement under the tutelage of the Warmian bishop by the Teutonic Knights. In the 14th century, Orneta, for a short period of time, became the capital of Warmia, during the time of Bishop Herman from Prague, who moved the episcopal seat from Braniewo to Orneta. Since 1466, together with the whole region of Warmia, Orneta belonged to Poland until the First Partition of Poland (1772), when it came under Prussian rule. During the Prussian War (1519-1521), the Teutonic siege of the town, which lasted for several days, resulted in its occupation by the Teutonic Order. The Swedish occupation several times caused severe damage in the 17th and early 18th centuries.

The 19th century began with numerous fires and destruction caused by the Napoleonic army.



Former Evangelical Church, now an Orthodox Church in Orneta, photo: UMMWM archive

Then the town was rebuilt, connected by a railway line with Olsztyn and Königsberg, and many modern technical solutions were introduced. World War I bypassed Orneta, while the second war - in comparison with neighboring towns - did not cause such great damage.

Church of St. John the Baptist and John the Evangelist in Orneta, photo: UMWWMM archive



Within the Orneta Market Square there are a lot of historic tenement houses. In some cases, their history dates back to the 18th century. The decoration of the town is the **Gothic Town Hall**, standing in the middle of today's 'plac Wolności' (eng. Freedom square). The 14th-century building is crowned with decorative gables on both sides. On the ridge of the Town Hall, in the baroque tower from 1721, there is the oldest bell in Warmia, striking hours since 1384. Small houses, modeled on

medieval trading stands, are attached to the body of the Town Hall. The main entrance in the eastern gable is decorated with stone tablets commemorating the inhabitants of Orneta who died during World War I. Although the war did not physically reach the town, its inhabitants were conscripted into the army forces and fought on various fronts. The city council has always been in the building of the Town Hall, which is also the case today.

Entering the building from the west side, we get to the **Orneta Heritage Gallery**, located in the Town Hall cellars. Since 2013, you can learn about the history of the town, its major events and investments. In addition to old documents connected with the town of Orneta, including the unique city map from 1627, in the Gallery you can see the remains of the 29th Fighter Aviation Regiment, learn about the history of the MS „Orneta” seagoing vessel, view a model of the former Orneta station railway node, and delve into the history of the Lidzbark Triangle.



From the Market Square you can see the huge body of the building of **St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist church**. It represents the architectural basilica type. It is one of its kind in the region of Warmia. The three-nave interior is surrounded by a many chapels, which explains the presence of numerous small gables in the side elevations of the church. The original interior of the temple was lost during the Swedish invasion in the 17th century. The altars currently used represent Baroque and Neo-Gothic styles. The main altar was made in 1744 in the workshop of Johann Christian Schmidt in Reszel, the pulpit is also his work. The most valuable monument of the church is a set of medieval wall paintings. „Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary” is dated around 1380, several dozen years younger are „Wise and Foolish Virgins” and „St. Anna with the Apostles”. One of the streets you can go from Wolności Square is Zamkowa street (eng. Castle street). However, the **Bishop's Castle** is nowhere to be found in Orneta, since it was demolished by the Germans in 1890. A neo-Gothic school building was erected in its place. With a bit of luck, you can look into its Gothic basements, which are the only remnant of the Orneta Stronghold.



Town Hall in Orneta, photo: UMWWMM archive

An attractive recreational area of the city is the revitalized park on Lake Mieczowe. Here, people can enjoy walking and cycling paths, playgrounds, the outdoor gym, the beach and its piers.

Leaving Orneta, through Nowy Dwór we reach Henrykowo (there is a train station in the village), where the two routes meet again for a short distance and go separate ways once again. When leaving Mingajny, the walking trail enters the area of the former bailiff of Pieniężno, which was also subject to the Warmian cathedral chapter.

In the winter of 1517 in Kumajny, Copernicus gave two fields to Hans Molner. To reach the Copernicus plaque, turn left into the village.



When leaving Henrykowo, the terrain begins to rise as we enter the Górowskie Hills. In the direction of Pieniężno, the road trail runs along regional road DW507 through Cieszęta and Kolonia Wojnicka. The walking trail runs along side roads through the village of Borowiec.

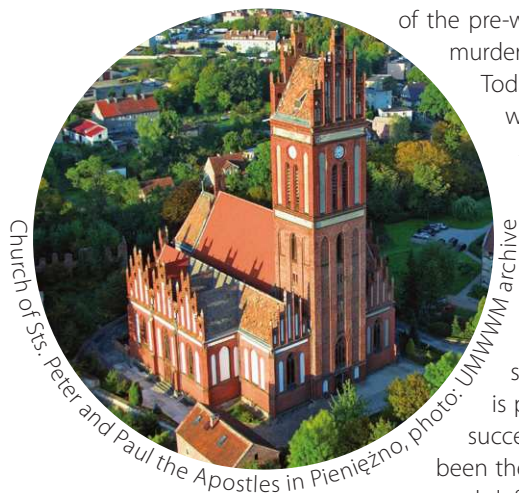
PIENIEŻNO

Pieniężno is a town (2,800) founded probably at the beginning of the 14th century, formerly owned by the Warmian Chapter. Located on the Górowskie Hills by the Wałsza River. Cyclists' Service Area of the Green Velo East of Poland Cycling Trail is also located in Pieniężno. There is a railway station line Braniewo - Olsztyn in this town.

Today Pieniężno is located in the area of the former Prussian settlement Melcekuke, from which the original name of the town of Melzak was derived. After beating up the leader named Wewa, the Teutonic Knights transferred the settlement to the Warmian bishopric, in accordance with the agreement with the Holy See. The settlement and the area around it became the property of the Warmian cathedral chapter, which built the castle and the town along with its defensive walls. Melzak was first called a town in 1312. In the years 1466-1772 it belonged to Poland, and as a result of the First Partition of Poland it came under Prussian sovereignty. Numerous wars brought it great damage, which is visible to this day, mostly in the area of the old town.

On February 18, 1945, during the Eastern Prussian operation, general Ivan Chernyakhovsky, commander of the 3rd Belorussian Front, was killed under unknown circumstances. The monument commemorating this event was dismantled under the Decommunization Act in 2015. After World War II, the name of Melzak was changed three times by the Commission for the Determination of Place Names. The proposals of Wewno (referring to the Prussian leader) or Mąkowory (referring to the German name and coat of arms of the town) were not accepted. In 1946, the town gained a new name, namely Pieniężno, in honor of the last editor





Church of Sts. Peter and Paul the Apostles in Pieniężno, photo: UMWM archive

of the pre-war „Gazeta Olsztyńska” - Seweryn Pieniężny Jr. murdered by the Germans.

Today the old town complex is an example of war damage. These damages were made in August 1944 as a result of the Allied air raid on Königsberg. The buildings of Melzak at that time served as a training target before the actual bombing of the capital of East Prussia. During the post-war years, it was possible to rebuild only two frontages of the old town streets. In the middle of the Market Square stands a ruined Gothic **Town Hall**. Currently, it is protected against further destruction, and the successful investment in this facility has so far only been the installation of a new tower in 1997. There is not much left of the 19th-century **Protestant church**, only

a tower. The **Castle of the Warmian Chapter**, closely related to the person of Nicolaus Copernicus, also remains in ruins. Part of the castle was dismantled by the Prussians back in the 19th century, the rest was destroyed during World War II.

