

Węgrów...
Let yourself be enchanted

ACCESS

Węgrów is located in the eastern part of the Mazowieckie voivodeship, on the border of two geographical regions: Mazovia and Podlasie, within the so-called Reduction of Węgrów, in the valley of Liwiec the right tributary of the Bug river. The town is located 80 km from the east of Warsaw, in the communication route connecting the Polish capital with Drohiczyn and Białystok, on the route to Siedlce, and on the way to Wyszaków on the Bug River.

The town is located just 28 km from the A2 motorway that is a fragment of the European route E30, leading from the Irish port of Cork to Omsk in Russia. There are only 43 km to the S8 expressway (from Węgrów) connecting Wrocław, Warsaw and Białystok running further towards the Baltic States.

The nearest airports offering domestic and international flights are approx. 1.5 hour from Węgrów to Warsaw - Okęcie (97 km), Warsaw – Modlin (107 km).

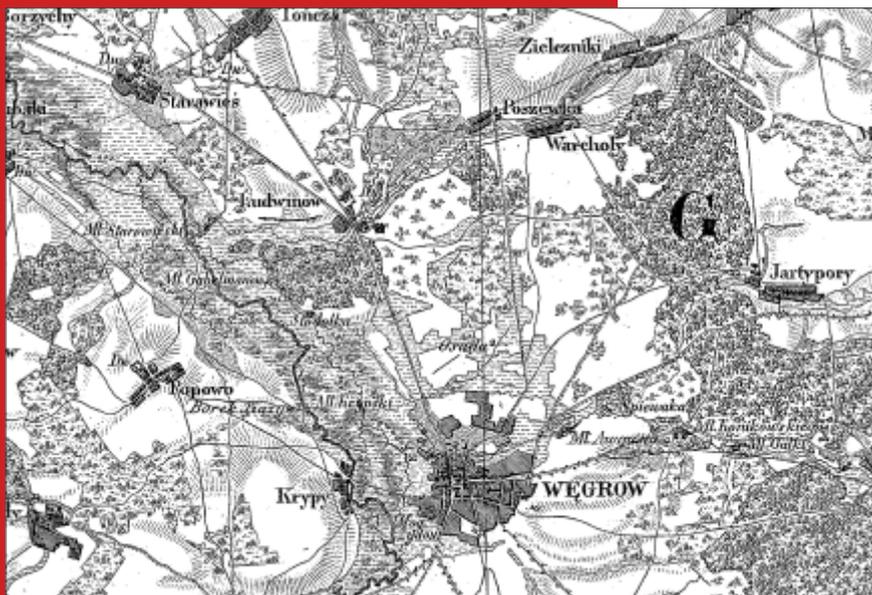


An indicative distances
from Węgrów to:

- Warsaw – 86 km
- Cracow – 360 km
- Wrocław – 445 km
- Białystok – 155 km
- Gdańsk – 360 km

A HISTORY

Węgrów was formed at the interface of two cultural areas: the western and eastern-Polish - Russia and Lithuania. The grounds to the river Liwiec entered in the twelfth century in the duchy of Mazovia, while Podlasie was a competing zone of Polish, Lithuanian and Ruthenian rules seeking to take control of the lands between Liwiec and Bug. Along the Liwiec river ran eastern border of the Duchy of Mazovia fortified line of stronghold, of which the most famous was Liw. The border functioned until the Union of Lublin in 1569 when Podlasie was connected to the Crown. Currently Liwiec separates two geographical and historical areas: Mazowsze and Podlasie.



Northern section of the map. Topographic Card of Polish Kingdom. (Commonly: quartermaster map) published in 1843 in St. Petersburg. Scale 1: 126 000, photo: The archive of Armory Museum at the Castle in Liw

Węgrów uprising connects with calming the situation on the border of the union in Krewo in 1385. The Union of Polish and Lithuanian resulted in, among others, recovery in international trade. The trails leading from Warsaw to Vilnius and from Gdańsk to Liw met at the site of today's St. Mary's Market .

WĘGRÓW

The name Węgrów appears for the first time in history in the year 1414 in a document issued by Peter Pilik (Pilikowica) voivode of Duke of Mazovia, Janusz I the Elder, devoted to erecting a parish church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, St. Andrew and St. Catherine. As a settlement at the market square Węgrów developed quickly and in 1436 was described as a city located in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It often changed owners. In 1451 Stanisław from Ołomuniec ruled it, since 1476 Węgrów passed into the hands of the family Uhrowscy (Węgrowscy, 1471-1479), in the years 1506 to 1536 Węgrów was owned by Kostewicze, then Radziwiłłowie. Since 1536 the goods of Węgrów with a hand of Anna Radziwiłłówna received provincial governor of Vitebsk, Stanisław Kiszka. In 1558 a widow of John Kiszka, a supporter of the Reformation, took away the church from Catholics giving it to Calvinists. Since then, Węgrów for over 200 years was one of the centres of Polish Protestantism. The most famous were especially Arians (Polish Brethren), who under the wings of John Kiszka - the son of Anna, developed the business in 1563 taking over the church from Calvinist and in 1570 he founded a printing press. In the city gathered synods. In 1584 in the dispute at the Synod attended the famous theologian Faustus Socinus. We should point also to the clergy and theologians: Martin Krowicki and Peter of Goniądz. The coexistence of several denominations and religions: Protestantism, Catholicism, Orthodoxy and Judaism made an fascinating mosaic of religious (and ethnic). Then, Węgrów became a miniature multinational Republic.

Węgrów in 1580 had 20 houses on the market, 148 in the streets and 115 "miserable huts." There lived, among others 10 bakers, 4 wheelwrights, 3 tailors, 2 blacksmiths, 2 furriers, 2 locksmiths, 2 saddlers, sword - bearers. The city was wooden, except the magnificent parish church and it was divided into Old Town, New Town and the City of Russians.

In 1592 Radziwiłłowie the coat of arms Trunks joined to Węgrów their possessions through a marriage of Hetman Krzysztof Radziwiłł with Elizabeth, a widow of John Kiszka. The new owner the Prince Christopher "Lightning" Radziwiłł expelled Arian clergy by introducing to his lands Calvinism as the dominant religion. His successor and namesake of Krzysztof II Radziwiłł in 1630 gave back to Catholics their temple building for fellow wooden church that was completed in 1634. The Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł known for "Flood" of Sienkiewicz who in 1536 took over the government of Węgrów, and turned out a good host. The prince was a close friend of King John Kazimierz, who visited his palace in Starawieś, the traditional seat of the heirs of the Węgrów estate. At his request, the king had some advantages. Bogusław came down foreign merchants and craftsmen, which, in 1650 were so many, that the privilege was issued to establish a separate area for the Scots and Germans and equating their rights with the total population.

Another royal privilege of 1651 confirmed to give the city of Magdeburg law:

"And the Spirit of the cities is order (...) because the magistrate (...) that shall punish the bad, and the and can defend good, we decided (...) It is two mayors and four counselors (...). And over the Merchant Hall, commonly called stalls built (...) they should be (...)."

A replaced town hall is probably the same building that impressive foundations were exposed on the market in 2011.

The decision of the prince to access in 1650 the Calvinist Church to the Augsburg Confession from Warsaw, deprived of their own temple was enceinte. The church was used alternately by the Lutherans and Calvinists. From then, until 1780, Węgrów was a parish city for Lutherans from Warsaw!



The view on the XVIII c. Węgrów. A fragment of a portrait of the owner of Węgrów John Dobrogost Krasieński probably by Michelangelo Palloni from approx. 1712, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

The Swedish "Flood" effectively stopped for some time the development of the city. This was the result of the general economic decline of the country, not war, because Węgrów as a supporter of the Swedish - a trailer of Bogusław, it was not destroyed, unlike other cities on Podlasie, which terribly ravaged the combined Swedish army reveling on Podlasie in 1657. For example, after the invasion of nearby Liw never recovered from equivalent position as it was before the war, and finally lost its city rights.

In 1664 Bogusław Radziwiłł sold Węgrów to the Crown John Kazimierz Krasieński, Night Heron coat of arms. Krasieński, a Catholic, was marked by zeal in spreading his faith that characterized most of that time magnates, regardless of religion. The state of the newly acquired property, after a hundred years of the Protestants, certainly not to his liking fell. To restore the city J. K. Krasieński decided to bring the Catholic character of the Reformed Franciscan Foundation obtaining approval from the religious authorities in Warsaw just before his death in 1669.

His son and heir John Dobrogost Krasieński, Węgrów owes its monumental basilica (rebuilt after burning Gothic parish church by the Swedes in 1703) The Monastery of Reformed Fathers and the college of priests communists. Krasieński's foundations were among the national Baroque leaders of this time because he was not only the fabulously rich man, which was not a specific exception in contemporary Poland, but also a true connoisseur and patron of the arts, which had happened less.

A death of John Dobrogost Krasiński in 1717 resulted in a change of the situation in the city. The last of the line Podskarbiński family, Błażej John Krasiński (1703-1751) was not interested in Węgrów to the extent that his grandfather. For several years after his death, Węgrów was the object of fierce litigation between the heirs of the different family lines. The unaccompanied Protestants from Węgrów were exposed to harassment, which led to leave the city by their large group and the collapse of the textile industry, which Węgrów was famous for.

In 1762 Węgrów was taken by Francis Krasińska a famous beauty, wife of Charles Wettin, the son of Augustus III. Twenty years later, the city was sold to Ossoliński. Another owner from 1819 was an official courtly Stanislaw Klicki; then from 1826 to 1869, by the marriage of John Łubieński, with Klicki's daughter Anna - the family Łubieński a coat of arms Pomian.

At the time of annexation Węgrów did not avoid the fights related to national uprisings. In 1831 the passage through the Bridges was the area of fierce battles between Polish and Russian armies. One of the biggest battles of the January Uprising fought against the Russians in Węgrów on February 3, 1863, insurgents from the "Janka Falcon" Matliński and Władysław Jabłonowski "Genoese". The vision of scythemen storming effectively the cannons became a legend. Konopnicka, Cyprian Norwid perpetuated the legends in their poems and French poet August Barbier, who caught bravery courage of Leonidas with insurgents giving the beginning of the tradition "Polish Thermopylae" another, equally heroic struggle.

The town, deprived the rail as a result of repression uprising and consequently deprived the opportunities for the development of the industry. It was the center of outlet and supply industrial goods to the surrounding villages. Fortunately, Węgrów escaped of withdrawing the city rights by the Russian authorities, what happened including nearby Liw, Mokobody and Miedzna. In the reborn Poland Węgrów became the county seat.



The Market in Węgrów, in the background the synagogue destroyed during World War II, photo. The archive of the Public Library in Węgrów



St. Mary's Market, in the background the Minor Basilica, photo. Marcin Siekierzyński

The Second World War brought destruction and loss. Węgrów was bombed by the Luftwaffe, The Jewish community of over 5,000 people were murdered by the Germans, and inhabited by them district with historic synagogues of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries - demolished. German occupation in Węgrów ended the guerrillas of Home Army under the command of Major "Wolski" - Zygmunt Maciejowski, who on August 8, 1944 liberated the city.

A post-war period is a time of reconstruction and industrialization of Węgrów. There arose the Production Works of Telephony Devices, one of the biggest in Poland dairy and several companies employing a total of several thousand people. The collapse of state factories after 1989 led to high unemployment and the outflow of young people, mainly to Warsaw. Currently, there are about 13,000 inhabitants in Węgrów. It is the county seat. On its site a dozen factories, the largest is the dairy "Hochland" and the factory "Addit" and, among others known in the country and abroad furniture factory. The Brothers Bell Foundry of Kruszewscy represents a unique branch craft operating in nearly 100 years in Węgrów.



The bell was cast for the church of Saint Teresa in Chennai (Madras) in India, the weight is 300 kg; photo. The bells foundry of brothers Kruszewscy in Węgrów

LEGENDS OF WĘGRÓW

In the sacristy of the Minor Basilica in Węgrów there is a mirror of famous magician Twardowski. Why was the mirror found in this place? According to legend, Twardowski converted and avoided the eternal damnation, as confirmed by an inscription from the frame of the mirror. And it was this: when the devil took him to hell from the inn called "Rome", Twardowski sang the Cantic to the Virgin Mary, which was composed in his youth as a devout student and demons at the sound of Her name gave up the master on the moon. John Dobrogost Krasieński offered an inherited mirror in the family to priests, from the time of the bishop of Cracow, Franciszek Krasieński - a friend of the most famous Polish magician. It was to remind the faithful of the dangers of contact with unclean forces.



author Roman Postek

Three dark scratches on the mirror surface also have their own history. Twardowski on request of the King Zygmunt Augustus sparked the specter of Barbara Radziwiłłówna, who died as a young royal wife. Despite the Twardowski's warning, the attempt to get closer to the ghosts will bring bad luck to both of them, the king tried to embrace the spirit of Barbara, who looked like a living. At this point, the spirit disappeared, the mirror broke, and both participants of session died soon.

Another, more cheerful story, talks about parish priest from Węgrów, who considered himself to be the eighth wonder of the world and he loved to contemplate his face in the mirror until, when suddenly he saw the devil's mouth with crooked sneer. A scared priest threw a bunch of keys and smashed the mirror.

His curiosity regretted the Emperor Napoleon, when passing by Węgrów during the trip to Moscow wanted to visit the sacristy. In the mirror, he noticed his future: the defeat in Russia, and death on the island of St. Helena. Then dropped the mirror on the floor, which smashed into pieces.

During the January Uprising the mirror was held in Korytnica in Ronikiery assets. In the court a wounded insurgent was hidden. He constantly thought about imprisonment and death on the gallows. In order to entertain him an earl showed him the mirror of Twardowski. The insurgent saw in the mirror face with a long gray beard, the same, with which he returned after the exile to Siberia in 20 years later.

Amazing contemporary history with our mirror gave me Frańciszek Rozwadowski, the late, unfortunately, a longtime expert on church and secrets of basilica in Węgrów. Here's his story: "In 1980 a group of students of art history visited the church. A resolute student climbed the ladder left behind in the sacristy by painters and looked up into the mirror. Her face in the misty reflection crossed vertical, dark streaks. As I learned later, a student of the martial law ended up in prison for political activities. These dark streaks marked the prison bars!

A LEGEND ABOUT THE UNDERGROUND CORRIDOR LIW-WĘGRÓW

In the sixteenth century the Queen Bona owned a castle in Liw. During her stay Italian woman ordered to dig underground tunnel - a secret passageway leading to the church about a mile distant Węgrów. At the end the queen returned to Italy, taking their wealth.

Not all the things she exported abroad. She ordered to hide one wagon with a gold in a tunnel in case her possible return. The rumors about the treasure circulated widely, but heroes do not effect anything, because gold is watched by damned intruders who throw stones. At the end, the entrance collapsed, and from now on we do not know how to get to the hall of the royal gold.

At the entrance to Węgrów, on the corner of Stadionowa Street stands tall granite cross. There was a wooden church of St. Barbara here, that was burned by the Swedes in 1703. In 200 years later the visitors of the nearby Jewish inn of Kalman, began to hear the choirs of angels. Their wives considered this phenomenon as the effect of the Kalman's beer and pious people as a miracle reminiscent the destroyed church. The music stopped when in 1900 erected a stone cross with the inscription commemorating the church.



author Roman Postek

A LEGEND ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH

Evangelical church cemetery is located in the north-western part of the city inhabited since the sixteenth century by Protestants.

When, in 1678 evangelical church in Węgrów burned down, the Bishop of Łuck, the superior of a spiritual life of the diocese, forbade its reconstruction. Protestants did not give up asking for the intercession of the owner of the town of John D. Krasieński. The Bishop gave in pressures, however, a condition was impossible to meet: Protestants had to rebuild the temple in one day. On the advice of an old, experienced carpenter the Evangelicals during one week prepared the necessary elements of the building. At the designated time, they installed only ready segments. They became precursors of a cast construction.

WEGRÓW MONUMENTS



The St. Mary's Market, in the background, Minor Basilica. photo. Michał Rząca

MINOR BASILICA DEDICATED TO BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The entire eastern frontage of the market is occupied by monumental massif of Minor Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The first church, wooden, founded on this spot provincial governor of Czerk Peter Pilik (Pilikowic) the coat of arms Rogala, as evidenced by the foundation act issued on December 2, 1414.:

.... having regard to the salvation of his soul, his ancestors and descendants, as well as taking care of propagation of God's glory among the new Christians founded in his village Węgrów a chapel or church in honour of the Immaculate Conception and the Blessed Virgin Mary, Peter, Paul and the apostles Andrew and Catherine virgin and martyr."*

* sic!

Another brick temple in the Gothic style probably arose in the sixteenth century. In the city devoid of fortifications a temple could also serve a defensive function, as evidenced by preserved to our times cylindrical towers with narrow loopholes. A Russian diplomat Paul Tolstoy visited Węgrów in 1696, he admiringly wrote:

....that it is much larger than the construction of the church council's Moscov (...) the decor in this church rich."

