



Linen, palaces and gardens

Day 1

- Łomnica Palace

Day 2

- Pakoszów Palace
- Wojanów Palace



Day 1

Łomnica Palace



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In the minds of many of us, borderlands are associated with anxiety, fights, and a difficult history. Many a palace, castle or manor have the mark of turbulent history, changes, and trials of strength. It is even more satisfying when someone is found who has changed a negative location into a positive one, just like in the Łomnica Dominion.

The property includes a baroque palace dated back to 1720, less than a hundred years younger, the so-called Small Palace and the museum farm. The whole area is surrounded by a romantic park, the border of which is delimited by the Bóbr River. The complex is run by the descendants of the pre-war

owners who raised this gem from complete ruin. They also made Łomnica an important culture-forming center today.

Throughout the year, young and old learn traditional Polish cuisine here, not only through tasting, but also during practical classes in a dedicated Ziemiańska Kitchen. Numerous fairs allow you to get acquainted with handicrafts, and the annual Flax and Gingerbread Festival is important event in the life of the region. Every day in Łomnica, Polish and German mix, and more and more foreign guests appear on the nearby communication routes.



Recommended restaurants

Palace Restaurant: www.palac-lomnica.pl

Stara Stajnia Restaurant: www.palac-lomnica.pl

Wojanów Palace: www.palac-wojanow.pl/restauracja

Recommended accommodation

Łomnica Palace and Farm: www.palac-lomnica.pl

Wojanów Palace: www.palac-wojanow.pl

Śnieżka settlement: www.osada-sniezka.pl

Recommended local attractions

Karkonosze Mountains Museum in Jelenia Góra (7 km)

The museum has rich collections related to the

history of the Jelenia Góra Valley, the Karkonosze and the Jizera Mountains, as well as more than 9,000 art glass collection objects.

Karkonosze National Park (16 km)

A park that protects the upper parts of the Karkonosze Mountains, including the highest of the Sudetes peaks – Śnieżka (1602 m above sea level). Its greatest attractions include Śnieżne Kotły and glacial ponds.

Sports and Tourism Museum in Karpacz (13 km)

An extremely interesting exhibition presenting, among others, history of the development of sport, tourism, and nature protection in the Karkonosze region.

Day 2

Pakoszów Palace



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Since the late Middle Ages, linen products were the most important in the economy of the Jelenia Góra Valley. They were mainly made by the hands of peasants, women, and children. Especially in the Jelenia Góra Valley, a special thin cloth called the veil was woven. In 1630 Emperor Ferdinand II granted privileges to the city of Jelenia Góra, which contributed to the development and rapid economic growth of the Jelenia Góra Valley. In 1638, the Chamber of Commerce was established. It included only local merchants, who at the same time had to control the compliance of the quality of products.



The merchant aristocracy developed from the members of the merchant society, not inferior to the family aristocracy and equally wealthy. The so-called "veil lords" could afford to build expensive merchant houses, they served as warehouses and transshipment centers, and had large rooms on most floors for representative purposes. Christian Menzel (1667-1748) was the most important representative of the merchant aristocracy, he was one of the wealthiest inhabitants of the city, as well as had the most beautiful house in the center of Jelenia Góra.

Formerly, the area belonged to the Schaffgotsch estate. Reconstruction into a baroque palace took place in 1725 thanks to Johann Martin Gottfried (1685-1737), a later mayor and member of the church board, Christian Mentzl's (1667-1748) brother-in-law. Mentzl was a linen merchant ("Schleierherrn") from Jelenia Góra. The palace with

a mansard folding roof, with a rectangular body and side projections, has a late-baroque southern facade. The ground floor has simple vaults. On the first floor there are living and representative rooms with a large banquet hall, the ceiling of which is covered with allegorical frescoes.

The next owners were Georg Friedrich Smith (1703-1757) and since 1771 Heinrich Hess (1745-1802), a merchant and director of the sugar factory in Jelenia Góra. It was at this time that the name Bielarnia Hessa became established. The building was used for residential purposes and as a linen bleaching plant. On the ground floor, the materials were soaked in vats, rinsed, and laid out on meadows to dry. The water needed for this purpose was taken from the Kamienna River flowing nearby. For economic reasons, the bleaching plant was transformed in 1856.

After Heinrich Hess's death, the palace became the possession of his cousin, the adopted son of Johann Daniel Hess (1764-1854). The later owner dealing with martial law, Daniel Hermann Hess (1815-1884), working as a lawyer in Jelenia Góra, used the Palace as a summer residence. The last inhabitants were Margarethe Drewes, nee. Hess (1872-1939) with her husband, Pastor Hans Drewes, and seven children. They owned the Pakoszów bleaching plant until 1945.

Because of the war, almost the whole Silesia became part of Poland. The owners of Pakoszów were expropriated by Polish authorities. Then the palace was used for various purposes, including an orphanage. Afterwards it remained empty.



Day 2

Pakoszków Palace



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The grandson of the last owner, Hagen Hartmann (born 1941 in Wrocław), purchased the property in 2005, at that time it belonged to a private Polish owner.