By the ruined monuments in Pieniężno, there is a 60-meter high tower of the preserved in its entirety **Church of Saints Peter and Paul the Apostles**. The Gothic temple was demolished in 1895, and two years later Hilger Hertl from Muenster completed the construction of a new - neo-Gothic temple in the place of the church. A unique feature of the church in Pieniężno is a spacious five-nave interior, covered with a stellar vault, supported by polygonal pillars. The interior of the church comes basically from the time of its construction, with the exception of the 17th-century figures of church patrons, made by Isaac Riga in Königsberg, and paintings of St. Wojciech and Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. Moreover, the big, painted stations of the Way of the Cross attract attention. By the church there is the beginning of a path leading from the hill on which Pieniężno is located, to the nature reserve.

The values of the landscape of the Walsza River were already appreciated by Germany, that's way its most valuable part is under protection since 1907.

The **Walsza River Valley nature reserve** was established in 1957 and includes an area of a little over 2 km². The reserve includes a deeply indented river valley, overgrown with water meadows and oak-hornbeam forests. The Walsza Valley is very narrow and its steep slopes resemble a mountain valley. Due to the land elevations, there are plant species more common in the foothills. You can see rare species such as the monkshood plants or red helleborine. The most valuable representative of the fauna is the beetle - *Liparus glabrirostris*, which is several millimeters long, characteristic of the Carpathians and the

Sudetes, almost absent in other parts of Poland. The **Czarci Jar educational trail** marked out for visitors is 7 km long and covers approximately 2/3 of the reserve on both sides of the river valley. Part of the trail is led by specially built bridges and catwalks, attached to the



Walsza River Valley nature reserve, photo: UMWM archive

gorge walls. The entrance to the reserve is at the foot of the castle in Pieniężno.

Right at the beginning of the trail we walk under the second highest active railway bridge in Poland. The line from Olsztyn to Braniewo was opened in 1885, then the bridge over the Walsza River was commissioned. During World War II it was blown up, then in 1951 it was rebuilt in an identical shape. At the foot of the current pillars of the bridge you can see the brick elements of the original bridge. The trains pass over the Walsza River at an altitude of 28 m. On the educational trail, by a small spring, there is a chapel founded in 1826 by the Gehrman family. By choosing the shorter path on the right riverbank of the Walsza River, you can leave the reserve, going directly to the monastery of Verbists.

Verbists at the beginning of the 20th century attempted to launch their own facility in Warmia. The plans included takeover of the former episcopal summer residence in Smolajny, this proposal was put forward by the Warmian Chapter. Finally, the

Monastery of Verbist Priests was placed in Pieniężno on the lands of Mr. and Mrs. Krueger. The construction of the monastery and seminary establishment lasted from 1921 until 1931. The two-story, four-wing building was built in a neo-Gothic style. The patron of the monastery was St. Wojciech, his figure still adorns the main pediment of the building. The verbist facility was to train candidates for missionary work on various continents. After World War II, German verbists were replaced by Polish ones, however the training character of the monastery was maintained. After a few years break, since 1948 the training of clerics from the Polish Province of the Congregation of the Word of God is continued here.

In 1965, the **Missionary and Ethnographic Museum** was opened in the monastery, which gathered several thousand exhibits depicting the material culture of the peoples of America, Asia, Africa and Oceania, who are visited during the verbist missions.

The collection in Pieniężno is the richest of its kind in Poland. Next to the museum, you can relax in the missionary café. When visiting Verbists, it is worth visiting the seminary cemetery, where religious missionaries are buried. Attention is drawn not to two, but three dates on the crosses. In addition to the dates of birth and death, the dates of the first monastic vows or holy orders were recorded. In the corner of the park adjacent to the cemetery you can find a symbolic chapel with the names of all deceased verbists.



A chapel in Pieniężno, photo: UMWMW archive



The Missionary Seminary of the Verbist Priests in Pieniężno, photo: UMWMW archive



Exhibition at the Missionary and Ethnographic Museum in Pieniężno, photo: UMWMW archive



PIENIĘŻNO – BRANIEWO

Pieniężno



City Amphitheater in Braniewo, photo: UMWWWM archive

On this stretch of road, the two trail routes are very far away from each other. The road trail is shorter. It goes from Pieniężno towards DW507 to the north. The walking trail turns west, and after reaching the Pasłęka River we go along the river to Braniewo. Traveling by road, after passing through Sawity, Piotrowiec and Białczyn, we leave Warmia for a moment, going to the lands once known as Natangia - belonging to the Teutonic Knights, however from 1525 - to the Duchy of Prussia.

29,5 km

Braniewo

In **Lipowina** (0.9 thousand), you can view the ruins of the palace built in the 18th century by Albrecht Zygmunt von Zeigut-Stanisławski, one of the illegitimate children of Poland's king August II Mocny. In the 19th century, the palace belonged to the Dohna family for 28 years, the most powerful family in this part of Duchy of Prussia. Unfortunately, in 1979 the palace burned down.

Passing Grodzie, before entering the village of Maciejewo we cross the legendary „Berlinka”. The construction of the highway from Berlin to Königsberg was initiated in 1933 by German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Four years later, one road of the Elbląg - Königsberg stretch of road was completed. The whole road was never completed, and the stretch of road from Elbląg to the border crossing in Grzechotki was thoroughly renovated in 2008. Just like the palace in Lipowina, the palace of the Lange family in **Świętochowo** had also burned down. Both of these Prussian estates shared, unfortunately, the fate of many others in East Prussia and today remain in ruins. Just before Braniewo the trail returns to the region of Warmia.

Pieniężno

Leaving Pieniężno, the walking trail goes through the villages of the former bailiffs of Pieniężno, Wojnity and Brzostki. In Długobór, in the walls surrounding the medieval church of St. John the Evangelist, you can find the remains of a monument dedicated to those killed in World War I. At first glance, it looks like an ordinary Warmian Chapel with a figure of Christ. The original purpose of this construction is revealed by the presentation of the Iron Cross, a German military decoration awarded for bravery on the battlefield.

52 km

Leaving the village Łozy behind, the trail crosses the Pasłęka River, entering the area of former Duchy of Prussia, to the part of Duchy of Prussia called Upper Prussia or Oberland. On the right side of the bridge you can see the abutment and part of the pillar of the former bridge from 1905, blown up during the retreat of

Braniewo

the Germans in 1945. In the village of Ławki, which once belonged to the Dohna family, in the background of the ruins of the church stands



Park in Braniewo, photo: UMWWWM archive

a renovated monument of those killed in World War I. Moving further, we reach Lake Pierzchalskie, artificially created in 1916 on the Pasłęka River. Walking along the western bank of the river, we come across boards of the **Truth of the Forest educational trail**, marked out by the Zaporowo Forest District. Crossing the Pasłęka River once again on the bridge in Trąbki, we return to the region of Warmia. Right after crossing the bridge there is a **bathing beach at Lake Pierzchalskie**. Crossing the „Berlinka” in Wielewo and passing Bemowizna we reach Braniewo.

BRANIEWO

The town, currently a district town (17,000), was founded in the second half of the 13th century by the bishops of Warmia. It is the oldest town in Warmia, the first seat of the Warmian bishops. Located in the valley of the Pasłęka River, near its mouth to the Vistula Lagoon, once a Hanseatic sea port. Within the city there are: Cyclists' Service Area of the Green Velo East of Poland Cycling Trail, part of the Żuławy Loop and a railway station line to Olsztyn. Braniewo is one of the most destroyed towns during World War II in Warmia.