WEGRÓW

The church burned down by Sweeds during the northern war which occurred on April 3, 1703. It was reborn "like a phoenix from the ashes," thanks to the generosity of the owner of Węgrów, the governor of Plock John Dobrogost Krasieński coat of arms Night Heron, on August 12 of that year he signed an agreement with the Italian architect Carlo Ceroni to rebuild the church. The architecture of the temple shows undoubtedly impact of Tylman van Gameren. The creators of the project (it could be an architect and painter John Reinsner, acting with the participation of Ceroni) managed to harmoniously combine Baroque basilica shape with Gothic towers and buttresses, giving the church in Węgrów a unique look. A generous benefactor also took care of the glory of his family - the signature of turret is crowned by golden Night Heron - consisting of a coat of arms Krasieński Pobóg (horseshoe with a cross) and Korwin (raven with a ring in its beak). Here horseshoe became the basis of the cross, and the coat of arms Korwin - a church tap showing the direction of the wind. In typical Baroque allegorical way, the will of the founder, combined its apotheosis with ostentatious piety suspending over the city a family symbol of Krasieńscy.

Opposite the main entrance to the church there was built in the first half of the XVIII c., a representative gate flanked by two massive bell towers that already existed in 1712. Such an extended spatial arrangement worked as a theatre set design adding monumentality to church. Its importance for the Polish art is the fact that it has been repeated in many other churches, including in Ciechanowiec, Tykocin and Wyszów near the Liwiec river. A front fence was made of wrought with iron bars. There are visible traces of German shrapnel bomb that damaged the church and the gate on September 8, 1939. From the side of Kościelna Street there is the original gate. There were posted stone sculptures from the second half of the seventeenth century - a herm of gray sandstone depicting Hercules and Diana (Hercules, covered with a lion skin, Diana hunting horn), whose first purpose was probably one of the parks palace of Krasieńscy.

FURNISHINGS OF THE INTERIORS

► A POLICHROME IN THE PRESBYTERY

The church's interior is decorated with frescoes made in the years 1707 - 1709 by the great Italian painter. In the basilica, they form a team of 9 painted altars of Michelangelo Palloni. The paintings of the basilica and reformed church rank among the greatest achievements of the master, posed on a par with polychrome chapel in St. Casimir Cathedral in Vilnius.

The largest fresco was created on the eastern wall of the chancel, and it is kind of illustration of the church: the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Apostles Peter, Paul and Andrew.

In the central part the creator put Mary surrounded by angels lifting the cloud to heaven adored by Saints Peter, Paul and Andrew.



*A main altar in Minor Basilica.
photo. Michał Rząca*

On the left edge of the painting a group of apostles standing by the open grave on the opposite side - a lonely St. Thomas, according to tradition, as punishment for his unbelief he was late for this wonderful event. A brilliant concept was to include in the composition of the mural a real sky through the window appearing at the top of the painting.

The qualities of fresco emphasizes the illusionistic architecture: the powerful columns and supported by profiled cornices and painting made before the surface of the wall, made of plaster imposed on the metal mesh of two angels hovering over the scene of the Assumption.

The main altar is from the first half the eighteenth century with the setting in the shape of the canopy is made from the original frontal cordovan - a leather embossed and painted with motifs of stylized plants, insects, and even dragons.

► „GOLGOTHA“

A fresco in the chapel at the end of the north aisle. Around the dying Christ stand John the Evangelist, St. Mary Magdalene, the Roman centurion Longinus and the women bent over senseless Mary compassionate with the son. The composition of the image was taken from the Venetian "Crucifixion" by Tintoretto, and the figure of Christ - the image of Palloni in Pożajście. The dramatic scene reinforces the strong light coming through the narrow side window, emanating from the dark figure of the Saviour open at the arc of illusionistic arcade.

► „CHRISTENING OF CHRIST IN JORDAN“

The riverside landscape is dominated by two athletic figures: Christ and St. John the Baptist in camel skin and sceptical followed by standing at the edge of the Pharisees. The pose is remarkable, in which the artist presented the main actor of the event: kneeling Jesus is the theme of unique Polish art. The voluntary humility of the Savoior to faithful is the pattern of reception of the sacraments, of which a baptism is the first and most important. In the upper part of the composition among the angels hovering God the Father and dove of the Holy Spirit.

► „DOCTORS OF THE CHURCH“

Seven Doctors and Fathers of the Church immersed in ecstasy and filled with the Holy Spirit, symbolizes the continuity and constancy of a teachings of the Church and its scientific dimension. The artist presented, from left: Pope St. Gregory the Great, St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bonaventure and St. Basil. This fresco allows to assess the scale of talent of Palloni, expressed in the richness of colour, freedom of composition and expression captured in the facial expressions and gestures of presented people.

► „THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT“



„The Church Triumphant“, photo. Roman Postek

A fresco on the north wall of the nave, to the left of the main entrance to the church. The crowded scene shows all the saints in Heaven adoring the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary. In the first row Saint Jerome a hermit, author of the first translation of the Bible from Greek into Latin. Next to St. Nicholas, St. Thomas Aquinas and the founders of religious orders: St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Ignatius of Loyola. Then St. Lawrence and St. Vincent of Saragossa with slats and St. Stephen with stones, tools of torment. In the upper row St. Francis Xavier, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Roch, St. Clare, St. Teresa, sacred: Dorothy, Agnes, Margaret and Barbara with a sword and a model of the tower; behind her St. Catherine of Alexandria with wheel and St. Rye with key. Above them, the 12 apostles with St. John the Baptist. Over the Blessed Virgin with St. Joseph, and the composition is crowned by Holy Trinity.

This fresco shows Christians who their life and a martyred death often testified to the truth of the faith professed by them. For the living they were a role model, especially that many of them came from the poorer strata of society. The original certificate of former customs are two wooden Baroque confessionals, decorated with portraits of converted sinners: the northern nave is crowned by bust of St. Peter the Apostle and the confessional in the northern aisle - St. Mary Magdalene. It is a reminder of the habit of dividing the church on the side of "masculine" and "feminine" not so long ago rigorously observed by the faithful.

A NORTHERN NAVE

► „THE PURGATORY“ (FIRST OF THE RIGHT OF THE PORCH)

Symbolic representation of the Passion of sinners suffering in Purgatory, saved by Our Lady sending Angels on his Assumption of August 15. This fresco is ideologically associated with opposite its presentation of the Church Triumphant and the faithful inside the temple.

Together form three members of the Universal Church consisting of the saints in Heaven (The Church Triumphant); suffering in Purgatory (Church Suffering) and the living faithful are obliged to fight for the faith (Fighting Church).



„The Purgatory“, photo. Roman Postek

The coexistence of the three churches is an illustration of the dogma of the Communion of Saints adopted at the Council of Florence in 1439 but rejected by Protestants.

► „SAINTS ASSOCIATED WITH POLAND“

A Polychrome depicting the holy women enjoying a special cult in Poland, they are:

- Blessed Bronisława (Norbertine),
- St. Dorothy with a basket of flowers and fruits,
- Bl. Salome in habit, with the royal crown (the wife of the Hungarian king Koloman),
- St. Urszula with 11 virgins murdered together with her by the Huns in Cologne, in IV c.,
- St. Hedwig of Silesia (?) in habit, with a handkerchief (a sign of excellent origin) and the ducal coronet,
- Holy Kinga (?) in habit, with a ducal coronet,
- St. Apolonia, martyr who lived in the third century in Alexandria, with the pliers, by which the executioners deprived her teeth. She became Polish patron probably due to his name (A Polonia).

► „SAINTS VENERATED IN POLAND“

The fresco shows saints surrounded by special cult in old Poland. At both ends kneel the two main patrons of Poland Wojciech and Stanisław Szczepanowski. Close to Stanisław a patron of Lithuania: St. Casimir Jagiellończyk. Behind him on the right appear youthful faces of St. Stanisław Kostka and St. Jack Odrowąża. Behind St. Wojciech - St. Radzim Gaudenty with the Patriarchal Cross and St. Josaphat Kunczewicz with the halberd. In the background, Five Polish Brothers Benedictine, martyrs from the time of Bolesław the Brave: Benedict, John, Isaac, Matthew, Kryspin and Roman legionary (Saint Florian?).

The artist tried to update the theme in his own way so as to bring it to the faithful. Thus, e.g. St. Wojciech and St. Stanisław were introduced in the robes worn by contemporary to painter and dignitaries of the church, and instead of a sword - a traditional attribute of St. Stanisław, we see a typical hussar saber (!).

► „SAINT ANNA TEACHING HOLLY MADONNA“

In the south aisle closing the southern, the wonderfully presented, almost three-dimensional arcade a family scene takes place: St. Anna, mother of Mary, gives directions to writing Madonna. Next, her husband sitting engrossed in reading, St. Joachim. At the chapel since 1631 existed prayer Brotherhood of St. Anne, in which was also Michelangelo Palloni and thus probably the subject of the image. This is a fascinating illusion in mural painting that conveys the impression of run of the prospective changes occurring with the change of viewpoint by the viewer: cornices of entablature "turn away" with the viewing.

► THE SACRISTY: A MIRROR OF TWARDOWSKI AND A GALLERY OF PORTRAIT

The sacristy in Węgrów is located in a room adjacent to the south to the presbytery. It was preserved original woodwork from the beginning of the eighteenth century (cupboards, panelling) with a dark wood. A collection of portraits of the sacristy of the church is rare example of Polish churches gallery of benefactors of association priest communists managed the temple since 1711.



A gallery of portraits in sacristy of Minor Basilica, photo. Roman Postek

The entire wall was devoted to the family of the founder. From the right there are visible: John Dobrogost Krasieński; his wife; daughter in law - Rose of Ogiński and son - Stanisław Bonifacy Krasieński Castellan of Płock. The northern wall is occupied by the hetman Jan Klemens Branicki, Jerome Florian Radziwiłł (two portraits), bishops of Łuck: Alexander Wyhowski, Bishop of Łuck Francis Kobielski, Andrew S.K. Załuski, Bishop of Bakow St. R. Jezierski, Nicholas Popławski Bishop of Livonia and Bishop of Poznań Stefan Wierzbowski. Next priests communists from Węgrów: a canon James Białobrzewski – president of the national Institute of Priests Communists, a canon of Łuck Michael Neyman founder of one of the wings of the college, a canon Christopher Krakier a founder of the college library in Węgrów, the Pope Benedict XIII, the Pope Innocent XIII and again Jerome F. Radziwiłł.

The images of "Mars" are the signs of style magnates from Saxon times where stylized armor served as a suit that emphasized chivalry of portrayed. The fashion of Louis XIV of France appeared in Poland at a time when the Polish army successes were the past. The portraits of the clergy are usually called d'aparat portraits. Jewels, orders, representative costumes are some decorum here. From time to time there is a flash of individuality: the pride with which Bishop Załuski presents a cross of the Order of the White Eagle or bibliophilic passion of Christopher Krakier presented among the beloved books.

► "A MIRROR OF TWARDOWSKI"

The so-called "Twardowski Mirror" is a polished plate weighing about 17,8 kg made from an alloy of silver, zinc, tin, bismuth and antimony. It was founded in the sixteenth century. Framed in a frame with an inscription in Latin, the crowd.: "Entertained the mirror Twardowski showing magical arts but for God's glory is turned." The tradition and legend connects them with the person of the legendary sorcerer Twardowski.

Why was the mirror located in the sacristy of the church? According to legend, Twardowski converted and escaped hell eventually landing the first man on the moon, and the mirror went to his friend Bishop Francis Krasieński. Priests communists were offered perhaps this family memorial to John Dobrogost Krasieński to remind the faithful about the dangers of play with the impure forces.

According to stories the mirror passed through generations could not quite tame and surprises again and again. The Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte during the trip to Moscow in 1812 being in Węgrów saw in the mirror his expedition and the defeat so he was upset by the fact that he broke the mirror with a whip. Another story tells of a vain pastor of Węgrów who loved to contemplate his reflection in the mirror until he saw in it ugly devil's mouth! A terrified priest threw a mirror with a keychain, smashed it, and second scratch on its surface comes from it.

The histories of the mirror is plenty, the most recent was in Cracow, where the mirror was hired in 2005: appeared in it the Cardinal Hosius. As you can see the souvenir after mischievous magician has not lost power, and perhaps give us more than one surprise, as its first owner – Twardowski, Polish nobleman, a resident of the moon, and thanks to the mirror - somewhat citizen of Węgrów.



*A mirror of Twardowski,
photo. The archive of Town Hall*

► THE COLLATOR STALLS, A PULPIT

On both sides of the presbytery there are wooden stalls from the second quarter of the eighteenth century designed for patrons and secular and ecclesiastical dignitaries. Their refined, sophisticated simple style repeats pulpit with a canopy, supported on the placed at the foot of the confessional. We very rare meet a juxtaposition of the confessional and the pulpit by a combination of the two sacraments: the priesthood and penance. The sacrament of baptism relates to them that is symbolized by the baptismal font.

► THE BAPTISMAL FONT

The late Baroque black marble baptismal font has been set on the right side of the nave, close to presbytery, under the wooden canopy made in the style identical to the stalls and baptismal font. It has raised the gilded lid on a rope with a metal image of the dove of the Holy Spirit decorated with bunches of rays.

► THE BENCHES

In the northern aisle under the portrait of the founder is a few old benches. Interesting are autographs cut out and signature of the eighteenth-century Saxon soldier of the Grand Army of Napoleon, in July 1812. These "inscriptions" as time goes unexpectedly changed its character: the evidence of vandalism to the historical memento.

► THE CHANDELIERS

Among the distinguished grand chandeliers, there is a brass candlestick from the beginning of the eighteenth century of the foundation John Dobrogost Krasieński with its coat of arms Night Heron. This is another example of the Sarmatian megalomania software coexisting with devotion, much here on the site: "Lord God the candle and the devil (pride) stump".

► THE CHURCH ORGANS

The old church organ from the first half of the eighteenth century were replaced in 1962 by larger instrument. They left behind them a good quality Baroque sculptures adorning the former organ: the biblical King David playing the harp and 2 playing angels.

► A PICTURE „DANCE OF DEATH"

The picture of unknown painter, and probably arose in the early eighteenth century. It repeats a composition "Dance of Death" from Bernardine church in Cracow: a circle dance composed of women and skeletons framed around the small pictures, in which the skeleton - Death invites you to dance the representatives of the different states and social groups.

In the picture in Węgrów dance in a circle 9 women ranging from the Queen at the boy ending, interspersed the same number of skeletons. The band accompanies them: three violinists and as many skeletons. In the opposite corner are the images of the Redemption (crucifixion) and Damnation (mouth of Leviathan) and Original Sin (Adam and Eve), and Salvation (Trinity).

Around them the artist presented: the Pope, the Emperor, Herb of Death, King, Cardinal, Bishop, clergy (monks and priests), the Prince, Senator, Noble, Vanitas symbols (the vanity of worldly goods) - skull and candle; Merchant, Goral = peasant, Soldier and Beggar, a Jew and a Turk (Gentiles) and the Child and the Fool. There is attached to each a moralizing quatrain. These individuals are bound together, the inevitable



A picture "Dance of Death", photo. Roman Postek

fate. However, it would be an exaggeration searching after the "Dance of Death" radical social undertones. Its conclusion is: people are equal, but only in the face of death.

► *A PORTRAIT OF JOHN DOBROGOST KRASIŃSKI*

In the northern aisle hangs a large portrait of the governor of Płock, John Dobrogost Krasiński (1639-1717) probably by Palloni from approx. 1712.



A portrait of the founder of the church John Dobrogost Krasiński, probably the authorship of Michelangelo Palloni from 1712, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

The founder of the temple, the man at the end of life, smartly dressed in Western-style in a lush wig, pointing his hand on the work of his life: visible through the window Węgrów with rebuilt basilica, the new monastery of the reformers, the building of the college of priests communists and non-existent at present Town Hall with the cloth hall. Above the window, and the landscape of the town, there is an image truncated at the top of it, shows the Virgin Mary and Child adored by patrons of Krasiński: St. John the Baptist and St. Bonaventure. In a symbolic way, the founder gives his town at triple the care of Heaven. In this portrait symbolically closes 10 years his impressive business of benefactor of the town, already ailing and chained to a chair.

► *A PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER WYHOWSKI AND A BISHOP OF ŁUCK AND BRZEŚĆ*

Suspended in the southern aisle majestic portrait of Bishop Alexander Wyhowski of Łuck a coat of arms Abdank, which consecrated the church in May 24, 1711, it constitutes a fulfilment (consecrator - founder) of the image of Krasiński from the northern nave of basilica.

In the background of a portrait there is seen interior of the church in Węgrów filled with a crowd of the nobility on the consecration, with visible on the right, the founder John Dobrogost Krasiński. Based on this image a pastor of Węgrów, a priest - Kazimierz Czarkowski discovered in 1951 images of two Sybils above the main altar painted in the nineteenth century.

► *THE EPITAPH OF JOHN REISNER*

At the entrance to the Chapel of the Crucifixion in-built marble slab of epitaph John Reisner, who died in 1713 in Krasnystaw, which is now Starawieś. Along with the oval portrait shown above it creates a tombstone of an architect and a painter, Court Marshal John Dobrogost Krasiński, a graduate of the Roman Academy of St. Luke, a knight of the Order of the Golden Spur, a royal geometry. Reisner was probably the creator of the college of priests communists project, he also took part in the reconstruction of the basilica in Węgrów. One of his works is the "Dawn" from the palace in Wilanów.

Painted on a sheet image of the deceased, perhaps a self-portrait, with its own original expression through acute chiaroscuro almost unprecedented in epitaph portrait.

► *THE EPITAPH OF HELENA FROM RYBCZYŃSCY IOUNGI*

Above the epitaph from 1715 towering oval painted plate, the image of a young and beautiful woman, Helen, nee Rybczyńska, the wife of the mayor David Ioungi. A portrait surrounds polychrome en grissaile depicting allegorical form.

