



Inspired by history

Day 1

- Czocho Castle
- Wleń Castle

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- Kliczków Castle

Day 3

- Grodziec Castle



Day 1

Czocha Castle



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It is hard to find a facility more marked by the turbulent history of Silesian lands than Czocha Castle. It was built in 1247 by order of the Czech king Wenceslaus I. Since 1319, for 70 years, it was ruled by the Piast dukes Henry I Jaworski and Bolko II Mały. Then the building returns to Bohemia and is governed by subsequent knightly families. The longest, almost 250 years, it belonged to the Nostitz clan. In 1909, a characteristic change took place – the dilapidated castle was bought by the Dresden cigar producer Ernst Gütschow for 1.5 million marks. With the help of the Berlin architect Bodo Ehardt, he restored its "historic"

appearance from 1703. He also bought various items of high artistic value. When he left the castle in March 1945, he took the most valuable elements of equipment, although he left many priceless relics. They were stolen in the turbulent post-war times. The military left their mark on the castle – during World War II it housed the Abwehr cipher school. After the borders were changed, the building became classified and disappeared from the maps – in 1952 the authorities of the People's Republic of Poland established a Military Holiday House in it. Today it is available to the public as a hotel and conference center.



Recommended restaurants

Uczta Restaurant at the Czocha Castle:

www.zamekczocha.com

Zielony Piec in Leśna:

www.facebook.com/restauracjazielonypiec

Babie Lato restaurant: www.facebook.com/Restauracja-i-noclegi-Babie-Lato-1498039923623299

Recommended accommodation

Czocha Castle Hotel: www.zamekczocha.com

Tęczowa Hotel: www.facebook.com/TeczowaHRC

Czocha Camping: www.czocha-camping.pl

Recommended local attractions

Market Square in Gryfów Śląski (9 km)

A historic center with a sixteenth-century Renaissance town hall, tenement houses rebuilt in the Baroque style in the eighteenth century and a fountain with four griffins (the symbol of the town).

Spa House in Świeradów-Zdrój (24 km)

The 19th-century Dom Zdrojowy boasts of the longest walking hall in Lower Silesia, decorated with stained glass and polychrome plant motifs.

Geopark in Krobica (22 km)

An underground tourist route in the tunnels of the former "St. Jan" mine with an exhibition on the history of mining, tools used by miners and their everyday life.

Day 1

Wleń Castle



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The history of the Wleń castle (Lenno) is more than 850 years of the history of the brick defensive seat towering over Wleń Castle. Even before the construction of the stone castle, there was a stronghold there (according to the findings of archaeologists as early as in the 10th century), surrounded by a defensive rampart.

In 1155, in the so-called Wrocław bull in which Pope Hadrian IV took the Wrocław bishopric under his care, "Valan" – that is Wleń, was mentioned among the Silesian castellany. At that time, within the local stronghold, the church of Blessed Virgin Mary (in its place – at the foot of the castle – there is now the church of St. Jadwiga). According to the latest findings, it was around 1160 that Duke Bolesław the Tall began the construction of the first brick castle building, which is referred to as the "Romanesque house". The building is currently considered to be the oldest secular building in Silesia, and at the same time one of the oldest castle complexes in Poland (brick castles in Legnica and Wrocław began to be built later).

In addition to the building itself, a stone defensive wall was then erected, which, however, was not bonded with lime mortar, but with clay. At the beginning of the 13th century, the Wleń castle was expanded.

Directly next to the "Romanesque house", a small chapel was built, it was private and served the inhabitants of the castle. Probably at the same time, the area of the upper castle was closed from the south by building a hexagonal defensive tower (so-called bergfried).

At the latest at the beginning of the fourteenth century, in the north-eastern corner of the castle, a four-sided residential tower was erected, it additionally protected the entrance zone to the upper castle (the remains of this former entrance are visible to this day – the present gate leading to the castle functions in a completely different location and was built in the 19th century).

By the end of the 14th century, a large medieval castle house was built, it rose along the eastern section of the perimeter wall of the upper castle. This building had three floors – the lowest of them housed utility and storage rooms, above there were living and representative rooms.

Additionally, to the south of the chapel, a small building was erected – referred to in the sources as Kinderstube – and a kitchen. By the end of the 15th century, the Wleń castle obtained its late-medieval form.



Day 1

Wleń Castle



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The hexagonal defensive tower was dismantled (perhaps due to the weight of this building erected on a cracked rock), it was replaced by a new cylindrical Bergfried tower (largely preserved to this day). The buildings of the upper castle were further compacted – another building was erected between the former "Romanesque house" and the medieval tower. During this period, the upper castle became a model example of a castle with surrounding buildings – residential, utility, and other buildings were erected in such a way that at least one of their walls was an external perimeter wall. Most likely, the first fortifications of the middle ward were completed in the 15th

century. In the sixteenth century, the largest investment in the upper castle was the reconstruction of the buildings at the western perimeter wall into the west wing which opened onto the courtyard with cloisters. At that time, the former chapel certainly no longer had a sacred function. In the same century, the entry zone to the upper castle (between the residential tower and a large gothic house) was covered with a barrel vault and obtained the form of a passage hall. At that time, a new building was erected in the middle castle – probably with an economic function. The castle was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War – in 1646 – and has been in ruins ever since.