The first interesting architectural object in Braniewo is the brick, neo-Gothic Town Hall building from 1878, the seat of the Poviast Starosty before the war. After a fire of this building in the 1980s, the historic stained glass windows with panoramas of Frombork, Orneta and Pieniężno were moved to the Museum of Nicolaus Copernicus in Frombork. It is worth seeing the neighboring railway station, which is more than a century old, maintained in the same architectural style. The station in Braniewo serves as the only railway border crossing with Russia. Moving further, we pass a small late-Gothic temple, used as an **Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity**.

Reaching the main intersection, it's worth stopping by the late Classicist **Church of St. Anthony**. It was designed by Karl Friedrich Schinkel for the Evangelical community and was built in 1830-1838. After World War II, it was handed over

to Catholics. Inside, there are preserved characteristic matroneum of Protestant churches. In January 2016, a dangerous fire consumed the roof slope. The firefighting action brought great losses, the frozen water created heavy ice overhangs on the matroneum. Currently, the renovated church serves the faithful again. In front of the temple there is a magnificent monumental pedunculate oak with a circumference of 450 cm. Crossing the bridge over the Pasłęka River, which is decorated with turrets with lanterns, we reach the historic center of Braniewo.

We start the tour with the parish church in Braniewo, next to which there is a comfortable and spacious parking lot. In front of the church there is a monument of **Blessed Regina Protmann**, founder of the only religious congregation founded in Warmia. In 1583, she formulated the rule of the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Catherine the Virgin and Martyr, giving rise to



Church of St. Anthony in Braniewo, photo: UMWWM archive



Church of St. Catherine in Braniewo, photo: UMWWM archive





Gate tower of the castle of Warmian bishops in Braniewo, photo: UMWM archive

the existence of the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Catherine. Beatified in 1999 by St. John Paul II.

The filigree figure of a nun is adjacent to the massive body of the building of the **Basilica of St. Catherine**. This 14th-century Gothic temple was severely damaged during World War II. When the Germans were leaving Braniewo, they blew up the 63-meter high church tower, the roofs, vaults and fragments of load-bearing walls collapsed. For decades, the ruins of the church in the town center scared people away. The reconstruction of the hall church began in 1979. The length of the naves of the temple is 41 m, width 26.4 m. The starry vault was reconstructed, stretched 16 m above floor level. In the layout of the church, the additional singer's matroneum situated near the presbytery attracts attentions. It was founded in 1500 by the Warmian bishop Łukasz Watzenrode. The interior of the basilica is modest, most of the church's interior was lost in the conflagration of war. They can be seen in old photos exhibited in the church porch. In the southern nave we can find a tombstone of the Warmia Bishop Paweł Legendorf, embedded in the wall, buried in the church in Braniewo in 1467. The metal decoration of the tombstone is exhibited in the castle in Lidzbark Warmiński. The crypt of Regina Protmann was also rebuilt, which symbolically remains empty. After visiting the basilica, it is worth going for a walk in the center of Braniewo. Going right, after a while we reach the **gate tower of the Castle of Warmian bishops**. This only remnant of the castle has a Gothic chapel on the first floor. After the renovation and adaptation of the tower, a tourist information point operates within its walls, and an observation deck is located on its top. Going down by the former moat, we reach the 18th-century Baroque **House of Converts**, known as Potocki's Palace. This foundation of the Warmian bishop Teodor Andrzej Potocki originally served those who changed their religion from Protestantism to Catholicism. Wonderfully restored in 2015, is beautiful once again as it was centuries ago. Opposite is the **zoological and botanical garden**. On the basis of the botanical garden existing in this place since 1893, a zoo was opened in 1958, in which in its time of glory you could see about 200 species of animals. Since 2016, there has been a gradual return to the idea of a botanical garden. In the background of the garden there is a view of the neo-Gothic **monastery of Regina Coeli**, the main headquarters of Congregation of the Sisters of St Catherine the Virgin and Martyr in Poland. Part of the monastery, which is a small museum, is open to the public. The sisters, for years, have been providing the Warmian Archdiocese with host, consecrated bread and sacramental wafers for the faithful. Going towards the basilica, we come to the buildings of the former **Hosianum seminary**, operating in Braniewo in the years 1565–1945. Today, the seminar operates in Olsztyn, and in its former buildings there is a vocational school complex. Thanks to the efforts of enthusiasts from the Society of Enthusiasts of Braniewo under the arcades on the ground floor of the building in 2016 the **Museum of the Braniewo Region** was opened. Thus, the pre-war museum traditions of the town

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Monastery of St. Catherine, "Regina Coeli" in Braniewo, photo: UMWM archive

were restored. Exhibitions are also located in the four-storey Gothic Klesza Tower, directly adjacent to the museum building. Returning to the basilica, it is worth looking at the place on the other side of the street, where once stood the Town Hall of Braniewo. Burned in 1945 and shortly after demolished. On the lawn in the place of the Town Hall we will find a plaque commemorating Napoleon. The Emperor of France, when passing through Braniewo in 1812, stopped at this place and met with the authorities of the town. At that time the bells of the Church of St. Catherines rung. The sound of the bell appealed to Napoleon.



Braniewo

BRANIEWO – FROMBORK

The road and walking trail through Braniewo runs along the following streets: Olsztyńska, Kościuszki and Piłsudskiego.

Then the walking trail goes along ul.

Portowa, Morska and Świętokrzyska, and continues through Józefowo, Podgórze and Cielętnik. The road trail at the Andersa roundabout turns into Elbląska Street, following DW504 to Frombork. Leaving Cielętnik behind, the two routes merge once again all the way to Frombork. In Frombork they go along: Braniewska, Kopernika and Elbląska streets.

9,6 km



The interior of the Church of the Holy Cross in Braniewo, photo: UMWWM archive



Frombork

The road trail on the outskirts goes past the largest cemetery of Soviet Army soldiers in Poland. The cemetery covers 6.5 ha and exactly 31257 burials took place on this cemetery, of which only slightly more than four thousand soldiers are known by name. When creating this cemetery, soldiers were exhumed and for 12 years all of the soldiers who were found were transported here from the area of Warmia and Masuria. The stone decorations of the cemetery were designed and made by Bolesław Marschall from Reszel, the author of many sculptural works in Warmia and Masuria.

Further on, attention is drawn to the ornamental tree nursery on the right side of the road.

In Stępień, the road crosses the tracks of the **Nadzalewowa Railway**, beautifully situated along the banks of the Vistula Lagoon. Built in 1897-1899, it served, among others, Emperor Wilhelm II to get to his summer residence in Kadyny. Bringing back tourist traffic on this route has been the subject of discussions for many years, however so far without any effect. The walking trail runs next to the buildings of the Braniewo Brewery, operating since 1854. Currently, it produces Braniewo brand beer. An the edge of town we reach the **sanctuary of the Holy Cross**. During the Swedish invasion in 1626, the soldiers shot bullets towards the painting of the Throne of Grace hanging on a tree in

Braniewo



12 km

Frombork



Church of the Holy Cross in Braniewo, photo: UMWWM archive



The Copernicus Canal in Frombork, photo: UNWWM archive

the place of today's church. A blood-colored liquid started leaking from the bullet holes. After this event, the painting was moved to the chapel at the Royal Castle in Warsaw, where it hung for nearly half a century. After the Jesuits built the chapel in Braniewo, it returned to Warmia. Today it is a decoration of a baroque sanctuary built in the years 1722-1742. The interior is uniform, kept in Baroque style. The altar work is attributed to the outstanding Warmian sculptor Jan Chrystian Schmidt from Reszel. Currently, the sanctuary is managed by Redemptorist fathers. The church is picturesquely located on the riverbanks of the Pasłęka River.