The text of epitaph carved on a marble slab in Polish language is a beautiful testimony of conjugal love, but also a proof of the existence in interfaith relationships. A mayor David Iounga (Young clan?), was probably one of the Scots living in Protestant Węgrów district and his wife - a Catholic, and therefore came to rest in the crypt of the basilica dedicated to the Catholic elite of Węgrów.

► *THE PICTURES OF SIMON CZECHOWICZ*

A high class is characterized by two side altars with rococo paintings brush outstanding painter Simon Czechowicz of the eighteenth century. The northern altar presents Mary Magdalene, who gave up worldly pleasures in the full bloom of youth, to atone for his sins. The altar painting in the south side adores the Blessed Virgin in the state of the blessed. A small figure kneeling in the lower left corner of the canvas can be a self-portrait of Czechowicz, both as a painter and founder of the work.

THE COLLEGE OF PRIESTS COMMUNISTS

John Dobrogost Krasiński, well-educated man, also took care of the education of his estate. In 1711 appointed to the priests communists a parish of Węgrów, involved in education.

A High School of fathers communists has achieved notoriety as a scientific institution. The construction of the headquarters proceeded in stages. The visits describe the building "required in line" with two corner towers, which was later added two wings. Currently there is only one tower topped with a beautiful Baroque dome. During World War II the building was extended with the main body of the first floor to the needs of the German



A College of Priests Communists, photo. Michał Rząca

police headquarters. After the war, there was a local police station detention and Security Office. There were brought and tortured patriots - soldiers of independent underground, which is dedicated a plaque to the right of the entrance to the old rectory.

Another foundation of John Dobrogost Krasiński is a reformed team on Kościuszki Street, donated by his father who was still alive, Jan Kazimierz Krasiński, the initiator of the reformers that were brought to Węgrów.

A monumental, tailored beyond measure of ambient reformed team, made up of the church and quadrangle monastic building with arcades and an inner courtyard or patio.



The Reformed Team, photo. Marcin Siekierzyński

The church of St. Peter of Alcantara and St. Anthony of Padua was built between 1693 - 1706 The authorship of Adam Miłobędzki and later he attributed to Tylman Gameren, a contractor was Carlo Ceroni. A Church is a non-oriented, one-nave, barrel-vaulted indoor cross on arches, with pairs of chapels on both sides of the aisle. The surface of the wall shatters Tuscan double pilasters supporting extended, profiled cornice. At the intersection of the nave and transept blind dome extremely unprofessionally (read: askew) prosecuted ledge.

A slender facade modelled on the Warsaw Church of the Holy Sacrament, with stone state of St. Francis and St. Peter of Alcantara and Christ-Serafin figure at the top of the front end. These sculptures came from the workshop of the famous Andreas Schlüter.

Above the main entrance erectile array of gray sandstone in the form of drapery supported by three plump cherubs, informing:

*This church / For Heir place of it / the Lord in Krasne, coat of arms Might Heron. / In
compensation for the sinful / Built. / Year 1706*

At the intersection of roof ridge rises a slim signature of tower decorated with heraldic crows - Korwiny a founder and horseshoes also taken from the coat of arms, inserted in the ends of the arms of the cross.

In the crypts under the church survived dozens of coffins from the XVIII - XIX century with mummified corpses, mostly nobles and monks dressed with clothes from hundreds of years ago (!), preserved thanks to a unique microclimate. In the past, more than 300 people were buried under the church, mostly nobles and prosperous gentry.

In a separate crypt lies the founder of the monastery, John Dobrogost Krasieński in a decorative coffin - the sarcophagus of forged copper sheet. The necropolis is now available to the public.



The catacombs in the Reformed Team, photo. Michał Rząca

A MAIN NAVE

The nave covered with barrel vault - cross, with pairs of chapels on the sides, is short and broad. Above the entrance architectural oddity - the choir was built without support for suspended arches. The dome with Palloni's fresco "Communion of Saints". On the walls there are Stations of the Cross from the middle of the eighteenth century and a heart epitaph of Maria from Czarnkowscy Krasieńska died in 1745 and buried in Krasne a wife of Błażej John Krasieński, grandson of John Dobrogost, the last of the family Podskarbiński line Krasieńscy.



The interior of the reformed church, photo. Michał Rząca

► *PRESBYTERY*

The huge wooden altar is a repetition of the altar of the Roman church of San Nicolo da Tolentino a famous Alessandro Algardi. A raw, kept in brown tones, monumental setting, contrasts with a surprisingly light and rich, blue - golden tabernacle in the form of tripartite facade of the church. Its glazed reliquaries containing relics, which confirms the authenticity of the papal wax seals.

The greatest ornament of the altar is a magnificent Christ Crucified, life-size wooden statue of the late seventeenth century, a chisel of Andrew (Andreas) Schlüter from Gdańsk. The insiders stress characterized this work of extraordinary tension achieved by a dramatic contrast between the naturalistic presented wounds, and the classic beauty of the body of Jesus.

A crucifix is flanked by white statues of Our Lady of Sorrows and St. John the Evangelist, made by students of master, like statues of God Father and the angels of the final altar. A space that is visible behind the altar reveals the existence of the so-called Monastic Choir where in the wooden stalls sat monks who in accordance with the reformed rule stayed here during the mass. Their feet were based on wooden decorations (Polish: *lewki*), symbolizing Satan, which meant the victory over sin.

► *THE CHAPELS - THE WEST SIDE OF A NAVE*

The first chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. In the altar there is placed oil painting "Penitent Magdalene"; in elliptical dome a fresco on the ceiling of the first half of the eighteenth century "The Christ and a harlot", a brush of Moravian painter Sebastian Eckstein working for Krasiński and decorated the church in Krasne. In the altar of the next chapel "St. Joseph and the Jesus " the altar painting from 1835 of Józef Łukasiewicz brush, and on the ceiling fresco of Eckstein: "Marriage of St. Joseph and the Virgin Mary".



*The death of St. Peter of Alcantara,
photo. Michał Rząca*

► A CHAPEL ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE TRANSEPT

A chapel of St. Anthony Padewski: the main altar of the first half of the eighteenth century. The painting "Vision of St. Anthony" at the end of the eighteenth century painted by John Niezabitowski, in the firmament the last known fresco of Palloni "The Apotheosis of St. Anthony". St. Anthony's chapel of Alcantara with an altar painting "Ecstasy of St. Peter" brush of J. Niezabitowski from the late eighteenth century and Eckstein's fresco in an elliptical dome "The death of St. Peter of Alcantara".

► THE TRANSEPT

The altar in the left western arm of the transept contains the image of J. Niezabitowski from 1797 of "The Blessed Virgin Mary of the Immaculate Conception". It presents Mary as the Madonna of the apocalyptic description of the Apocalypse of St. John: a woman clothed with the sun, with a wreath of 12 stars and the moon under her feet, trampling the snake, a symbol of Satan.

She is surrounded by the archangels: Gabriel with the scepter and lilies, indicating the royal dignity and purity of Mary and, in armor, St. Michael - a conqueror of Satan. On the east side of the transept there is an altar painting "Stigmatization of St. Francis" by the same author with the late eighteenth century. The images are rather average, a workshop production of not very original painter, similar level to a guild painting. While the high quality of both altars owe Tylman van Gameren, who designed them.

In the right transept on the north wall there is artistically excellent tombstone of the founder of the church, John Dobrogost Dobrogost, probably next project of Tylman made by several prominent artists: Andreas Mackensen II (silversmith), Michael Wittwercka (brown board) and so called Master of Kotowscy Chapel (stucco). The tomb belongs to a group of so-called "tombstones portal", in which were included in the door symbolizing the passage to the afterlife.



*A ledger of the church founder John Dobrogost Krasiński,
photo. Michał Rząca*

THE TOMBSTONE CONSISTS OF THREE MAIN PARTS:

1. A powerful plate stucco imitating black marble (340 cm x 160 cm) with a goldsmith composition of Mackensen surrounded by stucco allegorical figures.
2. Extensive portal - the entrance leading to the so-called burial chapel of St. Bonaventure, a patron of Krasiński.
3. Table of bronze with an inscription commemorating the building of the monastery and the person of the founder, build-in on the threshold of the chapel above the crypt of Krasiński.

Allegorical figures, made by the Master of the Chapel Kotowski:

- The old man with the scythe - Chronos devastating foot column, which is the Roman personification of Time,
- Virtus character - the Christian virtue of temperance, presented with the sun of Truth on his chest and a wand in hand that responds temptations,
- A figure of a woman pointing with hand on the place of burial of the founder.

Above the entrance to the chapel bust of Krasiński placed in a wig and armor. The whole is crowned by funny theme of three cherubs floating on the fragile ribbon is a powerful black medallion with the entire assets of the deceased - a symbol of Vanitas, the vanity of worldly goods.

On a black medallion with stucco picturesque composition made of gilded copper by Andreas Mackensen II in 1703. The axis of composition consists of two parts of the coat of arms Night Heron: the bottom of the shoe with added crossed torches, at the top of a raven with a ring in its beak (Korwin) perched on a Roman helmet. A raven is an allusion to Mark Corvinus, Newcastle Roman ancestor of Krasiński. The death measures to him with a bow - a skeleton trampling symbols of power and fame. The commentary of texts consists of the two arrays, claiming the deceased, with an account of his family connections, dignity, offices, and merit for God and the Homeland, and that's not all ideological and symbolic content, which abounds in this extraordinary monument.

► *A FRESCO IN THE DOME*

A fresco "Communion of Saints" placed in the dome before the sanctuary is one of the greatest achievements of Palloni. The vision of the artist is thrilling: crowds of saints in colorful robes swirling around the centrally located Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary. There stand out St. Francis, St. Peter of Alcantara and the monks of the Franciscan rule of the religious orders, which were among them reformers.

Below the triangular fields, the so-called sails the artist placed the scene: "The Creation of the World", "Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise", "The delegation of X Commandments" and "Baptism of Christ" bearing the inscription: "His Ex Humanae Mysteria Nosce Salvatis" (For those explore the mysteries of the human race Salvation).

On the walls there are painted on canvas the Stations of the Cross of the eighteenth century. The brush probably Sebastian Eckstein. The altar is in the Regency style (30s, XVIII), in the chapel behind the tomb of the founder can be seen the image of its patron - cardinal St. Bonaventure, brush of famous painter Simon Czechowicz.

► *THE MONASTERY BUILDING*

In the team of reformed building enter the adjacent to the church on the west a former building of the monastery: a square of two-storey buildings surrounding an inner courtyard - a patio with the well in the centre.

The accessible part of the cloister the unknown artist presented about half of the eighteenth century St. Franciscan monasteries (St. Francis, St. Peter of Alcantara, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Bonaventure, St. John Capistrano, St. Louis from Benevent), as well as the archangel Michael repressing Satan; Moreover, Angelic Kitchen and a murder scene in Pakość.

A polychrome artistic quality is not very high, but they constitute an interesting document of the era in which they were created - the canon of saints show representative Sarmatian portrait, which the portrayed were equipped in regalia and attributes of social position.



A cloister of the Reformed Team, photo. Michał Rząca

► OLD ORTHODOX CHURCH

At the end of the nineteenth century the room in the south - west corner of the monastery was rebuilt on the Russian Orthodox Church and military officials residing in Węgrów. After regaining independence, the church was closed and then characteristic domes were removed from the roof.

► THE OUTBUILDINGS

The monastery complex is surrounded from south and west by wall with gates defining the border of the property of the monastery in which, instead the fields, also included fish ponds, weaving mill, fullery and a brewery. The brewery brick building from 1829. is located at the back of the monastery next to the building of the former weaving mill.

THE CEMETERY CHAPEL

The chapel in the Romanesque Revival style church, the project of Kazimierz Zajęczowski dedicated to Transfiguration of Our Lord and Our Lady of Carmel was built in 1893 on the site of an earlier wooden chapel at the Roman Catholic cemetery in Węgrów on Kościuszko Street. It was founded by the family Łubieńscy from Ruchna and purposed on national mausoleum.

It is a brick building with a protruding lower chancel, buttressed, on a high pedestal, with the entrance to the crypt of the founders at ground level. Typical for Romanism are arranged in the semicircular recesses biforia (double windows).The octagonal tower is crowned with a tin helmet.

It can be assumed that the chapel arose on by accident in the year after the reconstruction of an Orthodox Church of the monastery. Thanks to its location at the main entrance to the east side of Węgrów, built in the typical style of Catholicism, as a significant part of the urban landscape has become a struggle to the national character of the urban space of Węgrów.

A MEMORIAL CROSS

At the entrance to Węgrów from Warsaw, near the intersection of: Piłsudski and Stadionowa Streets there is a cross commemorating the church of St. Barbara burnt by the Swedes in 1703 during the Great Northern War. The cross was carved from granite founded in 1900 by Felix and Paulina Ruszkiewiczowie.

The only source of the message is the act of granting land by John Kostewicz in 1509. The church of St. Barbara had played an important role during the period when the Protestants took over Catholic parish church in the market in 1568 up until its return in 1630 it had to function as a parish church for the Catholics of Węgrów and surrounding areas.

MONUMENTS OF PROTESTANT CULTURE

THE CEMETERY CHAPEL

The church from 1679 is located on the cemetery in the north - western part of the city inhabited since the sixteenth century by Protestants. The church and cemetery retain the oldest Christian church system, in which the dead were buried around the church, as close as it celebrated in worship.

The legend says that in 1678 evangelical church in Węgrów was burned and issued by Krzysztof Radziwiłł in 1630-1634 ("First structure of the house of God, wooden, but a great and decent it was, where the great clock tower was beating on the whole city " G. Dyjakiewicz) allegedly set on fire by the reformers, the Bishop of Łuck, the superior of spiritual life of the diocese, forbade its reconstruction but when he was pressured,

he was set a condition impossible to meet: Protestants had to rebuild the temple in one day. Evangelicals, however, have a good organization of work and they assembled the structure within a given time of the prepared ready-made elements. The oldest wooden church in Siedlce region underwent a complete renovation in the late twentieth century.



*A wooden chapel on Evangelical cemetery,
photo. Michał Rząca*

The content of privilege given by Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł on April 14, 1650 determines the moment of founding a separate district for foreigners "evangelical worship, so the Geneva and the Augsburg confession", which mainly Scots professed Calvinism and Lutheranism - German. This district has retained its own character for a long time.

How did the Scots come to Podlasie? The influence of immigrants can hypothetically link with religious war started in 1638 between King Charles I and the Scottish Protestant factions. The conflict escalated into a civil war. In addition, in the first half of the seventeenth century Poland was seen as a stable and prosperous country, and Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł was known in Europe as the protector of evangelicals. The fact is that under his rule Węgrów firmly established a group of Scots that were polonized at that time, dealing with trade and clothiers, whose products have made the city so famous.

The harassments, which met this community, manifested among others closing of their church in the years 1685 to 1689 and 1720 led to an outflow of Calvinism adherents from Węgrów. As stated by Thomas Święcki in "Description of the ancient Poland" : "The persecutions at the beginning of the reign of King Stanisław August scattered the clever people, and they stopped making the dresses here", which meant the disappearance from Węgrów the townspeople derived from Scotland.

Scots in Węgrów occupied a high position. Their wealth provide the most impressive stone monuments in the cemetery. The oldest of which date back to the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They are gray sandstone slabs:

1. Anna Henderson, nee Liddell (1696) with the image of a skull and Vanitas symbols - hourglass and candle.
2. Four children of Jacob Hueys and Elizabeth nee Campbell.
3. Family Hueys: Archebalda, Helena, James and Alexander, from 1700.
4. The Mayor Campbell Archebalda from 1692.



The gravestone of a mayor Archebald Campbell, photo. Michał Rząca.

Proud of his position Archebald Campbell ordered hewn in stone, its coat of arms. A way to balance the composition inscribed at the bottom of a skull with a menacing warning in Latin: "/ WHAT / ME // TODAY / YOU // TOMORROW" and the hourglass - a sign of the passage of time, associated here with a candle symbolizing Vanitas - vanity of human life, disappearing like a flame spark the slightest gust.

The Campbell of Argyll family is one of the most important families of Scotland. They became important at the end of the seventeenth century, when the War of the Stuart dynasty the Campbells took the side of the British as the only highland clans. The career of family was crowned by hereditary title given to the prince in 1701 Archibald Campbell of Argyll by the King Wilhelm III Orański.

The Henderson's clan comes from Pictish prince - Henry (celt. Eanruig) from northern Scotland (Highland), Mc Eanruig means the Son of Henry (Henderson). Liddell noble family came from the Lower Scotland. Its most famous representative is Alice Liddell, the prototype of the heroine of the famous "Alice in Wonderland" by Carroll.

In addition to the tombstones Scottish townspeople and their families, other monuments can be distinguished from the nineteenth century including obelisk of Marscy with the epitaph of Edward Marski killed on February 3, 1863 in the battle of Węgrów. This family originates from Poland assimilated Huguenot immigrants.

The larch church in the cemetery lost the function of the main temple of the parish since the completion of the stone church in 1838. The classicist brick church of St. Trinity near Narutowicza Street is an orderlies building, with the porch, chancel and choir. The pride of the modest building is built onto later high tower topped with a cupola. In the chancel there is a wooden altar with oil painting "Christ in Gethsemane" from 1860 and figures of the Apostles Peter and Paul. The organs in the choir are among the most valuable in this category in Poland. The initiator of the construction of the new church was the pastor who died young. Karol Tetfejler (died in 1838.), buried in the Węgrów.