Recommended restaurants

Greta Villa: www.villagreta.pl

Wojciechów Inn: www.zajazdwojciechow.pl

Niezapominajka in Łupki: www.facebook.com/Dwo-rek-Niezapominajka-w-%C5%81upkach-1238614242823256/

Recommended accommodation

Lenno Palace:

<https://paac-lenno-pensionat-lenno-cafe-lenno.business.site/>

Polna Zdrój: www.polnazdroj.com

Ducal Palace in Wleń: www.palacwlen.pl

Recommended local attractions

Lwówecka Switzerland (15 km)

The largest group of sandstone rock forms and labyrinths in the Sudetes following the Stołowe Mountains. A picturesque place for hiking, biking, and climbing.

Pilchowice Dam (10 km)

The highest stone and arch dam and the second highest water dam in Poland, near the town of Pilchowice.

Magic Pławna (8 km)

The world of fairy tales and legends created by the painter Dariusz Miliński. Center for Artistic Events and Workshops. For children and adults, such attractions as: Castle of Silesian Legends, Knight's Castle, Noe's Ark.

Day 2

Kliczków Castle



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In tiny Kliczków there is an impressive complex, referring in its form to famous French castles. And although the nearby Kwisa is far from the Loire, the object itself has nothing to be ashamed of and could successfully compete with its prototypes. Initially, there was a border stronghold, which, together with similar strongholds, was to protect the Duchy of Świdnica and Jawor. However, soon, in the fourteenth century, the building changed its character to a castle and farm. Successive governing families, including the particularly distinguished Rechenbergs, expanded the castle and adapted it to the changing times. At the end of the 19th century, the complex

obtained its present shape. It was a fashionable place where the German nobility flocked to. The castle was surrounded by a huge, eighty-hectare English-style park. It is here that the most interesting element of this complex, unique in the scale of the whole country, is located. Prince Frederick zu Solms-Baruth decided to create a cemetery for his favorite horses in addition to the traditional mausoleum in larger estates. Today, their memory is recalled by only two surviving tombstones – there used to be a dozen or so of them. Although damaged, they still attract tourists and guests of the Conference and Leisure Center hosted by the Castle today.



Recommended restaurants

Boletus restaurant in the Kliczków Castle:

www.kliczkow.com.pl/restauracja-boletus

Kruszyna Inn: www.kruszyna.com.pl

Manufacture of Pizza and Podplomyk bread at the Książęcy Farm: www.kliczkow.com.pl/manufaktura-pizy-i-podplomyka-na-folwarku-ksiazecym

Recommended accommodation

Kliczków Castle: www.kliczkow.com.pl

Książęcy farm:

www.kliczkow.com.pl/folwark-ksiazecy

Kruszyna Inn: www.kruszyna.com.pl

Recommended local attractions

Railway viaduct in Bolesławiec (12 km)

The stone railway viaduct with its architecture refers to Roman aqueducts. With a length of 489 m, it is the largest facility of this type in Poland.

Bolesławiec – the town of ceramics (13 km)

The town is famous all over the world for its traditional ceramics, the tradition of it goes several centuries back.

Kruszyna open-air museum (18 km)

The unique atmosphere in Kruszyna is created not only by delicious dishes, but also by an exhibition of items that preserve the memory of old times: old dishes and other household appliances.

Day 3

Grodzicz Castle



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The first stronghold on an extinct volcano rising almost 400 meters above the sea level still existed in the times of the Slavic Bobrzanie tribe. The present spatial layout of the Grodzicz Castle was built in 1470 thanks to the Legnica prince Frederic I. The majesty of one of the most beautiful Gothic-Renaissance residences in Silesia became its curse. For centuries it attracted new invaders. Charged with the costs of maintenance, the inhabitants of the surrounding villages decided to remove the troublesome castle off the face of the earth, proceeding to its demolition. Fortunately, this goal was only

partially achieved. In 1800, after fragments of the ruins were secured, the main part was rebuilt and retrofitted, Grodzicz became the first place of this kind in Europe dedicated to tourists. A hundred years later, thanks to a thorough reconstruction, it regained its former glory, and the museum there was opened by Emperor Wilhelm II himself, assisted by ministers and a large court. The castle has preserved its tourist character to this day, offering not only sightseeing, but also accommodation and organization of events.



Recommended restaurants

Restaurant at the Grodzicz Castle:

www.new.grodzicz.net

Kruszyna Inn: www.kruszyna.com.pl

Restaurant at the Brunów Palace: www.brunow.pl

Recommended accommodation

Grodzicz Castle: www.new.grodzicz.net

Monte Cuma: www.montecuma.pl

Brunów Palace: www.brunow.pl

Recommended local attractions

Blacksmith's Tower in Złotoryja (17 km)

A fragment of the Złotoryja fortification complex

erected in the 14th century. Currently, the tower of the former Upper Gate, is open to visitors as an outlook point.

Bolesławiec – the town of pottery (23 km)

The town is famous all over the world for its traditional ceramics, the tradition of which goes several centuries back.

Ostrzyca Proboszczowicka Hill (22 km)

A hill 501 m above sea level, Nature Reserve, a showcase of the Land of Extinct Volcanoes. A relic of the former volcanism, it is the remains of an extinct volcano chimney.