Further on, the trail follows along Wybrzeże Staropruckie through two small villages of Józefowo and Podgórze, reaching Cielętnik. About 500 m from the main intersection in the village towards the Vistula Lagoon, there is the **Cielętnik nature reserve**. It was established in 1959 to protect wetland greenery. In its area there are, among others *Betula humilis*, reaching up to about 2 m in height, beautifully blooming broad-leaved marsh orchids and long-leaved speedwells look impressive. There is also the endangered *viola epipsila*. When leaving Cielętnik, the walking trail reaches the road, joining the road trail.

On the way to Frombork, we cross the **Bauda River**, 54 km long, which is also a protected landscape area. Walking along the river, you can come across the concrete remains of the shelters of the Lidzbark Triangle.

Bauda supplied Frombork with water thanks to a 6 km long canal dug in 1427, which today is called the **Copernicus Canal**. The name of the canal is not really accurate, because it suggests that Copernicus himself would plan the canal, but in fact the canal is nearly half a century older than the astronomer.

The canal ceased to fulfill its role in the 20th century. The trail leads over a bridge over the drained canal. Going down the road, we come across the first buildings of Frombork.

FROMBORK

The town (2,300) was first mentioned in sources in 1278. It has been the seat of the Warmian cathedral chapter for many centuries. Urban buildings are located mainly between the Cathedral Hill and the shore of the Vistula Lagoon. In Frombork there is the Cyclists' Service Area of the Green Velo East of Poland Cycling Trail and the Żuławy Loop port. The city was rebuilt because of the war damage during the scout action „Operation 1001 - Frombork”, carried out in 1967-1973. Nicolaus Copernicus lived here for nearly 30 years, when he died he was buried here.

Entering Frombork, we immediately reach an



The Hospital of Holy Spirit - department on the history of medicine of the Nicolaus Copernicus Museum in Frombork, photo: UNWWM archive

extremely interesting monument, which is the **hospital of Holy Spirit**. Built in the years 1426-1433, it was soon transferred to the management of the Antonite Order. In 1686, a new hospital building was erected from the foundation of canon Wawrzyniec Ludwik Demuth, added to the preserved chapel of St. Anne. Thus, the hospital complex acquired an appearance that has survived to this day. After a thorough renovation carried out in 1978-1989, the **department on the history of medicine of the Nicolaus Copernicus Museum** was established inside. Exhibitions

were located in the hospital's main nave and in 12 side rooms for the sick. It presents monuments related to ancient medicine - from medicine vials to complicated surgical instruments. A very valuable medieval painting depicting the Last Judgment has survived in the apse of the chapel. In the hospital garden, a herbarium has been arranged, where herbs used in the past and present medicine grow. The hospital complex of St. Spirit is the only well-preserved facility of its kind in Poland.

The **Water Tower**, the oldest building of this type in Warmia, towers in the city center. Built in 1571 by the master - Stanisław, was designed to supply water to the Cathedral Hill. Situated by the Copernicus Canal, it worked for two centuries thanks to a system of buckets, installed by Valentin Handel from Wrocław, great-grandfather of the famous Baroque composer. Today it serves as a vantage point, and inside there is a cafe. The entrance to the hill is guarded by the **monument to Nicolaus Copernicus**. The huge (6 m high) bronze monument was made in 1973 by Mieczysław Welter. Its unveiling was graced by the celebration of the 500th anniversary of Copernicus' birth. Further on, a stone staircase leads to the **Cathedral Hill**. This fortification complex reminiscent of a medieval castle was the property of the Warmian Chapter for many years. We enter the vast courtyard through the South Gate over a bridge which is on the foundations of a barbican, built in the moat in 1537. At the gate, there is the monumental **oak Nicolaus**, which is 600 years old and was already here in the times of Nicolaus Copernicus. After passing the gate, we can see the most important building of the complex in its full glory.

The **archcathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Andrew the Apostle** is the largest church in Warmia. The temple is almost 100 m long, the presbytery itself is 30 m long. The building was erected in the years 1329-1388. We enter its interior through a richly decorated two ogival portals that even the most beautiful Gothic cathedrals of Germany, England or France would be proud of. The enormous hall interior has a total of 25 altars, of which 16 arranged at the pillars belonged to



The exhibition at the hospital of Holy Spirit in Frombork, photo: UMWWM archive



Copernicus Monument right down the Cathedral Hill in Frombork, photo: UMWWM archive





the cathedral canonry. Most of them come from the 17th century. The canonry was forced to fund new altars, because the previous ones were stolen by the Swedes during the invasion of Poland in 1626.

The most valuable altar in the basilica is the so-called Watzenrode polyptych, made in Toruń in 1504. Despite being partially incomplete, it is still an example of a magnificent Gothic woodcarving, known as Pomeranian. In the central part of the altar there is a very big figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary surrounded by the Fathers and Doctors of the Church, saints: Ambrose, Gregory, Augustine and Jerome. On the eastern wall of the presbytery there is a monumental marble main altar,

which was made in 1750 and designed by Franciszek Placidi. The paintings of the Assumption and St. Andrew the Apostle were painted by Stefan Torelli from Dresden. The decoration of this part of the church is undoubtedly the late Baroque canonical stalls. The enormousness of the temple forced the foundation to purchase the so-called altar of the early mass, already located in the main nave of the cathedral. The current low altar was made in 1909.

Moreover, the altar standing by the third pillar of the southern nave is worth mentioning. Today, the altar of St. Cross stands in the place of the altar, which Nicolaus Copernicus looked after. According to the rule, he was also buried next to this altar. After 200 years of searching, finally in 2005 the tomb of the most famous of the canonry was found. On May 22, 2010, he was re-buried in the Frombork Archcathedral. Copernicus was buried in a sarcophagus, designed by Andrzej Ryczek from New York, and made of sandalwood. The Warmian Chapter funded a tombstone for him, which was placed above the illuminated niche with the casket.

What's more, one cannot miss the wonderfully decorated chapel of the Holy Savior, added in the 18th century from the foundation of bishop Krzysztof Andrzej Szembek. It is decorated with a polychrome made by Maciej Jan Meyer from Lidzbark Warmiński, a famous decorator of the famous chapel in Święta Lipka. A decorative, hand-forged grille made by Jan and Krzysztof Schwartz from Reszel closes the chapel. The archcathedral organs were designed and made by Daniel Nitrowski from Gdańsk in 1683.



The organ front was thoroughly rebuilt in 1935 by Emanuel Kemper from Lübeck. At that time, the main organs were connected by a playing table with the small organs played in the chapel of St. George located by the presbytery. The reconstruction was so significant that the keyboards and the organist's place were moved down to the main nave of the temple. Thanks to this procedure, by participating in organ presentations, you can not only listen to them, but also watch the artist at work. Currently, the organs have 61 organ sounds and 4256 organ pipes.