At the end of the street on a large square there is the former rectory founded in 1763 by the richest man in contemporary Poland, royal banker Peter Fergusson Tepper, now Evangelical Nursing Home "Sarepta" established in 1962.

THE HOUSE OF LIPKA - THE ARIAN PRINTING HOUSE

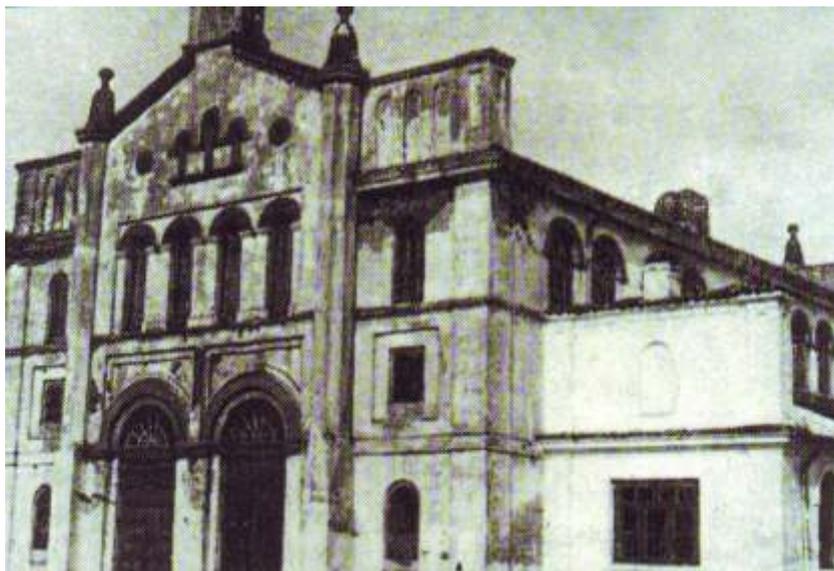


The Arian Printing House, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

At the outlet of Gdańska Street, on the north - western edge of the square there is the storey brick house with a high roof covered with sheet metal. A local tradition identifies it with a printing, in which the Arians published theological books and their manifests, including four works of the famous theologian Polish brothers, Peter of Goniadz: "Doktrin pura et clara de praecepvis Christianae religionis articulus ..."; "About Son of God"; "The Christian submerged ..."; "About three ..." issued approx. 1570. Prior to 1573 it was moved to Łosk - the Castle of Arians protector, John Kiszka. The Printing House reminded after it, called in Węgrów the House of Lipka .

MONUMENTS OF JEWISH CULTURE

The first Jews came to the Węgrów in the sixteenth century. In 1621 they had 131 houses. In 1665 Węgrów owner, the provincial governor of Płock Jan Kazimierz Krasieński permitted the Jews to settle in the city without limits. In 1921 the city was inhabited by 5148 Jews constituted about half of the population of the city. In the interwar period existed in Węgrów two synagogues: the so-called Kazimierzowska from the seventeenth century and main from the nineteenth century, a religious school and a ritual bath (mikvah). Jews engaged in trade and small crafts. Węgrów was known for the production of the Torah (the first five books of the Old Testament written on parchment rolls).



A Synagogue destroyed during World War II, photo. The Public Library In Węgrów

The visible trace of the existence of a centuries-old Jewish communities in Węgrów there is a monument - lapidary on Berka Joselewicza Street -to honor of citizens of the town who were murdered by the Nazis during World War II, built with tombstones from the old cemetery. Its central part consists of the Ten Commandments tablets with the inscription in Polish and Hebrew "DO NOT KILL".

On Zwycięstwa Street there is preserved wooden building with a glassed-in porch, the house of the last rabbi of Węgrów Yakov Mendel Morgenstern. A rabbi was not only a priest but also a respected spiritual leader of the Jewish community, the judge, guardian of the synagogue and school. Rabbi Morgenstern was murdered by German soldiers on September 23, 1939. In the future it is planned to create a museum in the House of Rabbi.

▶ *KOŚCIUSZKI STREET*

Kościuszeko Street retains many wooden houses counting a hundred or more years. A couple of the oldest, perhaps even from the eighteenth century are grouped in front of the reformed church across the street. We can date through the date of 1782 that was furrowed on the beam of one of roof. A permanent and unfortunately probably irreversible process observed in the city is the rebuilding and adaptations undermining in the occasion of the modernization their charm and style.

▶ *NARUTOWICZA STREET*

The historical buildings on Narutowicza Street, photo. Michał Rząca

Its previous name - German Street - from the Evangelical visitors from Germany, who settled in Węgrów since the seventeenth century. For the time remain the names Polonized residents and extensive wooden houses with cobble walkways, hidden in the shade of old lime, remembering the times when the street was inhabited almost exclusively by Protestants . It is the best preserved old city street that gives an idea of the appearance of the former Węgrów.

▶ *KILIŃSKIEGO STREET*

Wooden buildings on the street in the old catholic part of the city largely retains its appearance from the days when the only brick buildings in Węgrów were two inns on the market and the temples associated with them. Here, too, enters the modernity, so we encourage you to not to put away the visit, a wooden houses so quickly away ...

THE HOUSE OF GDAŃSK

In the north - east corner of the square there is the Baroque, proven two-storey building with a corrugated peak, covered mansard roof with dormers, built approx. in the half of the eighteenth century. Its name supposedly comes from merchants from Gdańsk who maintained in it its commercial trading post at a time when Węgrów was commercial node binding routes from the four corners of the Republic.



The House of Gdańsk, photo. Paweł Jagodziński

Currently, the House of Gdańsk is the seat of the Public Library, which has a fully equipped Office of the Regional Collection and interesting fabrics of Podlasie Museum presenting folk art from the area of Węgrów. In the basement of the House of Gdansk there is a gallery for temporary exhibitions. A special attraction is the Office of the Master Twardowski dedicated to the famous magician.



The Monument of the Insurgents from January, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

THE MONUMENT OF INSURGENTS

After the battle fought on February 3, 1863 by branches of Matliński and Jabłonowski with a group of 1000 Russians led by colonel Papaafanasopuło, in a common grave buried on the battlefield the scythe bearers killed during the famous attack on the cannon: "66 strangers men (...) wounded from a gunfire and clashes by the military-covered" - as it wrote an eyewitness the pastor of Węgrów Ignatius Jemielitty.

During World War I the German authorities did not place obstacles in the commemoration of the act of the insurgents (it is known that there is nothing that connects a common enemy).

In 1917 from the fields under Szaruty the inhabitants of Węgrów and the surrounding countryside attracted a huge boulder, moved on wooden sledges and dragged by ropes manually with the use of round timber. After defeating the distance approx. 4 km the stone was set on the grave of the insurgents.

The stone works made famous workshop in Warsaw - Boleslaw Sypniewski (author of the Piłsudsky monument: A Mother and a Son at the heart of Vilnius Ross), who placed the inscription on the monument - a poem by Witold Roguski:

*On Your Ashes From Polish Fields The Stone Is Risen
By The Memory A Grateful Generations*

In this place take part the venue for the scout oath and the commemoration of the heroic fighting insurgents on February 3, 1863.

More information you can find on the website: www.bitwapodwegrowem.pl

TOURIST TRAILS

» A TRAIL OF MASTER JAN TWARDOWSKI

The length of a trail - 2 km

*It is worth to stroll the Trail of Master Jan Twardowski
to see how fairy-tale atmosphere has a charming city.
A trail recommended for families with children.*

The beginning of a trail - St. Mary's Market Street - Kościuszko Street - Mickiewicz Street - Church Street - St. Mary's Market Street - Żeromski Street - Lagoon on Liwiec river - the end of the trail.



The famous magician John Twardowski is known and popular character by both children and adults. People are trying to do with Twardowski the sinister magician who was sold to impure forces, and the troublemaker in the service of the court clique, the force of the tradition suggests always a picture of swashbuckling nobleman who even will not scared of a devil, which presented the master Adam Mickiewicz in the wonderful ballad "Mrs. Twardowska".

In Węgrów there is only one object that belongs to Twardowski: his famous magic mirror. Inevitably, Węgrów is the capital of the world's famous legends associated with the sympathetic character. It is worth walking along the trail of Master John Twardowski, to see how fairy atmosphere has a charming city.

There is no reason to postpone the meeting with mirror of Master John and therefore we begin a tour starting from Minor Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, where in the sacristy is kept for almost 300 years this famous souvenir. The Basilica is a church in every way growing out over the scale of a small town.

Never mind if the creator of the project for the reconstruction of the temple in the period 1703-1707 was Tylman Gameren or John Reisner in cooperation with Carl Ceroni. The monumental silhouette of a temple emanates with glow from centuries of great art. Its high class we owe the owner of Węgrów, John Dobrogost Krasieński. This prominent esthete not only financed the restoration of the church, but also hired for the decoration Michelangelo Palloni - then the greatest painter of frescoes. We owe him a team of 9 painted altars, awe-inspiring from the moment of its creation.

The interior of the church also contains other extraordinary works of art: Baroque high altar, choir stalls, pulpit and confessionals, majestic portraits of the founder (JD Krasieński) and consecrator of basilica (bp. Łuck A. Wyhowski), rococo altars with images of Simon Czechowicz, and amazing picture "Dance of death."

But let's back to the main purpose of our trip. A dark room of sacristy is surrounded by 22 portraits of the benefactors of the church, and the mirror of Master Twardowski shines the dim light of tarnished metal hung over the door. The size of it is 56 to 46.5 cm and a weight is approx. 17 kg, made of an alloy of tin, zinc, silver, bismuth and antimony. It was bound in a dark wooden frame with gilded inscription:

**LUSERAT HOC SPECULO MAGICAS
TWARDOWIVS ARTES LUSUS AT ISTE
DEI VESUSU IN OSEQVIVM EST**

(Twardowski entertained with the magic mirror showing magician art at the service of God but is rotated).

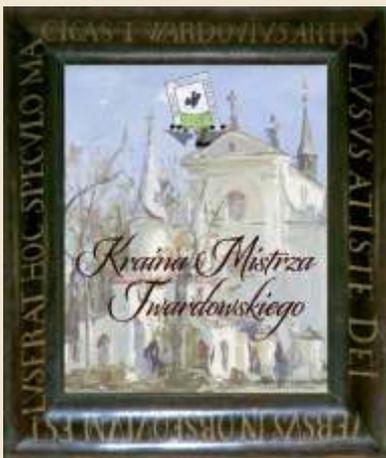


Minor Basilica, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

The mirror is an unique in the whole Europe. Why was it placed in church? Probably John Dobrogost Krasieński gave to the priests Communists a mirror inherited among

family from the times of Bishop Francis Krasieński, a friend of the most famous Polish magician. A mirror was to remind the faithful about the dangers of contact with impure forces, which confirms the words on the frame of the mirror.

It also constitutes a trophy gained in the battle for the souls of men, because Twardowski managed to escape from condemnation: when the impure forces dragged him to hell from the inn (which was called "Rome") he sang the Cantic to the Virgin Mary, which he composed as a devout young man before moving into magic.



The devils at the sound of her name gave up the master on the Moon, where he lives so far and even he undertook the Polish honey to American astronauts.

Three dark cracks intersect the surface of the mirror. The legends join with them. The oldest dates back to the sixteenth century. Twardowski on request of King Zygmunt August caused the spectrum of beautiful Barbara Radziwiłówna by the mirror, who died as a young royal wife. Despite of warnings that the attempt to approach the ghost is prohibited, the king overwhelmed by emotions tried to embrace Barbara. At this point, the spirit disappeared, and the mirror shattered into pieces.

Another story relates to the pastor of Węgrów, vain man who loved to contemplate his face in the mirror until appeared to him mockingly mouth of the distorted devil, which terrified priest and he threw him with a bunch of heavy keys and smashed the mirror.

The protagonist of the next administration is Emperor Napoleon I. Passing by Węgrów during the trip to Moscow he wanted to see these amazingly. He saw not only a mirror but also his future reflection: the defeat of the Grand Army, and his death on the island of St. Helena. He was so angry that he struck in a mirror with a whip, shattering it into pieces.

Another amazing story related to our mirror, Rozwadowski Francis remembered it, an expert in Węgrów: *"In 1980 a group of students of art history visited the church. A resolute student climbed the ladder that was left behind in the sacristy by painters and looked up into the mirror. Her face in the misty reflection crossed vertical, dark streaks. As I learned later, a student of the martial law ended up in prison for political activities. These dark streaks marked the prison bars!"*



The sacristy in Minor Basilica, photo. Roman Postek

And again, in 2005, the mirror went to Cracow for the exhibition "Legends and mysteries of Cracow" and then appeared in it a famous Cardinal Hosius! It does not the end: on the mirror does not settle the dust. His frame, despite its 300 years, is untouched by wood pests ... And what do you say?

After the experiences of the thrill associated with the mysteries of the mirror of Master Twardowski we come out of the area through the magnificent basilica gate of the eighteenth century and turn right. Ahead of us in the corner of St. Mary's Market former inn with beautifully disheveled peak surmounted by a star. This is a Baroque House of Gdańsk from the mid-eighteenth century probably a project of Vincent Rachtet.

It is now the seat of the Public Library also comprised of Podlasie Textile Museum, dedicated to the art of folk from Węgrów. However, we are truly fans of Twardowski's fairy tale and most interesting thing would be the Library Magic Cabinet of John Twardowski with curved mirrors and memorabilia associated with him.

At the intersection, we go across the street and turn right into Kościuszko Street. Following its left side cross the intersection with Kołłątaj Street passing further two large wooden houses (No. 17 and 21) of which consisted most buildings in Węgrów. That brings us to the wall - fence the City Park of Home Army. At the entrance to the park there is a magnificent monument of Army Unit.



The Linden Alley on Kościuszki Street, photo. Michał Rząca

We go to the park close to the circular flower bed next we come to the playground and exercise equipment with a safe, environmentally friendly and very colorful instruments to play and exercise referring to the legend of Master Twardowski.

In the monastery, we see a monumental Reformed Fathers Church with St. Peter of Alcantara and St. Anthony of Padua /1693-1706/. Probably the underground monastery combines with the castle in Liw underground corridor. Twardowski ordered to dig it to subordinate themselves devils to silently move around. During the Northern War in April 13,1703 he used it suddenly popping out of the ground on giant, flying rooster, which so frightened the Swedes that fled from the city like the devil from holy water and thanks to a master John the monastery survived. Currently, we do not know where is the entrance to the underground passage. Apparently it runs exactly at the playground. Maybe we will find it in the sandbox kicking with a paddle?



Playground in the Home Army Park, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

After having fun and relaxation we go back to the trail of Master John Twardowski. Turn right and follow the signs again, already known to us the way, in the direction of St. Mary's Market.

We come to the intersection of Kołłątaj Street, turn left and after going across the street enter Mickiewicz Street. On Mickiewicz Street No. 2 there is Liw's Municipal Office. We turn right onto Kościelna Street. Its charming mood the street owes its historical building occupying both sides: the Basilica and late Baroque edifice of the Institute Priests Communists (bartoszków) with the seminary and school run by priests to 1833. The building had two towers, only one survived, but very stylish, with a beautiful dome in the Baroque style.

On the way to St. Mary's Market we pass the original gate decorated with two sculptures of sandstone - herms from the second half of the seventeenth century depicting Hercules and Diana, probably originally intended for a palace park.

Kościelna Street brings us to the representative town square: St. Mary's Market. There are located: the Town Hall, Minor Basilica, Library, Registry Office, shops, service facilities, catering, banks. It is a meeting place for locals and cultural events. Once the Town Hall was in the middle of the market and it was immortalized in 1712 on the portrait of John Dobrogost Krasieński.



The fountain on St. Mary's Market, photo. Michał Rząca



The fountain on St. Mary's Market. In the background the Minor Basilica, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

Apparently in his dungeons Twardowski experimented with alchemy and during frequent visits in Węgrów he "parked" in the basement of a flying rooster, so as not to arouse sensation.

The revitalization of St. Mary's Market was co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund under the Regional Operational Program of Mazovia Region 2007-2013.

We cut across the entire market in a westerly direction passing by colorfully illuminated fountains at night and come to the intersection of Marshal Józef Piłsudski Street. We go through the zebra crossing and turn left at the corner next to the house built-in plaque commemorating the death of 10 Polish hostages shot by the Germans in 1944. Going straight cross the street and turn right into Stefan Żeromski Street.

Following this street we achieve after 300 meters the intersection with Podlaska Street. In the nearby of "EVEREST" hotel we find interesting reliefs of Alexei Pawluczuk illustrating the legend of Master John Twardowski and his mirror.

Opposite the entrance gate to the city market (fair traditionally on Tuesdays and Fridays). Next, Żeromski Street leads slightly uphill. It is staffed by picturesque old willows. In their rotten trunks might be find an forest odd forest ambiguous. Looking for in the hollows of the form of the legends we come to the bridge on Liwiec. This is an area "Refuge of Liwiec" and Siedlce –Węgrów Protected Landscape Area and the Area of Nature 2000. On both sides of the street picturesque ponds - revitalized oxbow of Liwiec. On the right exit to the parking lot at the cafe on Liwiec and a playground for children. From the bridge we see a wide area of riverside meadows.

After the bridge, turn left and go down the path on the dike and we arrive at the Lagoon.