With the help of the architect Christopher Jan Schmidt, in the years 2008-2012 he adapted it to become a hotel, restored and extended it. The reconstruction of the Baroque Hall with its illusionistic and allegorical paintings was undertaken by the Dresden painter Christoph Wetzel, he also renovated the baroque dome of the Dresden Frauenkirche. The original painting, which has not survived to this day, was painted by the baroque painter Johann Franz Hoffmann.

A lounge with a preserved sandstone fireplace and 18th-century Delft tiles is the most valuable room in the palace. Next to the palace, the eastern part has been reconstructed, where a Wellness zone with a small swimming pool is. The palace is surrounded by 18.5 hectares of green area, on the northern side there are three ponds, previously used as fishponds. The whole project was launched on April 1, 2012.

Today the area is used as a palace hotel, restaurant and for cultural purposes. The grounds as well as the historic premises of the palace are open to guests.



Recommended restaurants

Stara Bielarnia Restaurant:

www.palac-pakoszow.pl/restauracja

Aquakultura Restaurant:

www.facebook.com/Aquakultura/

Odnova Restaurant :

www.facebook.com/odnovarestauracja/

Recommended accommodation

Staniszów Palace Hotel: www.palacstaniszow.pl

Pakoszków Palace Hotel: www.palac-pakoszow.pl

Cieplisce-Zdrój health resort: www.uzdrowisko-cieplisce.pl

Recommended local attractions

Cieplisce health resort (6 km)

A health resort famous for its healing hot springs with the 19th-century Edward Pavilion, the late-Baroque Schaffgotsch Palace and a spa park.

Julia Glassworks in Piechowice (3.5 km)

A traditional crystal glasswork plant, it has been producing products characterized by high labor consumption, finesse of finishing and fully hand-made workmanship for 200 years.

Chojnik Castle (3 km)

A stone castle situated on the top of the rocky mountain Chojnik. A tourist hostel has been operating here since the 19th century, and Chojnik itself is a popular destination. It is known for the annual Chojnik Golden Belt Tournament.

Day 2

Wojanów Palace

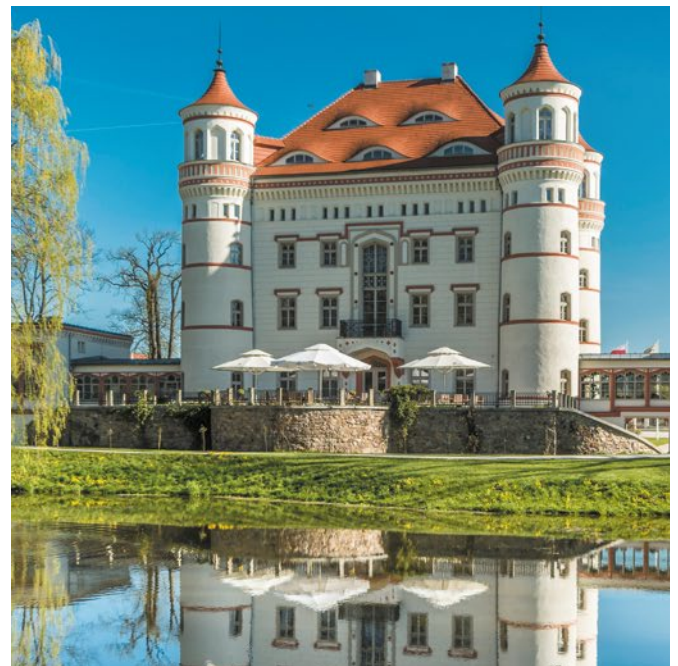


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The palace in Wojanów was built in the 17th century on the site of the 13th century buildings.

The palace complex consists of an English neo-Gothic palace, a stable, a 19th-century outbuilding and a brick barn. During its existence, the building has been rebuilt many times and is now in privately owned.

Today, the Wojanów Palace is a modern conference center embedded in the walls of a romantic manor house. Inhabited continuously for more than 400 years, it offers accommodation in 11 luxurious apartments and 81 comfortable rooms, equipped with comfortable stylish furniture, emphasizing the historical character of the facility.



Recommended restaurants

Restaurant in the Łomnica Palace:

www.palac-lomnica.pl

Stara Stajnia Restaurant :

www.palac-lomnica.pl

Palace Restaurant in Wojanów:

www.palac-wojanow.pl/restauracja

Recommended accommodation

Łomnica Palace and Farm: www.palac-lomnica.pl

Wojanów Palace: www.palac-wojanow.pl

Śnieżka settlement: www.osada-sniezka.pl

Recommended local attractions

Western Town (13 km)

A Town of Real Cowboys. It is not only a stud

and pastures, but also rodeo competitions and various shows, a cowboy shooting range, Chata Trapera restaurant and a gold panning center.

City of Jelenia Góra (9.5 km)

The city is located at the foot of the Karkonosze Mountains, one of the major attractions of which is the picturesque market square with the classicist town hall dating back to the 18th century and baroque tenement houses.

Karkonosze Mysteries in Karpacz (14 km)

A unique exhibition devoted to the mysterious and legendary history of the Karkonosze Mountains, established at the site where the walking stick of the Mountain Spirit was found.