Many elements of the cathedral were renovated as part of the several-year restoration project. Thanks to this, the **treasury** was made available to visitors, in which an exhibition of historic vestments and liturgical vessels was arranged. The attic of the building was also renovated, where the 16th-century roof truss has been preserved.

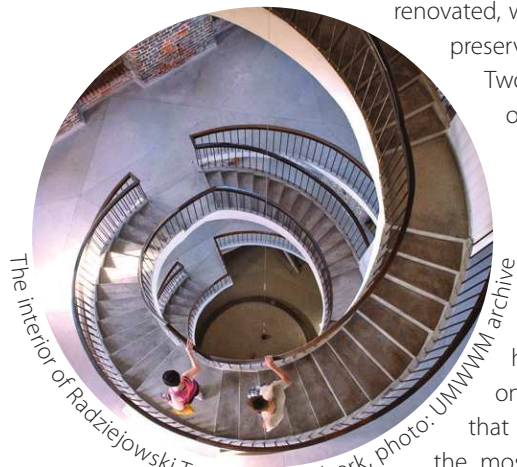


The Copernicus Tower at the Cathedral Hill in Frombork, photo: UMWM archive

Two towers are visible in the surrounding of the cathedral. The first tower, topped with a spire with the symbol of the Sun, is the **Copernicus Tower**. The astronomer purchased it not for residential purposes, but to compensate for the obligation to have one house within the walls of the cathedral complex. Thus, he showed that he was also talented in economics. It was on the no longer existent terrace of this tower that Jan Matejko „located” Copernicus, painting the most famous painting depicting Copernicus: „Astronomer Copernicus, or a conversation with God”. The



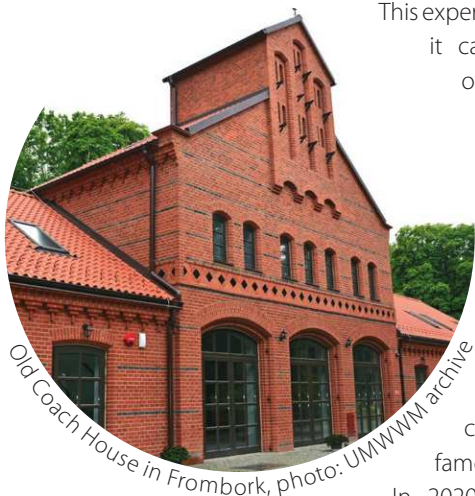
former bell tower, called the **Radziejowski Tower**, is much higher than the Copernicus Tower. Founded in 1685 by the Warmian bishop Michał Stefan Radziejowski, a relative of King Jan III Sobieski, it was founded on an artillery octagon. Today, inside this defensive structure there is a **planetarium**, and every day in the tower an experiment with the Foucault pendulum takes place. The ball weighing 46 kg, hung on a rope that is 28.5 m long, is set into a swinging motion. As time passes, the plane of the swing of the ball changes (the line that the swinging ball marks on the ground gradually shifts relative to the one previously determined).



The interior of Radziejowski Tower in Frombork, photo: UMWM archive



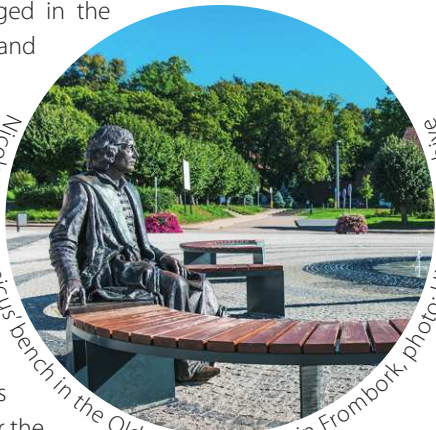
Exhibition at the Nicolaus Copernicus Museum in Frombork, photo: UMWM archive



Old Coach House in Frombork, photo: UMWWM archive

This experience is evidence of the Earth's rotation, because it causes the pendulum to move. The tower's observation deck gives the best view of the Cathedral Hill, Frombork, the Vistula Lagoon, the Vistula Spit and the Elbląg Upland. When you finish visiting the Cathedral Hill, you must visit the **Nicolaus Copernicus Museum**, located in the former episcopal palace. In the exhibition dedicated to Nicolaus Copernicus you can see reconstructions of the instruments that he used for observation, books, prescriptions, as well as portraits of the capillary and miniature models of the most famous monuments of Copernicus.

In 2020, the renovation of two historic buildings outside the walls of the cathedral complex was completed: the **New Bishop's Palace and the Coach House**. An exhibition commemorating its former inhabitants and guests has been arranged in the representative halls of the palace. An art gallery and art studios were opened in the coach house. Leaving the Cathedral Hill, in 1994 recognized as a Historical Monument, it is worth going down to the city for a moment. Rebuilt in 2015, the Old Market Square is decorated with a composition referring to the model of the Solar System with the **Copernicus Bench**. Cities related to Copernicus's life are marked on planet Earth. The astronomer is sitting on the bench, which is also located in this orbit. An Exodus Stone was set up in the park near the Water Tower. A bilingual inscription on the plaque informs



Nicolaus Copernicus bench in the Old Market Square in Frombork, photo: UMWWM archive

about 450 thousand residents of former East Prussia who managed to escape from the Red Army and survive.

The **Frombork port** serves passenger traffic with connections to Krynica Morska. Moreover, you can also take a cruise on the Vistula Lagoon. From the port, one can go along the promenade to the new **city beach** located on the lagoon. The exercise zone, outdoor gym, sandy-surface pitches, and the concrete pier extending far into the waters of the lagoon favor active recreation here.



Harbor in Frombork, photo: UMWWM archive





Frombork

FROMBORK – TOLKMICKO

16,8 km

The road and walking trails run along DW504 to Narusa. There, the walking trail turns to Przylesie, and then runs along the Vistula Lagoon passing through Święty

Kamień and Nowy Wiek to Tolkmicko, where the trails meet again.

In Narusa, just after leaving the village, on the bridge over the Narusa River there is the border of Warmia. From now on, the Copernicus Trail runs through historical Pomerania. After crossing the bridge, the walking trail leaves the main road, and the road trail continues to Pogrodzie next to the neo-Gothic church of St. Nicholas from 1879.

Pogrodzie is known in history for a dramatic event that took place in this village. In 1369, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order Winrych von Kniprode met with the Warmian Bishop Jan Stryprock. During a stormy conversation regarding border disputes, Kniprode took out his sword and swung it at Stryprock. The bishop managed to survive thanks to the commander of Elbląg Ortolf von Trier, who stopped the grand master at the last moment. The offended bishop cursed the order and went to Avignon to lodge a complaint with the pope.

On a hill, just outside the village there is a chapel, erected during the plague epidemic at the beginning of the 18th century. A few hundred meters further we enter the area of the Elbląg Upland Landscape Park, established in 1985. A nature reserve with the same name was established in 2006 by a village called Nowinka, protecting erosion valleys overgrown with beech forest. The walking trail reaches the Nadzalewowa Railway and runs along it all

the way to Tolkmicka. Along the way, it passes through Święty Kamień (eng. Holy Rock)- a settlement that got its name from a huge boulder lying in the waters of the Vistula Lagoon. In order to see the boulder, you have to go down through a wide gorge with a 60 m elevation, and then cross the tracks. The boulder is located several meters from the beach and has a circumference of 13.8 m and a height of 2.2 m. The boulder is considered to be an altar used for sacrifices by pagan Warmians living in the early Middle Ages on the shores of the Vistula Lagoon.