The lagoon on Liwiec river, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów



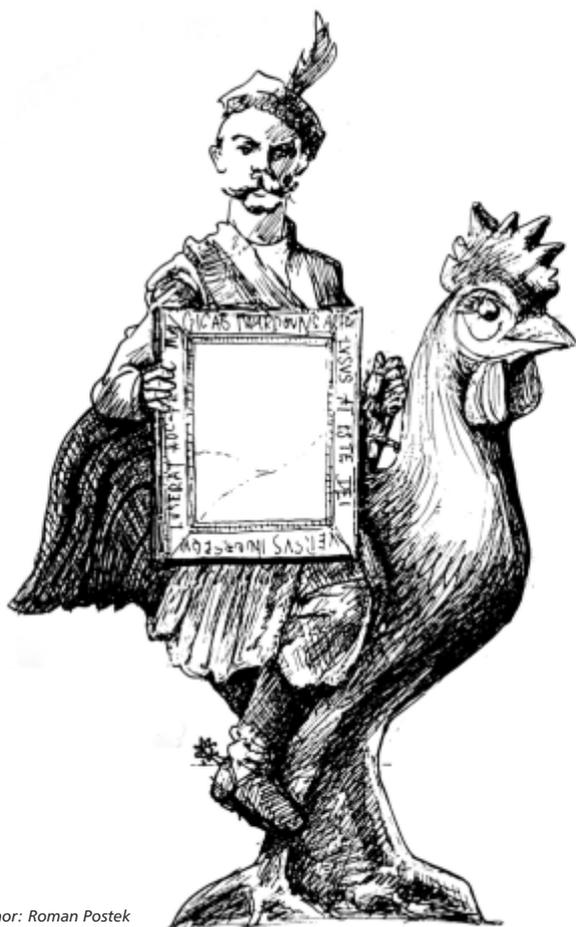
The beach on Liwiec river, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

On the edge there are located the beach and swimming, followed by the playground, with touches of the legend of Master Twardowski. Over the magic network towering Twardowski on rooster - this is a logo of the Route of Master Twardowski. A spider web of ropes recalls his servant Jacob. He currently lives with his master on the moon, but from time to time turned into a spider he drains on a thread to listen the news and brings to Twardowski fresh rumors of Węgrów.

On the wall of the building of water sport equipment rental, there are two replicas of Twardowski's mirrors, one of which is made of glass, and the second one - in the glaze. You can browse them without fear that something will happen - the original remained in the sacristy!

At this point, the trail of Master John Twardowski ends.

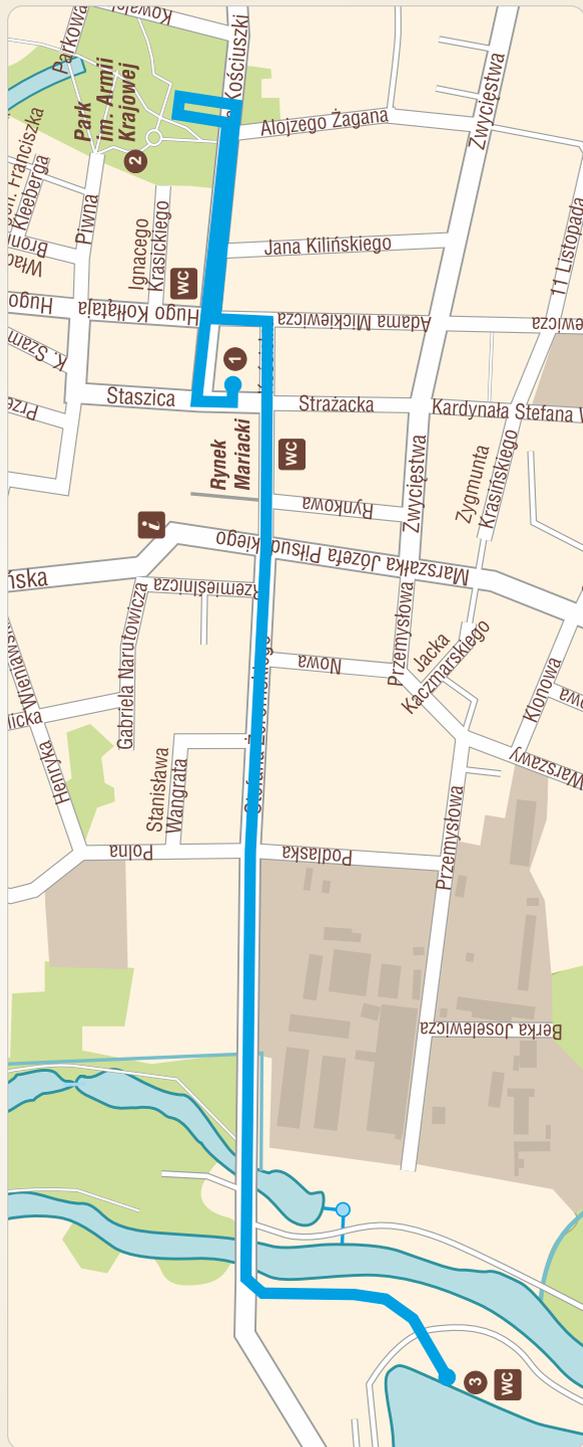
In the centre of the Lagoon you can relax, play, rent a sports swimming equipment or a bike. For those who thrill or direct contact with nature, you can take part in canoeing on Liwiec river.



Author: Roman Postek

A TRAIL OF MASTER JAN TWARDOWSKI

The length of a trail - 2 km



THE COURSE OF THE TRAIL

1 Minor Basilica

 Center of Tourist Information and Promotion

2 City Park of Home Army, the playground

3 The lagoon on Liwiec river

» MULTICULTURAL TRAIL

The length of a trail is 3.9 km.



The trail is recommended for all lovers of the history, especially for those who are interested in historical monuments and cultural heritage of Węgrów.

The beginning: Car park for buses at Kołłątaja Street (toilet with adaptation for disabled) - Kościuszki Street – St. Mary's Market – Strażacka Street – Zwycięstwa Street – Przemysłowa Street – Berka Joselewicza Street – Przemysłowa Street – Podlaska Street – Polna Street - Wieniawskiego Street – Ewanglicka Street – Gabriel Narutowicz Street – St. Mary's Market – end of trail.

We start on Hugo Kołłątaj Street at the bus stop and car par for buses. Next to the car park there is adopted toilet for disabled. We are going in the direction to the basilica to the junction with Tadeusz Kościuszko Street, where you turn left. We walk along the wooden houses, which before the World War II constituted the majority of the city's buildings.



The monument of Home Army, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

After 150 meters we come to a wall with red bricks of the eighteenth century formerly surrounding estates of Reformed Order of the fathers. At the entrance to the park monument commemorating the AK (The Home Army) and the release of Węgrów in August 8, 1944 by the Home Army commanded by Maj. Zygmunt Maciejewski "Wolski" (proj. W. Ratajski).

Further, on a brick pillar at the entrance to the park we can see a sign of the Fighting – Polish independence underground, and above all the Home Army. It was formed with the combination of the letters P – Polish and – anchor a symbol of hope that is read together "W"- Fighting Poland.

The sign was designed in 1942 by twenty-two years old scout girl, Anna Smoleńsk - "Hank". Through a gap in the wall there is a visible powerful lump of the monastery: two-storey cloister indoor high roof, combined with lightweight and slim Baroque church.



The Reformed Team, photo. Michał Rząca

Continuing a pleasant stroll along the broad linden avenue we come to the Baroque monastery gate. Another gate with a gateway to the church is decorated with the coat of arms placed in the tympanum of the Franciscan Order, from which Reformed descended: arm of the cross of Christ connected with the arm of St. Francis. On the right of the gate, painted on the wall anchor PW (Fighting Poland) and faded by the time with OKTOBER inscription. The inscription made in October in 1942 by Army a branch circuit "Tar". It reminded the defeats of the German Army in October (Germ. Oktober) 1918, completed the surrender of Germany in World War I. These activities were to weaken the fighting spirit of the Nazi soldiers. This is one of the last preserved inscriptions on the street in Poland during the World War II at the intersection of the linden alley with Kowalska Street (with preserved pavement stones).

A stylish pump of Warsaw company Troetzer & Co. a unique technical monument from the nineteenth/twentieth century. Behind the gate, the church yard with a stone statue of the Virgin Mary from 1859. Around the courtyard there is the wall with the shrines of the Passion of wooden sculptures of Boruty L. from Drohiczyn (1978).

The Baroque facade modelled on the Church of the Blessed Sacrament from Warsaw adorned with stone statues of St. Francis of Assisi (left) and St. Peter of Alcantara (right). The pediment is crowned by figure of Christ - Serafin. Above the main entrance erectile array of gray sandstone in the form of the folded drapery from 1706. Above the church towers decorated with gilt there is a signature of turret crows with the coat of arms of the founder.

The church has one nave with a transept. The church's interior decoration preserved of Reformed regular temple predominantly brown and white in colour. The great altar was copied from the altar of Alessandro Algardi in church of S. Nicola da Tolentino in Rome.

The sharp and monumental altar setting contrasts with the blue - golden tabernacle in the form of the facade of the church that emphasizes the value of relics placed in niches without glass; their authenticity confirm papal seals. In the altar there is a great sculpture of Christ Crucified the chisel of Andreas Schlüter from approx. 1690 and Michelangelo Palloni fresco from approx. 1710. The dome presenting the saints adoring the Virgin Mary and the Holy Trinity Church (triumphant). Here, the artist presented the triangular sails, "Creation of the World", "Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise", "Giving X Commandments," "Baptism of Christ".

In the side altars there are paintings by Simon Czechowicz, John Niezabitowski and Józefat Lukaszewicz of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the smaller domes of the side chapels the frescoes of Sebastian Eckstein (the Death of St. Peter of Alcantara, Feast of Simon, the Marriage of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph) from the middle of the eighteenth century and Palloni (Apotheosis of St. Anthony of Padua, 1711-1712?).



The fresco of Triumphant Church in a dome of reformed church, photo. Michał Rząca

In the right transept there is a perfect artistically tombstone church of the founder John Dobrogost Krasieński and the project probably by Tylman Van Gameren, realized (c. 1703-1706) by outstanding artists: Andreas Mackensen II (goldsmith), Michael Wittwercka (brown table) and Master of the Kotowscy Chapel (stucco). The cloister of the monastery the unknown painter done in the mid-eighteenth century series of images.

After visiting the monastery we back the same way. On the left side of Kościuszko Street there is a team building Primary School of John Paul II, decorated with a portrait of the Pope - Pole. The school has a memorial chamber devoted to patron.

A little further visible outlet of Kiliński Street. It is one of the last of the old streets preserving the mood of Węgrów, built century-old wooden houses.

After passing the intersection of Hugo Kołłątaj Street its inspector, going forward we come straight to the wall surrounding the basilica, the oldest church of Węgrów.



Minor Basilica, photo. Michał Rząca

/trail - 0.9 km/ - Minor Basilica on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The foundation act of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Apostles Peter, Paul and Andrew and St. Catherine Virgin Martyrs staged in 1414 the owner of Węgrów and a governor of Mazovia province Peter Pilik (Pilikowic).

Another church was built in the sixteenth century. It was a great stone church in a basilica style (the nave above the side) of a defence, as evidenced by preserved towers with loopholes.

During the Great Northern War burned by the Swedes in April, 13 1703. Thanks to the generosity of the town's owner John Dobrogost Krasieński the church was rebuilt in the years 1703 to 1707, as information from the table above the main entrance presents.

The harmonious architecture of the temple is the northern Baroque features based on the Palladian formulas, represented in Poland by Tylman van Gameren. The church is distinguished by size: with 2 bell towers occupies the entire eastern frontage of the market. Unusual addition of two turrets and other fault scarp of the Gothic church. The design of the church created probably by John Reisner together with Carlo Ceroni, it also attributed to van Gameren.

The interior of the temple consists of a team of nine murals - altars painted in illusion by Michelangelo Palloni (1707-1708), numerous paintings presenting an amazing mood "Dance of Death" and two works of Simon Czechowicz at the forefront; altars, confessionals and stalls and black marble baptismal font from the first half of the eighteenth century. The epitaph portraits of John Reisner from 1713 and Helena Rybczyński Jounji (Young /?/) from 1715 and 2 majestic portraits from 1712 of John Dobrogost Krasiński, the founder and a bishop of Łuck Alexander Wyhowski, the consecrator of basilica.

The sacristy is a small museum with original wood panelling, a gallery of portraits, and above all the famous in the whole country the Mirror of Master Twardowski from the sixteenth century which *Twardowski used to do magic tricks, but for the glory of God it is rotated as the inscription on the frame of the mirror.*



Minor Basilica, photo. Michał Rząca



The sculpture of Diana on the side gate to Basilica, photo. Michał Rząca

The Sarmatian portrait gallery is comprised of images of benefactors and superiors priests communists institute who managed the church in the years 1711-1839. Next to the founder of the church, and his son, Stanislaus and their spouse can recognize images of Hetman John Klemens Branicki, Alexander Wyhowski and other bishops of Łuck, Florian Jerome Radziwiłł, popes Benedict XIII and Clement XIII and clergy associated with the assembly of priests communists in Węgrów.

Coming out of the basilica, turn left. Heading south, we pass through the intersection of the Kościelna Street and go on Strażacka Street. On the left opens up the prospect of Kościelna Street. This is the most "baroque" part of the city. The street owes its unique atmosphere the preserved building from the eighteenth century. The south occupies the former college of priests communists, cancelled in 1833 by the Russians for help the insurgents from November.

On the wall there is a plaque commemorating the "soldiers cursed" - patriots imprisoned in the Communist Security Office in the years 1944 - 56. In the courtyard behind the gate picturesque parsonage built in the twentieth century - the interwar period in the fashionable style of the manor. On the opposite side of the street of the church there is a gate decorated with sculptures from the second half of the seventeenth century depicting Hercules and Diana.

We continue our trip through Strażacka Street close to the State Fire Service we turn right onto Zwycięstwa Street, on the other side of the intersection there is a big building of Cultural Centre in Węgrów.

/trail - 1.2 km/ After several meters we come to the home of Rabbi (No. 5). In this stately wooden house with a glassed – in porch and balcony lived the last Rabbi Yaakov Mendel Morgenstern in Węgrów. He was murdered by German soldiers in September 23, 1939. Rabi was a priest and managed the Jewish community. He was responsible for religious affairs, a synagogue and a school. The Rabbis were educated, deeply respected as teachers, judges and spiritual guides of the Jewish community.

Further, we go Zwycięstwa Street through the intersection of the Marshal Józef Piłsudski Street. At the junction, we see the Police Department building with a plaque dedicated to police officers from the county of Węgrów imprisoned and murdered by the Soviet NKVD in 1940 in Ostaszków, buried in mass graves in Miednoje.

Going to the west on Zwycięstwa Street we come to the zebra crossing on Nowa Street, turn left going forward Przemysłowa Street before us appears a square with erratic boulder on a pedestal /trail - 1.5 km/. This is a monument of Angel Rosenblat /1902 - 1984/ born in Węgrów, a prominent researcher in Latin America. Below the stone there is a board with stars of David and there are texts in three languages in honour of 8000 Jews from Węgrów murdered by the Nazis during World War II in the death camp in Treblinka and ghetto in Węgrów. Near the centre in the district there were two synagogues destroyed by Germans in the years 1942 -1943.



The monument of Rosenblat, below a plaque in honour of Jews from Węgrów area murdered during World War II, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

We go along Przemysłowa Street to the south, then turn back toward the west. After approx. 150 m, close to the building of ADDIT company turn left onto Berka Joselewicza Street. At the end of the street /trail – 2.1 km/ there is a monument in the form of lapidary (proj. Wiesław Ratajski) unveiled in 1982 on the 40th anniversary of the liquidation of the ghetto in Węgrów on the side of the destroyed cemetery. It consists of approx. 400 tombstones: tombstones and headstones, and its central accent are stylized tables of Ten Commandments with inscriptions in Polish and Hebrew commemorating exterminated by the Nazis during World War II, the Jewish population of Węgrów.



The Jewish Lapidary, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

The Jewish Cemetery existed in Węgrów already in the seventeenth century. Among the tombstones, next to simple field stones with inscriptions became numerous gravestones, some richly carved and polychrome. The Jews of Warsaw also benefited from the cemetery in Węgrów from the time of the founding of the Jewish cemetery in Bródno in 1780.

During the World War II, Germans carried out mass murder of Jews on the cemetery. In the 1943-1944 Nazis liquidated the mass graves burning the corpses taken away them from the camp called "small Treblinka" on Sands in Węgrów. We are going back next to the factory BOMET on Przemysłowa Street, then turning behind the building of the Court and the Prosecutor's Office to the left on Podlaska Street, which we go straight to the intersection of Żeromski Street passing on the right "Everest" hotel.

After coming to Żeromski Street next we move through the mall car park on the other side and keeping the direction of the march enter Polna Street. On Polna Street at the Department of High Voltage Switchgear, turn right onto Henryk Wieniawski Street, then, behind the residential block, turn on the first block to the left going into Ewangelicka Street. At the end draws the edifice of trees surrounding the wooden church /trail - 3,2 km/. In the past, the church was the parish church for Evangelicals, and not just for Węgrów. To 1780, until the completion of the Evangelical- Lutheran church in Warsaw, Protestants from the capital came to the church on Liwiec river.



The gravestone on Evangelical cemetery, photo. Michał Rząca

The first temple built in this place in 1634 by Krzysztof Radziwiłł. The wooden church was burnt down in 1678. Allegedly set on fire by the monks of the Order of the reformers. According to legend, the church was constructed in 1679 in one day in order to meet the requirements of Protestants the reluctant bishop of Łuck controlling the construction of temples in the diocese.

The larch church, was built on the framework, covered with a gable shingle roof with a tower with signatures at the top .

This place is one of the most romantic places in Węgrów: the church darkened with age is surrounded by stone slabs and iron crosses of tombstones shaded by trees and bushes that create the mood of the secret garden. The oldest tombstones are from the seventeenth century and reminds of the Scots, for whom in 1650 the owner of Węgrów Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł founded the district. It is worth seeing the tombs of: the Mayor Campbell and the coat of arms of Campbell clan and symbols of Vanitas-candle, hourglass and a skull from 1692.; of Anne Henderson from 1696.; 2 slabs of Hueys family; cirrhotic obelisk of Marski fallen in February 3, 1863, in Węgrów; Fruboes family monuments, Klemm, Szulc or pastor Charles Tetfejlera, the builder of the temple brick.

Leaving the cemetery go straight crossing the intersection of Ewangelicka Street and Wieniawski Street. We come to the perpendicular - Narutowicza Street where parish church from 1838, Lutheran, in the depths of it there is a rectory founded in 1763 by royal banker Peter Fergusson Tepper, now Evangelical Nursing Home "Sarepta". Classicist church of the Holy Trinity is indoor, with shallow chancel with a wooden altar with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul and the image of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane from 1860. In the church there is also an ancient baptismal font and the organs with the prospectus of the neoclassical ornamentation, one of the most valuable monuments in this category in Poland/trail - 3,5 km/.



The altar in Evangelical church, photo. Michał Rząca

Now we are going in the direction of St. Mary's Market. The stroll is intriguing, because we go back in time. Extensive wooden houses with cobbled walkways, hidden in the shade of old linden, remember the days when the street was called the German and was inhabited almost exclusively by Protestants. This best – preserved old street gives an idea of the appearance of the pre-war Węgrów. The walk finishes crossing Gdańska Street. We go almost directly to the so-called. "Lipka House". A late Renaissance in the form of one-storied building with a high roof traditionally identified with its registered office printers founded by Arians, which dominate the Polish brothers in Węgrów in the years 1563 -1593. Currently Tourist Information and Registry Office /trail - 3,8 km/.



Narutowicza Street, photo. Michał Rząca

There is only a small step to St. Mary's Market. From 600 years it is the centre of urban life: Minor Basilica and the House of Gdańsk. This is a place of cultural events and meetings of Węgrów residents. Here, there are also the Town Hall, banks, shops and restaurants. St. Mary's Market has been revitalized under the Regional Operational Program of Mazovia in the years 2007 - 2013 these are the most representative places of Węgrów.

The last object on the trail is restored within the RPO (Regional Operational Program) picturesque town mansion called House of Gdańsk /trail - 3.9 km/. In the XVI - XVIII centuries the centre of international trade run by merchants in Węgrów appalling in the atmosphere of the city a breath of the great world.

Currently, the House of Gdańsk is the seat of the Public Library, which has a fully equipped Office of the Regional Collection and interesting fabrics of Podlasie Museum presenting folk art from the area of Węgrów. In the basement there is a gallery for temporary exhibitions. A special attraction is to visit the Office of the Master Twardowski dedicated to the famous magician.



The House of Gdańsk, photo. Paweł Jagodziński

The Multicultural trail ends here.

MULTICULTURAL TRAIL

The length of a trail is 3.9 km.

THE COURSE OF THE TRAIL

i Center of Tourist Information and Promotion

1 St. Mary's Market

2 Minor Basilica

3 Reformed team of fathers

4 Evangelical Church

5 Evangelical Cemetery

6 Rabbi's Morgenstern House

7 Arian Printing House

8 Monument Lapidary

9 Monument of Angel Rosenblat and the Table Commemorating Jews from Węgrów

10 House of Gdańsk



» BIKE TRAIL - NATURE

The length of a trail is 9,9 km.

Liwiec is a unique and picturesque river. The charming scenery is perfect for an active holiday. Nature bike trail begins at the Lagoon Liwiec and runs along the valley of Liwiec directly to a mysterious castle in Liw.



km 0,0

The trail starts at the rental of tourist equipment at Lagoon in Węgrów. The Lagoon is a great place for fishing and water sports and it is the main swimming pool for residents and visitors of Węgrów.

km 0,1

We set off in the direction of embankment lane. The shaft has a crown with good paved roads. At the end the sharp road upward and turning in the right onto Żeromski Street behind the bridge, from which you can admire Liwiec and riverside meadows. After crossing the bridge, turn

immediately right and go down the slope on the embankment.



The lagoon on Liwiec river, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

km 0,4

Moving the crown of the shaft we enter into the Area of NATURE 2000. These areas include Siedlce - Węgrów Protected Landscape. The Area which is the mainstay of water - mud birds, among which there are teal, curlew, whiskered tern, spotted shrike, necked grebe. In this area there are many hawks, cranes, herons and storks, and black storks' nest.



The Valley of Liwiec, photo. Michał Dębiec

km 0,7

At the bridge on the left side of the embankment there is a pond created by the oxbow, followed by the ADDIT company halls. The edges of Liwiec are wooded and overgrown with bushes of wicker. Part of trees are shrouded safety with an iron net to protect them from beavers. Around you can see a lot of lying and pointed trunks, bitten stumps of the trees fallen by these rodents, damaging trees and causing mass impoverishment of riverside landscape.

km 1,0

We leave back Węgrów with the towering towers of church over the town. On the left side of the shafts of meadows, to the right of the river stretches out high embankment of the Lagoon. Liwiec is quite broad. Here, regulated river, flowing with light bends. The boundaries are high and reinforced by local stones.

km 1,4

The surface of the shaft is a bit sandy, but not forced to descend from the bike. The road turns gently to the right, the river forms the visible front of a deep corner called "Circle".

km 1,6

Liwiec sweeps to the south. The river begins to meander.

km 1,7

The poplar wood on the left, in which the number of trees systematically are depleted by beavers inhabiting swamps, where they have their own paradise. Paths running with branches treaded deep, visible paths. In the thickets a famous communist pumping from the time of pipeline "Friendship".

km 1,9

Visible on the left side the oxbow lake surrounded by a thicket of alders, then cut off by meander of Liwiec shaft. Overgrown area with weed and U-shaped is a stronghold of wild birds surrounded by a bushy thicket alders and reed.



The Valley of Liwiec, photo. The archive of Town Hall in Węgrów

km 2,1

Taking leave of Liwiec we go straight on the shaft section along the oxbow lakes. After a few minutes, and travelling the grove, turn right and drive to the new paving stones and lined bike path extending along the Avenue of Solidarity.

We turn to the right, behind the fence there is a restaurant "Inn on the Bridges". Before turning on the road to Wyszaków there is brown - white signpost directing to Owl Mountain - viewpoint.

But we leave the Owl Mountain itself on another occasion continuing our journey the Nature Trail and we enter the bridge spanning on the Liwiec.

km 3,0

On the bridge it is worth stopping for a moment, because we got to an extraordinary place where the West for centuries met with the East. Liwiec since 1569 marked the border of two states - the Polish Kingdom and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It is now also geographical border - Mazowsze separating from Podlasie.

The river crossing was used in Roman times. It was called the Bridges on Liwiec due to the 2 and sometimes 3 bridges once trafficked between islands in the wetlands when during the bridge disaster in 1703 sunk here 2 guns of army of the Swedish king Charles XII. Difficult conditions and the associated costs so far do not allow for the extraction of the guns and the art of war monuments must wait for their re-occurrence.

The Bridges engraved in the history of glorious battles of the November Uprising. The first shots in the campaign in February 12, 1831 gave 7 soldiers trying to stop an army of Dybicz marching to Warsaw. For the second time Bridges became the scene of bloody battles in April 9-15, 1831 after which the Russians withdrew to Siedlce. Brilliant victories of insurgents may include cavalry charge under Jarnice during which lancers crushed Russian gunned down 40 opponents and taking 230 prisoners.

km 3,2

We leave the bridge and Liwiec. After driving a few hundred meters we pass a branch road to Krypy.

km 3,8

We continue along the straight section of the path passing through a chapel built in fence with a statue of Christ the Merciful. We pass the exit of a dirt road to the right and after a few meters go after the stripes on the left side of the road. On the left of the dirt road lanes (Zamkowa Street), which is going south towards the castle.



The Valley of Liwiec and lagoon, photo. Jacek Maria Jeliński

km 4,3

After 50 m it starts very high slope. After defeating the exit we enter in a meadow. The road is bumpy, some sections are spilled with rubble, so you'll need to be careful on the wheel.

Please note that during the long rain or snowmelt the road can be impassable, then better to choose Nowomiejska Street through the centre of Liv.

We are plunging into the atmosphere far removed from the hustle and bustle of modern civilization. In the longer term draws red and brown, powerful silhouette of a Gothic castle lurking in the valley of Liwiec like a prehistoric animal leering black eyes of the shooting tower. On the right we see the buildings of the village Liv listed on the slope of the valley of Liwiec. This place, thanks to the convenient location, it was inhabited early in the first century AD. Since the days of feudal disintegration Liv was in the principality of Mazovia.

The first written text about Liv comes from 1304. It was established as a settlement with wood - natural bulkheads, the guards on the eastern border of the duchy. A life on the border was not like an idyll: the inhabitants were harassed by the Russians, Lithuanians and Yotvingians raids. Liv was a town before 1421. In 1446 it was burned down. The Duke Bolesław IV granted city rights to the New Liv, which was adjacent to the first Liv rebuilt from the ruins and called Old Liv. Both cities, separated by the river Miedzanka, existed side by side for more than 200 years.

In 1564 Old Liw counted 211 homes inhabited by 171 artisans, including 60 brewers, 14 distillers, 27 shoemakers, a goldsmith, 2 sword-bearers, 24 bakers and 7 butchers. In New Liw there were 130 houses and lived there 102 craftsmen. The destruction during the Swedish "flood" in the years 1656-1657 and the neighbouring of Węgrów caused stagnation and since 1678 it is written only about one Liw. The rights of the city were taken away by the tsarist warrant. In 1869, however, retained the urban footprint of Liw history: tradition of selecting two mayors.

The river valley is flat as a table, periodically flooded by floods of Liwiec why there is the lack of building across the east of the village. The only hill is the gable on which the castle stands. You can see the massive silhouette of a brick gate tower and red mansard roof of white Baroque mansion. The mood of the place comes from the combination of an ancient architecture with landscape untouched by civilization the landscape of the riverside closed meadows in the background - green streak of the forest in Jarnice. Near the gate there is a restaurant "Inn at Castle".

km 5,1

We are at the castle. Since 1429 the construction of the fortress was conducted by master Niclos (Nicholas) on behalf of the Duke of Masovia, Janusz I the Elder. Boleslaw (1437) appreciated the strategic importance of Liw he also developed the town, later Princess Anna Mazowiecka (1506) and Queen Bona Sforza (1550-1555). The castle had its heyday in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries as a castellany and offices of Liw's lands.

The fort had a tower with a gate and drawbridge, and the high walls surrounding the two parallel buildings separated by a courtyard. Its current view is largely due to the Swedes, who twice won and destroyed the stronghold (in 1656 - "flood" and 1703 - northern war). In 1782 a governor Tadeusz Grabianka built in the ruins of a Baroque mansion county office. This mansion was burned down in the 40s of the nineteenth century. In World War II German occupiers had earmarked the ruins for demolition of a brick that they needed to build in Treblinka the death camp. These plans were thwarted by Polish archaeologist Otto Warpechowski tricking the Nazis that the castle was built by the Teutonic Knights. Germans accepted the fable and 1942-44 rebuilt the Piast castle at the expense of the Third Reich.



Since 1963 there exists the Armory Museum at the Castle in Liw. The collection consists of mainly military (I-XX c.), paintings, prints, antique furniture, textiles, archaeology and numismatics. The castle is the seat of the Brotherhood of the Knights of Mazovia and Podlasie, which organizes the National Tournament in August the Ring of Princess Anne, an emotional event reminiscent of the chivalrous past of the castle. On the Foot of the Castle there are also held: archaeological festival, International Tournament of Tastes, motorcycle rally the Neck Party and Hubertus.

An amazing and interesting stories are connected with the castle: a Legend about coat of arms "Doliwa", the tale of the sleeping knights of the forest in Jarnice, a story about an underground corridor and the devil, and the most famous treasure, the spirit of the castle - Yellow Lady.

(more on www.liw-zamek.pl)

km 5,2

At the entrance from the Stefan Batory street there is a visible tall oak cross set on the site of the first parish church of St. John the Baptist, existing probably from the mid-fourteenth century until 1700, when an accidental fire destroyed it.

We can go back to Węgrów driving Nowomiejska Street on the right. For the amateurs of sights we offer a little trip to the side of the track - 300 meters on the left of Nowomiejska Street to the neo-Gothic church of St. Leonard Abbot from 1905 - 1907 a project of the famous Joseph Pius Dziekoński. The peculiarity of this place are 34 metal plates, with couplet of organic content, placed at each of the trees, for example: "Druheneczko our nice /Have you already planted a tree?"; "In spring a leaf shield you/ Giving the image of the Resurrection". The statue of Our Lady in front of the church founded by pastor Charles R. Leszczyński as a vote for his survival during World War I, when close to the church exploded artillery shell not doing anyone harm.

We are going down to Węgrów toward Nowomiejska Street while watching the houses of the nineteenth/twentieth century with interesting architecture and details (studded doors, fittings blacksmith) now largely uninhabited. We drove to the former market town stretched along the historic route Warsaw - Vilnius highway called the Great Highway of Lithuania. In the depth the cross on the left so called choleric, and 100 m away - forged iron cross from 1905 embedded in the granite pedestal.

km 5,5

Behind the bridge over the brook, on the right side of the street a classical chapel from 1838. It is dedicated to St. Mark, despite the fact that the church stands on the site of the sixteenth century hospital of St. Spirit, burnt by the Swedes in 1657. In the vicinity in 2003, the excavator encountered with the bucket on a treasure: a pot of 400 silver coins of John Casimir, John III Sobieski and the Prussian King Frederick William (now in the collection of the Armory Museum).

We reach the roundabout in Liw, where we see the pillar shrine from 1901 with a stone statue of St. John Nepomucen. This is probably the most frequently occurring at our roads saint. In addition to taking care of the waters, he is also the patron of travellers. We ride on a bicycle path leading to Węgrów (on the left side of the road).

km 7,6

Returning the bike path from Liw we do not get to the bridge on Liwiec, but turn left into the road leading to the village Krypy. The road rises and you can admire the picturesque valley of Liwiec extending in the bottom right. With a little luck, you can see here a hawk, a buzzard, and even a deer and goats.

km 7,9

From the top of the hill begin buildings and gardens of gardeners. We cross the bridge over the stream and go straight.

km 8,4

The beginning of the village Kropy. We ride among rural buildings.

km 9,4

Before you turn to Węgrów there is a signpost with the words Lagoon 500 m, shortly after it turn right and we enter the straight section of the road leading to Węgrów.

km 9,7

We get to the end of the village Kropy.

km 9,8

We get to the parking lot at the Lagoon.

km 9,9

Driving a shaft we close a loop of a cycle road Nature.

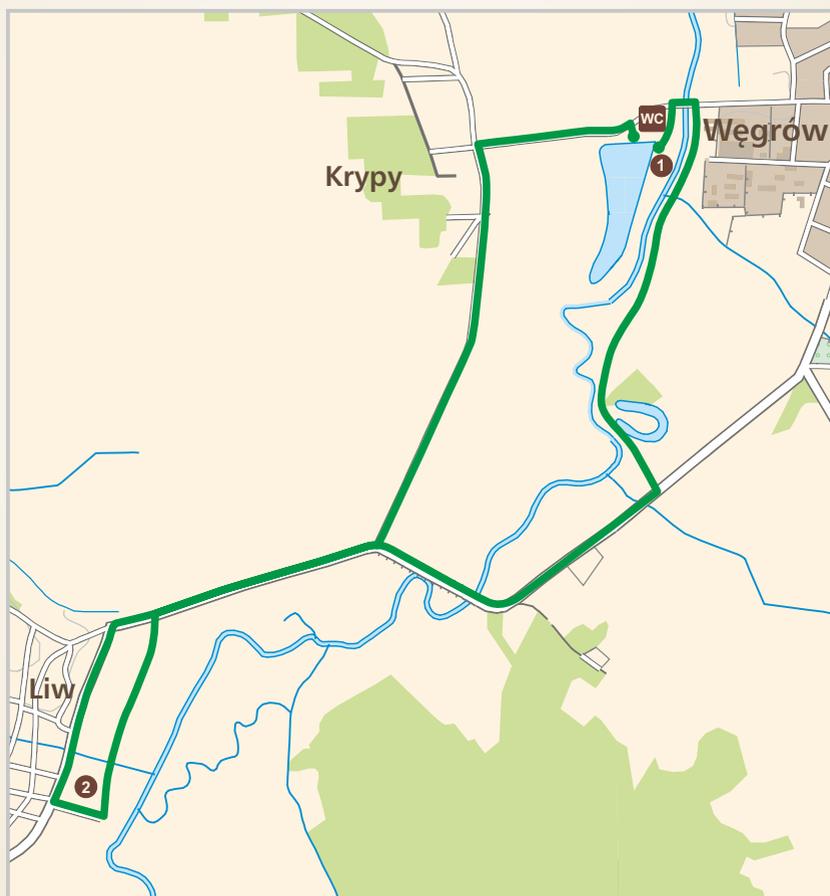


The seasoned cyclists and lovers of history of Węgrów region we recommend to visit two places associated with the heroes of the January 1863 -1864: Sokołów Podlaski, in which the last man of uprising was executed – a priest Brzóska and Grochów, where lived and worked Władysław Rawicz, the head of the Podlaskie voivodship during the January uprising.