Harbor in Tolkmicko, photo: UMWWM archive



Frombork

13 km

Tolkmicko



Holy Rock - a natural monument on the shore of the Vistula Lagoon, photo: UMWWM archive

TOLKMICKO

A town (2,700) located by the Stradanka River, founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1296. Located on the slopes of the Elbląg Upland, mildly descending towards the banks of the lagoon. There is a passenger port serving water transport on the Vistula Lagoon, a sailing port of the Żuławy Loop and a fishing port. The town also has a Cyclists' Service Area of the Green Velo East of Poland Cycling Trail. The most valuable monument of Tolkmicko is the **Church of St. James the Apostle**, erected in the 14th century. After severe fires from 1550 and 1767, it was thoroughly renovated. The expansion

from 1901-1902

resulted in an

extension of the Gothic

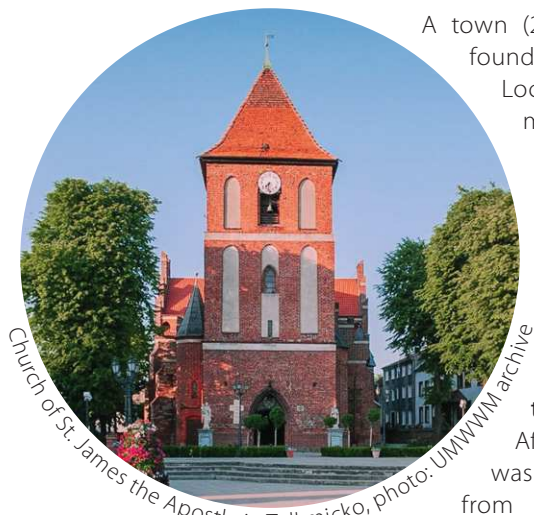
temple by adding a transept. Inside the church, the most important monuments are two 18th-century sculptures: Virgin Mary and St. John Nepomucene, which were made in Tolkmicko in the workshop of Krzysztof Perwanger, the mayor, sculptor and brewer. In the Tolkmicko Market Square, the church is adjacent to the **Town Hall** building. The historic seat of city councilors has not survived to our times. In 2014, the construction of a new Town Hall was completed, which was the

most spectacular

investment in the

post-war history of the town.

In addition to the seat of municipal authorities, the building also houses the **Regional Museum**. There is a vantage point on the Town Hall tower, from which there is a view of the port in Tolkmicko, the Vistula Lagoon and the Elbląg Upland. The port serves passenger connections to Krynica Morska. When walking around the town of Tolkmicko, you must see the brick and wattle building of the **railway station**, standing near the port.



Church of St. James the Apostle in Tolkmicko, photo: UMWWWW archive



Fregata beach in Tolkmicko, photo: UMWWWW archive



Town Hall in Tolkmicko, photo: UMWWWW archive



Tolkmicko

TOLKMICKO – ELBLĄG

25,4 km

Elbląg

On this stretch of road, the walking and road trail overlap between Kadyny and Suchacz. The road trail runs along DW503. The walking trail meanders through the Elbląg

Upland, descending from its slopes towards the Vistula Lagoon.

The road trail reaches **Kadyny**, a village that is a monuments in itself due to the preserved rural layout. In 1431, Jan Bażyński, later the leader of the Prussian Union and governor of Royal Prussia, became the owner of Kadyny. With this property the grand master of the Teutonic Order paid his debts. In the 16th century, the assets

of Kadyny were given to the town of Elbląg, later Kadyny were governed by the wealthy families Schlieben and Schwerin, and in the years 1817-1898 - by the merchant Birkner

family. Eduard Birkner willed Kadyny to emperor Wilhelm II. He came to the Vistula Lagoon and fell in love with Kadyny. Until the end of his reign, he spent his summer holidays in Kadyny. He had a big influence on the appearance of the village. Kadyny became the official **imperial residence**. The buildings of the village were planned in Berlin, on the drafting tables of imperial architects.

In the first years of the 20th century, many brick houses with red roofs in the style called Ordensstil were built in Kadyny. The old 17th-century manor house underwent a slight transformation, becoming the **summer imperial palace**. In its surroundings appeared completely new farm buildings. In 1903, the Koenigliche Majolika Werkstaetten factory (**Royal Majolika** and terracotta workshop) was established on the west side of the village. Making use of the abundant clay deposits on the slopes of the Elbląg Upland, Royal Majolika produced decorative ceramics of a dark red color, decorated with motifs

in the colors of warm brown, cobalt blue and gilding. An important source of the factory's income was the burning of bricks, to this day in many towns you can find characteristic maker's mark with the Cadinen inscription and imperial crown. Royal Majolika ceased to operate in 1945. Today its products are among the most wanted and sought after by connoisseurs.

Being in Kadyny, you must see the thickest monumental oak in Poland. The **Bażyński Oak** is over 700 years old, 25 m high, and has a circumference of 10.15 m. It is worth noting that the monumental oak grows without any artificial support. On the trail to the oak from the Majolika factory there are six



The imperial palace in Kadyny, photo: UMWWM archive



Tolkmicko

44 km

Elbląg



The Bażyński Oak nature monument in Kadyny, photo: UMWWM archive



Former mejlica factory in Kadyny, nowadays a hotel, photo: UMWWNM archive

enormous 400-year-old pedunculate oaks planted, according to legend symbolizing the six sons of the mythical Kadyna. Next to the Bażyński Oak a path leading up the hill to the **Kadyński Forest** nature reserve, which protects the magnificent beech forest stand.

Wooden stairs lead straight to the **Franciscan church and monastery**. In 1682, Jan Teodor Schlieben brought monks to Kadyny. The monastery complex was being formed over the next few decades. After the dissolution of the order, which came into force in Kadyny in 1826, the buildings gradually deteriorated and were partially demolished. The ruins of the monastery were not used again until the 1990s, when the Franciscans returned to the Vistula Lagoon to

Kadyny. Inside the rebuilt church, it is worth looking under the church choir area, where you can see an exhibition of photos showing the stages of reconstruction of the building. A few hundred meters from the monastery there is a vantage point over the Olszanka Valley, from where there is an excellent view of the vast gorges of the Elbląg Upland and the waters of the Vistula Lagoon. Near the **Srebrna Riwiera** beach in Kadyny there is a part of the Żuławy Loop. The village also has a Cyclists' Service Area of the Green Velo East of Poland Cycling Trail.

Leaving Kadyny the road climbs with switchbacks through the hills covered with beech forest, and then gradually declines to the village of **Suchacz**. Near this village, the Polish sea- fleet achieved its greatest victory in history. During the Thirteen Years' War, on September 15, 1463, a **battle took place on the Vistula Lagoon**. The Polish fleet, consisting of 25 vessels from Elbląg and Gdańsk, commanded by Jakub Vochs and Wincenty Stoell, crushed the Teutonic Order's fleet. From 44 vessels, only one managed to escape. It was the one with the Grand Master Ludwig von Erlichshausen on board. The defeat of the Teutonic Knights on the waters of the Vistula Lagoon, followed by the surrender of the castle in Gnień - the last one that remained under Teutonic Order's rule - led to the surrender of the Order and to the end of war. In the center of the village, at the roundabout, you can see a monument of the battle, erected in 1961. In Suchacz, just like in Kadyny, there is a Cyclists' Service Area of the Green Velo East of Poland Cycling Trail.