BIKE TRAIL - NATURE

The length of a trail is 9,9 km.

- TRAIL COURSE 1 Lagoon on Liwiec river, playground 2 Castle in Liw



» THE VALLEY OF LIWIEC

A trail of Liwiec Valley goes by the roads No. 697 and No. 62. The tributary Kostrzyń accompanies the Liwiec Valley. The first part of the route: the route Warsaw – Terespol, road No. 697 - Trzebuczka, Grębków (Sucha), Grodzisk, Liw, Węgrów. The second part: Road No. 62 - Starawieś, Paplin, Kamionna (Baczeki), Łochów, Gwizdały.

Behind Kałuszyn we go off the road Warsaw - Terespol in the direction to Węgrów. From now on we are accompanied by brown - white signs of the trail of Liwiec Valley.

In Grębków there is a Neo-Romanesque church from 1903, the project by Kazimierz Zajączkowski. Turning to the right in front of the church and going up the road to Kopcie, after 7 km we reach to Sucha. A former residence of Cieszkowski it is a larch manor from 1743 (portico from 1843), it is a place of birth of the philosopher August Cieszkowski. The landowners traditions are continued by the Museum of Wooden Architecture of Siedlce Region, founded in 1987 by professor Marek Kwiatkowski. The museum, popularly referred as an open-air museum, a collection of historic wooden buildings from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries located in the manor park, for example: Dutch windmill, bell tower, an inn, a riding hall, rectory, cottages and beautiful neoclassical mansion from Rudzienko.

We return to the road 697 and going to Węgrów, before Karczewiec village we turn right towards the east and after 3 km we reach the village of Grodzisk, on the edge of which was built in tenth century on a high bank of Liwiec a powerful fortified town in size compared to Wawel (approx. 5 ha!). From the old fortress that protected Mazovia region against invasions of Yotvingians and Russians, remained a powerful shafts and tradition that ended in Poland. The settlement is extremely moody place with a vantage point on the river valley dotted with silhouettes of wading birds in summer.

We're back on the road, the route leads to Liw. In the distance you can see two tall towers church of St. Abbot Leonard (project by Joseph Pius Dziekoński from 1907). Along Nowomiejska street nestled wooden houses remembering the times when Liw was a city (until 1869). The main monument of Liw is the castle complex. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the will of the Elder Prince Janusz I it was erected a stone castle. The castle destroyed by the Swedes in 1656 and 1703. In 1782 next to the tower a Baroque mansion was built - the seat of the court and the county. Since 1963 there is the Armory Museum with its rich collection of weapons and paintings. In Liw there are held the events, including Knights Tournament of the Ring of Princess Anne.

Going further, we pass the so-called Bridges on Liw a place of bloody battles between rebels and the army of Dybicz in 1831. It is worth to get off the main route through the village Jarnice to reach the Owl Mountain. The panorama of Liwiec valley views from the top of the hill is extremely picturesque: the vast space intersects meandering meadows of Liwiec framed by trees and wicker. The Owl mountain is shrouded by mystery, in the past served as a place of Midsummer Night rites.

We're back on the trail and we get to Węgrów. The settlement was founded before 1414 at the crossroads of important trade routes. In the city there were four districts: Polish, Protestant, Jewish and Ruthenian. The governor of Płock province John Dobrogost Krasieński founded two outstanding facilities in the country: the parish church at the market (1707), and the fathers of the church and monastery of the Reformed (1706) on Kościuszko Street.

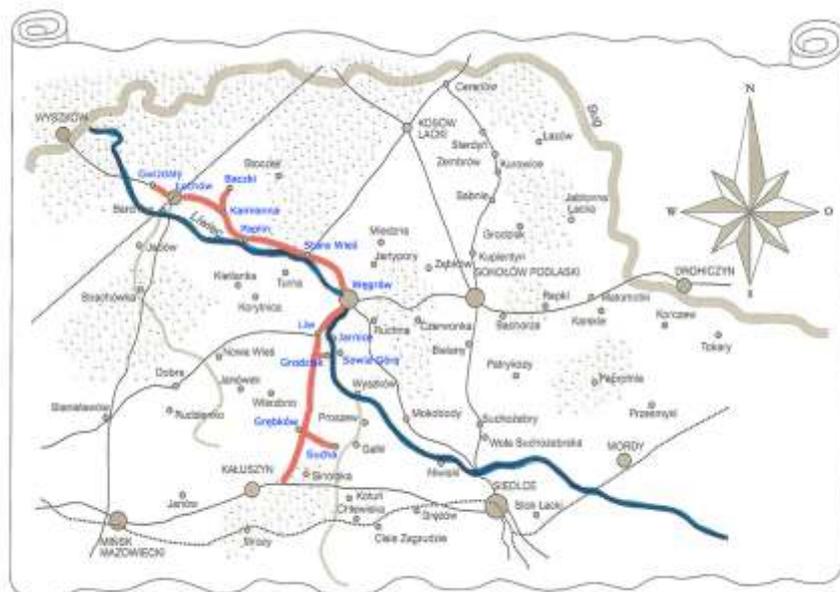


Aerial view of St. Mary's Market, photo. Michał Rząca

It is worth visiting the Protestant church from 1679 and surrounding cemetery with tombstones of Scottish burghers from the seventeenth century, including Campbell clan (Evangelical Street). After the Jewish inhabitants of the town who were murdered by the Nazis in 1942 reminded the House of Rabbi on 5 Zwycięstwa Street, the monument - lapidary composed mainly of tombstones (Joselewicza Street) and the monument of Angel Rosenblat, a famous scholar born in Węgrów (Przemysłowa Street).



The Lagoon in Węgrów, photo. Michał Rząca



- - A trail of Liwiec Valley
- - The towns lying on the trail of Liwiec Valley

Authors: Roman Postek - the text
 Grażyna Sowa - a map
 Kamila Kuna - development of computer map
 Tomek Góra - map correction

Urban landscape of Węgrów is complemented by the so-called House of Gdańsk from the eighteenth century - the former merchant trading post of people from Gdańsk; Baroque college of priests communists; inn at the market (King Stanisław August Poniatowski spent the night there) and "Lipka House" - a house considered to be a printing Arian.

The second part of the route: Węgrów - Łochów was dominated by landowners offices. The most magnificent palace is located in Starawieś. From the sixteenth to the twentieth century it was the residence of Kiszka, Radziwiłłowie, Krasieńscy, Golicyni and Ossolińscy. In the years 1841-1843, the palace was rebuilt by Ludwik Franciszek Martini on behalf of the Russian Duke Sergiusz Golicyna and his beautiful wife, Mary of Jezerscy. The residence surrounded by landscaped park resembles English Elizabethan castle. Its interiors are among the best implementation of Neo-Gothic in Poland (1855 - 1863, proj. Bolesław Podczaszyński). The palace places a training center of Polish National Bank, is hardly accessible for tourism.

In the village Borzychy there is located African Ostrich Farm and opened in spring - autumn season The Indian Village "Fort Hantajo" presents an attractive and accessible form of the North American Indian culture.

A few kilometers away lies Paplin, and the wooden mansion of Glinki from the mid-eighteenth century. From the front of the porch the mansion has a wavy Neo-Baroque summit, and the garden elevation - brick Neo-Baroque portico from 1877 (Proj. M. Mierzanowski). In 1995 the devastated building was bought and restored by the family Toczyłowski. In the manor park old oaks, ash and linden trees surrounding two ponds and grassy clearings. The property open to the public after prior contact.

The next object on the trail is the Neoclassical mansion of Godlewscy in Kamionna. It is an example of a typical cottage office from the mid of the nineteenth century.

From Kamionna we go for a trip to Baczki. The larch mansion of Starzeńscy family from the eighteenth century can delight us, sunk in the greenery of a large park, a remarkable stories of underground passages, secret Arian chapel and hidden in the old granary of Masonic lodge stimulate the imagination. A charming place is a private guest house.

In nearby Łochów there is the mansion from the beginning of the nineteenth century, rebuilt by architect Bolesław Podczaszyński in 1876 brick with higher side wings. A family of Hornowscy resided here, Downarowiczowie, Zamoyscy and Kurnatowscy, now it is a high standard hotel "Łochów Palace".

At the end of the tour a pleasant surprise - Museum of Whistles in Gwizdały. In elementary school there is placed a collection of several thousand different types of whistles from around the world.

The diversity of attractions offered on the route "The Valley of Liwiec" should enjoy different characters and interests.

The Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn

The Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn is a road that connects the two capitals of Commonwealth: Warsaw and Vilnius. It began in Warsaw and exceeded the Vistula river, then led by Stanisławów, Liw, Węgrów and Sokołów Podlaski, exceeding Bug in Krzemień. Next, it led by Brańsk and Bielsk to Białystok, followed by Wasilków, Czarna and Grodno to complete more than 400 - mile trail in the capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.



A route of the Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn, photo. Roman Postek

The east Mazovia, Podlasie and Lithuania were famous for its variety of peoples who inhabited them, and sometimes live there still. An example would be Węgrów, who had 4 religiously districts - National: Catholic (Polish), a Russian (Orthodox), Scottish and German (Protestant) and Jewish. On Podlasie in Bohoniki and Kruszyniany still live Tatars, once a the support of Polish cavalry, settled here by Jan III Sobieski and in Trakai near Vilnius - Karaites, an interesting ethnic group with their own religion, architecture and cuisine. The Scots disappeared, they were connected with home Radziwiłłowie who served in the regiments of Radziwiłłowie, engaged in trade and craft reaching sometimes to large estates, as evidenced by the gravestones in the old evangelical cemetery in Węgrów.

Over a large Jewish Diaspora, which in many cities in the eastern Polish accounted for the majority of residents, tragically burdened World War II. The Jews were murdered by the Germans, mainly situated near Route in the German death camp at Treblinka. They left behind their synagogues and cemeteries - silent witnesses of a thriving culture for 500 years.

The Bug River areas and the areas lying to the east of the Bug is the domain of the Orthodox Church and marked by numerous monasteries. It also takes the memory of the martyrdom of insurgents of Podlasie persecuted by the carat in the second half of the nineteenth century. Here also indicates the presence of a large group of people of Russian origin, derived from a medieval Bojarski settlement, particularly visible in the architecture of the temples.

For example Bielsk Podlaski has 5 Orthodox churches. Bielsk is also widely known from the film "Znachor".

A central plank of the trail is Drohiczyn the town called sometimes Kazimierz Dolny of Podlasie. It deserves it because of the picturesque location in the hills above the valley of the Bug and a team of religious monuments: the Jesuit college, the present bishop's palace of Drohiczyn, Franciscan monasteries the seat of the Diocesan Museum, Benedictine monastery and the Orthodox Church (formerly Uniate), as well as the Castle Hill where resided in the fortress the Brothers Dobrzyńscy from the order of knights coming in 1237 to Drohiczyn by prince Konrad Mazowiecki.

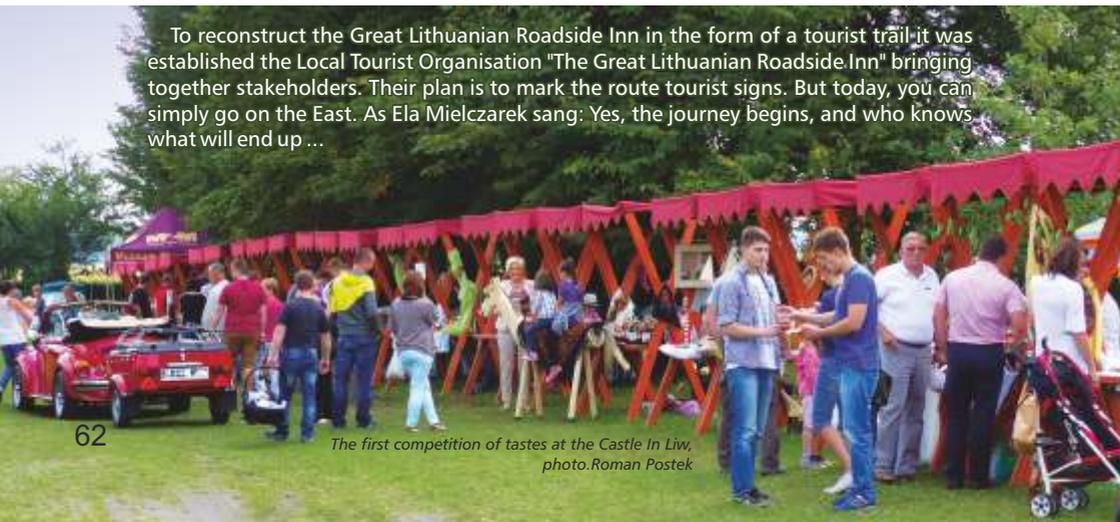
The strongest accent of "Polish episode" trail on the east is Białystok, having baronial mansion of Hetman Jan Klemens Branicki built according to design by John Z. Deybel with a wonderful park. This "Podlaski Versailles" visited even the crowned heads including the future King of France - Louis XVIII.

The Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn wrote in his history other memories. A trade route, which in peacetime decided about the successful development of the village located on it, it became a curse during the war. The hordes of Tsarist Russians ravaged there, Cossacks, the Swedes and the Bolsheviks. A visible sign of the World War II is the Molotov Line - the strip on the Soviet bunkers on Bug river established after 1939 the border of the Soviet Union and the Third Reich. A well-maintained concrete bunkers impress with its size and number.

The Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn is not only the history and monuments, but also a wonderful nature. The trail crosses an area of the Green Lungs of Poland and many places in Nadbużański Landscape Park and Nature Area 2000. The traveller wandering the trail in the east direction immersed in a landscape with little industry and therefore attractive to the inhabitant of the city. The Long exit in the valley of Liwiec from Roguszyn, allows to breathe an atmosphere of calm and relax before the meeting with Podlasie, which begins just behind Liwiec river. The view of the mighty Bug river - Polish Amazon, from Castle Mountain in Drohiczyn has little to none in Poland, Czarna Białostocka, you can visit the Black Forest Knyszyńska and its reserves and protected areas: Budzisk, Ash Mountains and Międzyrzecze.

The attractions of trail may include the Museum at the Armory Castle in Liw, magic mirror of Twardowski from Węgrów, the Museum of Agriculture in Ciecchanowiec, an enclave of Russian architecture in Wirów, the Baroque palace of Ossolińscy in Rudka, an unique defensive church in Supraśl with a fascinating museum of icons, a number of settlement and the wilderness shrouded in legends about beautiful princesses, famous struggles and fierce battles.

To reconstruct the Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn in the form of a tourist trail it was established the Local Tourist Organisation "The Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn" bringing together stakeholders. Their plan is to mark the route tourist signs. But today, you can simply go on the East. As Ela Mielczarek sang: Yes, the journey begins, and who knows what will end up ...