Driving through Nadbrzeże, it is worth stopping for a moment by the symbolic monument on the right side of the road. In the years 1942-1945 a sub-camp of KL Stutthof called Hopehill-Reimannsfelde operated in the buildings of the local brickyard. This fact was commemorated in 1971. Then, the trail continues along the edge of the **Elbląg Bay nature reserve**. The 8 km² bay is the southernmost part of the Vistula Lagoon.



Srebrna Riwiera beach in Kadyny, photo: UMWWNM archive

Over 200 species of birds have already been observed in this reserve, of which dozens of them nest here.

In 2015, the **Ptasi Raj (eng. Bird's Paradise)**

educational trail was opened, on which a viewing platform for observing the waters of the Elbląg Bay was located. Arriving in **Rangóry**, on the right side of the road you will find the entrance leading to the observation deck. Going along DW503, we get to the very center of Elbląg.

The walking trail from Tolkmicko climbs up the hill to the Elbląg Upland.

After a 2 km walk we reach the **Waly**

Tolkmitta stronghold. It is associated with

the legend of Tolko and Mita, the founders of the small town located at his foot. Preserved

fragments of embankments allow to access the

dimensions of the stronghold at 150 x 350 m, which makes them one of the major

defensive structures in this area. Climbing even higher, we reach the **Biała (eng. White)**

forester's lodge, erected in 1900. Wilhelm II spent some time here hunting in the areas

of the Elbląg Upland. The forester's lodge also appeared in the film „Układ zamknięty „

(eng. Closed System) directed by Ryszard Bugajski. Leaving Suchacz, the trail again climbs the Elbląg Upland.

On the route in **Łęczce** we encounter an early medieval stronghold, used by Prussians until the 13th century. On its top there is a memorial stone of Robert Dorr, a researcher of the Prussian settlement in the Elbląg Upland. The village buildings are distinguished by **arcaded houses**, characteristic of the area of Żuławy and Elbląg Upland. When visiting the local baroque church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, it is worth paying attention to the plaque mounted on the wall of the tower dedicated to German soldiers who were shot during World War II in Łęczce. The bilingual plaque was mounted in 1999.

Going through Próchnik, Jagodnik and Dąbrowa, which are already within the administrative boundaries of Elbląg, we enter the **Bažantarnia** forest park. The 369 ha complex currently has recreational functions. Developed since 1810, it was incorporated into the town's

limits in 1913. The oldest building on its territory is a

200-year-old inn - Hunter's Restaurant, built by

Elbląg's entrepreneur August Abegg. Walking

uphill, the trail runs through forests. Leading

through sometimes steep slopes, it reaches

Srebrny Potok (eng. Silver Stream), along

which it goes all the way up to the exit of

Bažantarnia. There are numerous erratic

boulders in the streambed, with the largest

of them called the **Devil's Boulder**, which is

a monument of nature.



„Ptasi Raj” educational trail in the Elbląg Bay nature reserve, photo: UMWWM archive



Bažantarnia forest park in Elbląg, photo: UMWWM archive

ELBLĄG



Panorama of Elbląg, photo: UMWWM archive

Elbląg (124,000) lies on the border of the Elbląg Upland and Żuławy Wiślane and is the oldest town in the Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship. It was founded by the Teutonic Order and until the development of Malbork it was the most important town for the Order. In Elbląg there is a seaport and a port of the Żuławy Loop. The town is the starting point of the Green Velo trail. From the railway station, trains depart in the direction of Olsztyn and Malbork. The road trail enters Elbląg through the following streets: Mazurska, Browarna, Robotnicza and Rycerska. The walking trail, going down Bażantarnia, runs along the streets: Bolesława Chrobrego, Kościuszki, then along Kumiela through Dolinka Park and Traugutt Park to Planty Park. Both trails meet at Słowiański Square.

Elbląg was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1237 and obtained city rights in 1246. In the structure of the monastic state, the town played an important role - it was the seat of a great hospitaller, one of the most important Teutonic officials. Until 1309, it also served as the seat of the Prussian national master. In the years 1466-1772 Elbląg belonged to Poland, being one of the largest towns of the kingdom. In February 1945 it was severely damaged by Red Army soldiers.



Nicolaus Copernicus visited and passed through Elbląg many times. The fact of his stay was commemorated in one of the buildings of the Archaeological and Historical Museum, which stands in the place of the castle. The plaque is located on the ground floor of the former junior high school.

The Elbląg Teutonic castle was demolished by the townspeople during the Prussian Uprising in February 1454. In the buildings of the ward which were not destroyed, a museum was opened in 1954. The original seat of the museum were the tenement houses at Wigilijna Street, however in 1973 the facility was moved to the castle grounds. Today exhibitions are organized in the building of the Elbląg Junior High School, opened in 1535, and in the castle boroughs.

For many years the area of the demolished old town was overgrown with grass, the reconstruction of the historic center was undertaken as late as in the 1980s. Thanks to this, Elbląg is the best archaeologically examined town in



Archaeological and Historical Museum in Elbląg, photo: UMWWM archive

Poland. Excavations carried out in the old town resulted in many archaeological monuments, currently displayed in the museum. The prehistory of the area of Elbląg is presented at permanent exhibitions. Exhibitions were organized based on archaeological monuments: „Goths. From the Baltic to Rome” and „Truso - the legend of the Baltic”. The most interesting exhibition on the history of the town is „Elbląg Reconditus”. Visitors, coming to see the exhibition, walk among the ruins of the town destroyed in 1945. The history of Elbląg is presented through monuments which were found in the rubble. There are also sounds of an abandoned and ruined town, sometimes even ghostly sounds, coming from loudspeakers. The history of Żuławy, a specific land taken away from the area which once was

the sea, thanks to the work of Dutch settlers called Mennonites, is an important place in the Archaeological and Historical Museum in Elbląg. After visiting the museum, we move on to the old town.

Fortunately, the 13th-century building of the main Teutonic hospital has survived. It now houses the town's library. Nearby there is an entrance to the **Church Pathway**, which once connected the church and the Holy Spirit hospital with the church of St. Nicholas and then with the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The starting point of the trail has been preserved and you can still wander through the narrow passage between the tenement houses.

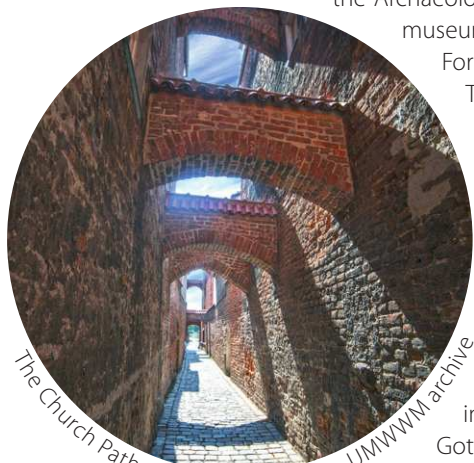
The **St. Nicholas Cathedral** is the most important temple of the town. The enormous Gothic building was topped with a tower reaching almost 100 m in height, the

highest in the Warminsko-

Mazurskie Voivodeship. However, the history of the cathedral is rather unfortunate. The great fire of the town in 1777 began with a lightning strike, which struck the church's roof, which resulted in the roof truss catching on fire. The reconstruction of the church was difficult and in 1945, unfortunately once again, the church was seriously damaged. The current interior of the cathedral is quite moderate. In the presbytery there are only: a small post-conciliar altar, a painting of Our Lady of Częstochowa and the throne of Elbląg bishops. At the end of the southern nave there stands an enormous historic figure of the temple's patron.



Exhibition in the Archaeological and Historical Museum in Elbląg, photo: UMWM archive



The Church Pathway in Elbląg, photo: UMWM archive



St. Nicholas Cathedral in Elbląg, photo: UMWM archive





Market Gate in Elbląg, photo: UMWWWM archive

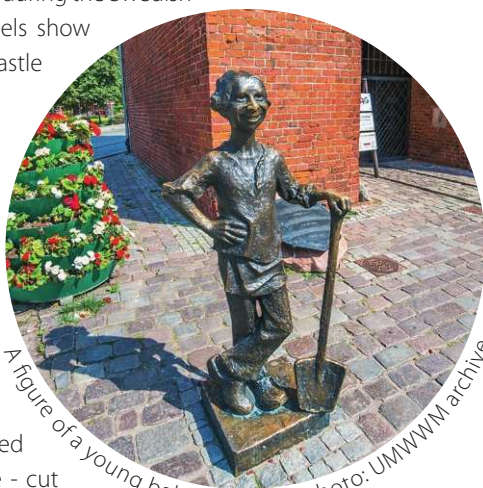
Next to it, in the illuminated niche, relics of the Holy Cross are kept. In this part of the church, on one of the walls hangs a portrait of Nicolaus Copernicus, his representation also decorates one of the new stained glass windows. Below the painting there is the entrance to the crypt of Elbląg's bishops.

The side altars are valuable relics, from which most of them have been saved from other Elbląg churches. The most interesting monuments are in the northern nave. The oldest tombstone commemorating Johann Grolle, who died in 1335, is kept in the chapel closest to the presbytery. On the tombstone there is a beautifully decorated bronze baptismal font, said to be from the year 1387. It is the work of

master Bernhauser. The altar of the Adoration of the Magi, carved probably in 1494, was the main altar of the now non-existent Elbląg church of the same name. The author of this altar, Schofstain, „wrote” his name (using a tool that would make his name stay on the overcoat forever) on the facing of the overcoat of one of the kings. In the last chapel there is an inconspicuous neo-Gothic altar, a gift from Emperor Wilhelm II for the church in Kadyny, which also did not survive the historical turmoil. The church of St. Nicholas was raised to the rank of cathedral in 1992, when the diocese of Elbląg was established for the first time in history under the papal bull „Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus”. During the time when visitors arrive, the vantage point on the tower, located at an altitude of 68 m, is available to them.

On the other side of the Stary Rynek street (eng. Old Market street) a complex of the new Old Town Hall was built in 2011. In the hall on the ground floor, next to the tourist information point, you can see three models. The largest and most interesting one is the model of Elbląg in the 17th century, which clearly shows the Old Town of Elbląg and the New Town of Elbląg, as well as modern bastion fortifications created during the Swedish occupation of the town. The remaining models show the presumed appearance of the Teutonic castle and one of the ramps of the Elbląg Canal.

The Stary Rynek street finishes at the point where the **Market Gate** from 1319 is located. It is the only preserved element of the medieval fortifications of the town. In the history of the town, the gate played a significant role in 1521. During the Prussian war, the Teutonic unit launched an unexpected assault on the open gate. Due to the tangled ropes, the gate could not be lowered in the gate passage. Elbląg was saved by a young baker who - passing by the gate - cut the knot with a baker's peel. When the gate was falling



A figure of a young baker in Elbląg, photo: UMWWWM archive

to the ground it crushed the Teutonic commander. The enemies were repelled and from that time on the 8th of March became the town's holiday. The baker was rewarded by King Zygmunt Stary, and his baker's peel hung on the gate for many years. In 2006, a figure of a heroic baker was placed at the gate, whose name, unfortunately, is unknown today. The EL Gallery, which organizes exhibitions of modern art, was opened in 1961 in the former church of St. Mary located next to the Market Gate. The town's former port life revolved around the Elbląg River. Today, the Zygmunt August Boulevard stretches along the river, and it is called the walking heart of Elbląg. Two bascule bridges, called the **High and Low bridge**,

lead to Wyspa Spichrzów (eng. Granary Island), located on the other side of the river. Visiting the Elbląg old town, it is worth exploring the concept of retroversion, according to which the complete frontages of individual streets were rebuilt. It is based on four principles. The reconstruction of destroyed tenements is based on the maximum use of the historic material that is left. New tenement houses were built on the exact same parcels as the former ones and are of the same, original height. The tenement houses have a completely new look. They do not reflect the appearance of the old tenement houses, despite the preserved photographic documentation.

The last rule is rather the result of retroversion - it is to restore the old town's

central position in town. Within the old town, Elbląg is still changing, because the reconstruction of tenements has not yet been completed. The city has its origins in the **Elbląg Canal**, the longest (over 80 km) navigable canal in Poland, which reaches Ostróda, and its branches go as far as Iława, Zalewo, and Stare Jabłonki. It is worth going on a cruise from Elbląg to Buczyńiec. Its route leads, among others, through Druzno Lake - an ornithological reserve - and through five unique slipways that allow vessels to overcome a level difference of approx. 100 m, which corresponds to the height of the tower of the Elbląg Cathedral.



Art Centre Gallery EL in Elbląg, photo: UMWWM archive



Bridges over the Elbląg River in Elbląg, photo: UMWWM archive



Elbląg Canal, photo: UMWWM archive



ELBLĄG – VOIVODESHIP BORDER



Leaving the old town in Elbląg, the road trail leads along the streets: Rycerska, Wyszyński avenue and Warszawska. From Warszawska street it leads to the S7 road and then - through Władysławowo, Kazimierzewo and Adamowo – it reaches the bridge on the Nogat River. The border with the Pomeranian Voivodeship runs right through the bridge. Traveling through the flat landscape of Żuławy, we pass the Ellerwald. Here, in the former agricultural areas of Elbląg, the street layout of the Old Town of Elbląg (Trifty) was reproduced. In the 16th century, agricultural plots in Trifty were allocated to their owners in accordance with the configuration of the neighborhood in the city. From Słowiański Square the walking trail runs through the old town along Garbary and Studzienna street straight to the Low Bridge on the Elbląg River. Then, through Warszawska and Radomska street, it reaches the **yacht port** of the Elbląg Yacht Club. The port is the starting point of the **Green Velo East of Poland Cycling Trail**, which starts here and is over 2000 km long. Then, going through Bielnik Pierwszy, the trail runs along the Jagielloński Canal. The 5.7 km canal was dug and adapted for navigation as early as 1495. The investment was connected with the excavation of the direct river mouth from the Nogat River to the Vistula Lagoon carried out 12 years earlier. In the village of Bielnik Drugi, the **Jagielloński Canal** connects with the Nogat river. Today, the only part that is left of the small lock at the end of the canal built in 1897-1898 are the open floodgates. A few hundred meters further along the bridge on the Nogat River the Copernicus Trail enters the Pomeranian Voivodeship.

9,8 km

Voivodeship
border

Elbląg

11 km

Kepki



The famous painting by Jan Matejko „Astronomer Copernicus, or a conversation with God”, photo: UMWWM archive



COPERNICUS T R A I L

constellation of places

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