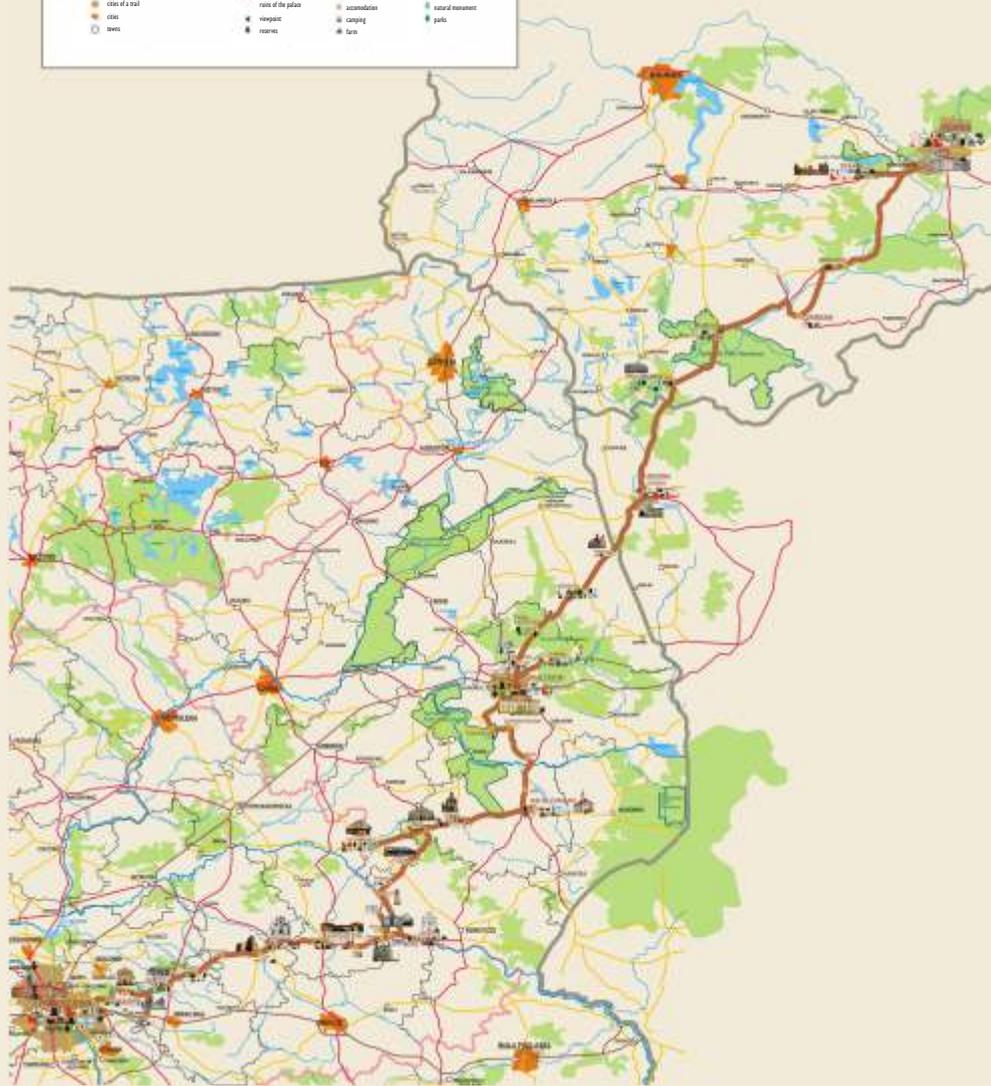
A trawl of the Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn



Tourist map
Scale 1:725 000

- A trawl of the Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn
- roads
- main roads
- local roads
- rivers
- lakes
- channels
- neighborhoods
- provinces
- cities of a trail
- cities
- towns

- church
- historical church
- monastery
- sanctuary
- mosque
- monument
- castle
- ruins of the castle
- palace
- ruins of the palace
- viewpoint
- reservoir
- bank
- cash machine
- post office
- petrol station
- sports-cultural centre/theatre
- other monuments
- museum
- cinema
- court
- school
- accommodation
- camping
- farm
- health resort
- LRT office
- tourist information
- railway place
- settlement
- open-air museum
- swimming pool
- shopping
- logging
- cross
- natural monument
- park



PRACTICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION CENTER AND TOURISM PROMOTION

2 Gdańska St., 07-100 Węgrów
phone : 25 792 35 66, 605 730 012
e-mail: pit@wegrow.com.pl

ACCOMODATION

- ▶ Hotel „Everest” 21 Żeromskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów,
phone: 25 792 64 16, www.everest-ikar.pl
- ▶ Hotel „Krasnodębski” 80 Gdańska St., 07-100 Węgrów,
phone: 25 792 27 27, www.hotel-krasnodedbski.pl
- ▶ Hotel „U Ojdanów” 104 Tadeusza Kościuszko St., 07-100 Węgrów,
phone: 25 792 62 76, www.uojdanow.pl
- ▶ Farm tourism information – Agricultural Advisory Centre of Mazovia,
TZD in Węgrów, 1 Podlaska St., 07-100 Węgrów, Phone: 25 792 01 57,
www.modr.mazowsze.pl

GASTRONOMY

Restaurants:

- ▶ Restaurant „Everest” 21 Żeromskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów,
www.everest-ikar.pl
- ▶ Restaurant „U Ojdanów” 104 Tadeusza Kościuszko St., 07-100 Węgrów,
www.uojdanow.pl
- ▶ Restaurant „Krasnodębski” 80 Gdańska St., 07-100 Węgrów,
www.hotel-krasnodedbski.pl
- ▶ Restaurant „Domek” 4a Mickiewicza St., 07-100 Węgrów,
www.restauracjadomek.pl
- ▶ Restaurant „Kameralna” 1 Rzemieślnicza St., 07-100 Węgrów,
- ▶ Restaurant „Libero” 2 Rynek Mariacki St., 07-100 Węgrów,
www.libero-bistro.pl

Cafes:

- ▶ Cafe „Nad Liwcem” 26 Żeromskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Cafe „Cafe Młynek” 7 Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego St., premises 209, 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Cafe „Galeria Impresja” 3 Kościuszko St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Confectionery „Igloo” 4 Rynkowa St., 07-100 Węgrów

Pizzerias:

- ▶ Pizzeria „Manhattan” 19 Wyszyńskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów
www.manhattan.net.pl
- ▶ Pizzeria-kebab „Nova” 10 Żeromskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów
www.pizzanova.pl
- ▶ Pizzeria „Zosia” 1 Rynkowa St., 07-100 Węgrów

Bars:

- ▶ Bar „Gdańska” 93 Gdańska St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Bar „Jaga” 17 Mickiewicza St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Bar „Zajazd Na Liwskich Mostach” 44 Solidarności Avenue, 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Buffet Staropolski 23 Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Bar „Capri” 17 Mickiewicza St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Bar „Pod Smokiem” 1 Rynkowa St., 07-100 Węgrów

Fast-Food Restaurants:

- ▶ Kebab „Alberto” 21 Żeromskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Asian Kitchen 1b Mickiewicza St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ Fast Food 2 Bohaterów Warszawy St., 07-100 Węgrów

POST OFFICE

- ▶ 4 Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów
- ▶ 7 Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego St., premises 1.10 B,
Galeria Mistrza Jana 07-100 Węgrów

CULTURE

- ▶ Cultural Centre of Węgrów 4a Mickiewicza St., phone: 25 792 00 59
- ▶ Public Library Rynek Mariacki St., phone: 25 792 24 74
- ▶ Armory Museum at the Castle in Liw 2 Batorego St., Liw phone: 25 792 57 17

OUTPATIENT MEDICAL CARE AT NIGHT AND DURING HOLIDAYS IN THE FIELD OF PRIMARY CARE PROVIDED:

5 Mickiewicza St., phone: 25 792 44 88

Outpatient medical care ant night and Christmas in the field of primary care provided:

Monday to Friday from 6.00 pm. to 8:00 am. the next day
and on Saturdays, Sundays and other public holidays
from 8.00 am. to 8.00 am. the next day.

POLICE

6 J. Piłsudskiego St.
07-100 Węgrów
Phone: 25 792 12 00

FIRE BRIGADE

4 Strażacka St.
07-100 Węgrów
Phone: 25 792 42 41

MUNICIPAL POLICE

69 Gdańska St. 3rd Floor
07-100 Węgrów
Alarm phone : 668 116 015

HOSPITAL

201 Kościuszko St.
07-100 Węgrów
Phone: 25 792 20 41

PHARMACIES

- ▶ Pharmacy „K.P.VITA” 07-100 Węgrów 13/23 11 Listopada St.
- ▶ Pharmacy „Centralna” 07-100 Węgrów 1 Przemysłowa St.
- ▶ Pharmacy „Centrum” 07-100 Węgrów 23/24 Rynek Mariacki St.
- ▶ Pharmacy „Eskulap” 07-100 Węgrów 2 Strażacka St.
- ▶ Pharmacy /P. Socha/ 07-100 Węgrów 7 Żeromskiego St.
- ▶ Pharmacy „ZA GROSZE” 07-100 Węgrów 1 Piłsudskiego St.
- ▶ Pharmacy „LM FARMACJA CHOMA” 07-100 Węgrów 7 Kard. Stefana Wyszyńskiego St. (Gallery)

TAXI

Taxi – Rynkowa St.

- ▶ Tadeusz Jarniński - phone: 693 129 588
- ▶ Grzegorz Świętochowski - phone: 607 936 571
- ▶ Zbigniew Głuchowski - phone: 608 027 488
- ▶ Waldemar Witkowski - phone: 505 967 784

A LIST OF PARISH AND ORDER OF HOLLY MASS

Parish of the Blessed Virgin Mary

5 Strażacka St.,

Phone: 25 792 23 66

Sundays and Holidays:

7.30 am., 9.00 am., 10.30 am., 12.00 pm., 4.00 pm., 6.00 pm.

In July and August there is no Holly Mass at 4.00 pm.

Weekdays:

6.30 am., 7.00 am., 7.30 am., 6.00 pm.

Parish of St. Peter of Alcantara and St. Anthony of Padua

27a Kościuszko St.

Phone: 25 792 22 28

Sundays and Holidays:

8:30 am., 10:00 am., 11:30 am., 3:00 pm., 7:00 pm.

Weekdays:

7:00 am., 5:00 pm.

Parish of St. Father Pio

2 Bł. Ks. Jerzego Popiełuszki St.

Phone: 25 792 20 55

Sundays:

9:00 am., 12:00 pm., 6:00 pm.

Evangelical Parish

20 Narutowicza St.,

Phone: 25 792 39 47

Sundays: 10:00 am.

We invite you to participate in the program

"Bonus on sightseeing."

While exploring the attractions of Węgrów, please read the contents of the boards with information. Then send a text message writing the number of visited attractions on the phone number **799 599 899**. After receiving a question you have to choose one of the three answers. If you manage to visit a minimum 5 of the 13 monuments and correctly answer questions, you will give a discount to use points partner program. More information and regulations on

www.wegrowliwec.pl



The cost of text message at the rate of operator.

PROGRAM PARTNERS "BONUS ON SIGHTSEEING"

MANHATTAN PIZZERIA

19 Wyszyńskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów
-20% discount on every order
over 35 zł



DOMEK RESTAURANT

4a Mickiewicza St., 07-100 Węgrów
- 10% discount on consumption
(from the price of the card) - 1 discount for 4 people.



EVEREST – RESTAURANT AND HOTEL

21 Żeromskiego St., 07-100 Węgrów
Coffee or tea and cake free of charge to any
dinner dishes from the menu.
- At the hotel's service - the breakfast free of charge.



KRASNODEBSKI – RESTAURANT AND HOTEL

80 Gdańska St., 07-100 Węgrów
-10% discount on consumption (prices valid from card) -
1 family code to 5 people.
-15% discount on hotel services for the night.



U OJDANÓW- RESTAURANT AND HOTEL

Tadeusza Kosciuszki St. 104, 07-100 Węgrów
Coffee or tea and cake free of charge to any dinner dishes from the menu.
- At the hotel's service - the breakfast free of charge.



IGLOO CONFECTIONERY

4 Rynkowa St.
07-100 Węgrów
- 10% discount on all goods.



"NAD LIWCEM" CAFÉ

26 Żeromskiego St.
07-100 Węgrów

"LIBERO" RESTAURANT

2 Rynek Mariacki St.
07-100 Węgrów



RECOMMEND

Ciechanowiec - www.ciechanowiec.pl

The city in the Podlaskie province, located in the Protected Landscape area " The Valley Bug and Nurzec "and the area" Natura 2000 ".



An open – air museum of rural construction, the Museum of Agriculture of Priest K. Kluk, photo: The archive of Tawn Hall in Ciechanowiec

The picturesque nature of the Podlasie and Mazovia border makes everyone finds something for themselves. Beautiful views, friendly towards residents, high quality service of tourism and cultural attractions make it special and who once visited Ciechanowiec and its surroundings, comes back repeatedly. Away from Warsaw about 130 km, and only 2 km from the Mazovia border has always been and is the Gate on Podlasie.

Municipality Sokołów Podlaski - www.gminasokolowpodl.pl

The commune is situated in the eastern part of Mazowieckie voivodship, in the district of Sokołów, a 100 km from Warsaw and 30 km from the Bug river. The municipality is a part of the pure ecological area of "Green Lungs of Poland ". From the west it borders the with municipality Liw, Miedzna and Węgrów town, from the north with the municipality Kosów Lacki, from the east with S a b n i e and Repki and on the south with the municipality Bielany. Covers an area of 137 km and has a population of 6438 residents. It is composed of 36 villages.



The Church of John the Baptist in Czerwonka, photo: The archive of Municipal Office in Sokołów Podlaski

The Town and Community Łosice

They are located in the eastern part of Mazowieckie voivodship in the District of Łosice. The occupied area is 121.22 km². Through the communities Tończa river flows - left bank tributary of the Bug. Currently reside here more than 11 thousand residents. The location of the community on trail to the villages of the Bug river located in the Landscape Park "Podlaski Breakthrough of Bug River", as well as famous and interesting places of worship Religious (Leśna Podlaska, Kodeń) and stud farm in Janów Podlaski, clean environment provide excellent conditions for sightseeing – nature tourism.



The panorama of lagoon in Łosice, photo: The archive of Town Hall in Łosice

Łuków - www.lukow.pl

The city with nearly 800-year history, the dynamic and constantly evolving city. Its image owes primarily to residents, including many outstanding athletes and community workers working for the city. The hospitality and openness of the residents from Łuków lets us to cooperate with cities partner.

Łuków is located in the eastern part of Poland, in the north - western part of Lublin province, on the border of Mazovia, Podlasie and Lublin.



The Lagoon in the city Żimna Woda, photo: The archive of Town Hall in Łuków

Mińsk Mazowiecki - www.minsk-maz.pl

The city is located in the eastern part of Mazovia, approx. 38 km from the city centre of Warsaw and 50 km from Siedlce, with important communication routes. It is worth seeing the Old Market Square in the neighborhood of the historic palace and park team with a restored courtyard, multimedia fountain and modern playground. We invite to the Museum of Mińsk the 7th Regiment of the Lancers of Lublin, where there is cultivated the memory of the traditions of Polish lancers troops to commemorate the stationing in this town the formation before World War II.



Urban fountain, photo: The archive of Town Hall in Mińsk Mazowiecki

Sokołów Podlaski - www.sokolowpodl.pl

The city's historical trade and mail route Warsaw-Vilnius, called The Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn (surface 17.5 km², 19,257 inhabitants).



*Restored House of Mercy of John Paul II,
photo: The archive of Town Hall in Sokołów Podlaski*

Today it is in Mazowieckie. Voivodeship. Sokołów Podlaski it is a town with an interesting history, presented among others in the newly created Historical Sokolowski Trail.

Detailed information about attractions of Sokołów Podlaski you found at: <http://turystyka.sokolowpodl.pl>.. We invite you to Sokołów Podlaski.

Międzyrzec Podlaski – www.miedzyrzec.pl

The unconventional vibrant place, full of awe-inspiring events, creative people who turn the gray everyday life into an extraordinary adventure, share positive emotions and infect others with the desire to develop a multi-dimensional character.



The lakes of Międzyrzec and permanent ski slope, photo: The archive of Town Hall in Międzyrzec Podlaski

Międzyrzec strives to be the centre of inspiring initiatives, to be the place of meetings of young people who come here due to a number of sports - culture events that attract rich and unusual formula.

Visitors can develop their passions and skills to express personality and character, to deal with others in the field of sports, cultural and educational. You can make new friends and durable ties.

Armory Museum at the Castle in Liw - www.liw-zamek.pl

The set of the Armory Museum at the Castle in Liw was built approx. in 1429 for Duke of Masovia, Janusz I the Elder and expanded in the sixteenth century by Princess Anne Mazowiecka and the Queen Bona. The Swedes destroyed the castle in 1656 and 1703. In the ruins in 1782 a Baroque mansion was built. The museum collection includes literature from the fifteenth to the twentieth century, portraits of leaders, battle scenes, hunting, antique furniture and fabrics. In the Hall Knight's of the castle there are concerts and exhibitions in the tower. Liw is haunted by spirits, especially castellans spectrum of Ludwika known as the Yellow Lady, showing at midnight.



Castle in Liw, photo: The archive of Armory Museum at the Castle in Liw

Siedlce - www.siedlce.pl

The city nearly 80-thousand, it is an open gate in the Valley of the Bug and the capital of the eastern Mazovia. The golden era in the history of the city took place during the Princess Alexandra Ogińska the Czartoryscy family, thanks to her there are the most important monuments of the city, among others Town Hall, Church of St. Stanislaus, Chapel of Saint Cross and Oginsky Palace. Siedlce became one of the most important centers of social and cultural life in Poland. I must admit that, the city deserves to be called, acting important cultural and educational center in the region. It is also actively working sports center with an excellent training and recreational facilities. In Siedlce we must see a work of art that is the only Spanish in Poland - "Ecstasy of St. Francis" brush of El Greco, and the only one of its kind in the world, organs of Joachim Wagner.



Panorama of Siedlce, photo: The archive of Town Hall in Siedlce

A stay in Siedlce is an excellent opportunity to meet many beautiful places and hospitable people.

Municipality Liw - www.liw.pl

Historical village located on the border of Mazovia and Podlasie approximately 70 km. from Warsaw. Its areas are located within Siedlce-Węgrów Landscape Protected Area



Parish Church in Wyszków, photo: The archive of Municipality in Liw

and the Nature 2000. It has got high class monuments such as: Castle in Liw and the Palace in Starawieś Through its area go trails: Valley of Liwiec, the Great Lithuanian Roadside Inn and canoeing through Liwiec River. The picturesque location, beauty nature, numerous monuments of encourage us to visit the whole municipality Liw, which is the heir of former Liw Earth.

WELCOME TO VISIT:

Krasne Community
www.krasne.pl

Kołbiel Community
www.kolbiel.pl

Drohiczyn Town
www.drohiczyn.pl

**Community Culture Centre
in Drohiczyn**
www.kultura-drohiczyn.pl

Długosiodło Community
www.dlugosiodlo.pl

Mińsk Mazowiecki Community
www.minskmazowiecki.pl

Ostrów Mazowiecka Town
www.ostrowmaz.pl

IN THE LENS



New Year's Eve on St. Mary's Market, photo: Patryk Buta



Christmas illumination on St. Mary's Market in Węgrów, photo: Michał Dębiec



Hubertus in Węgrów, photo: The archive of the Town Hall in Węgrów



The Knights Tournament on the Castle in Liw, photo: Roman Postek



The staging of the Battle in Węgrów, photo: Michał Rząca





Poland Bike Marathon, photo: The archive of the Town Hall in Węgrów



St. Mary's Market in Węgrów. In the background the House of Gdańsk, photo: Paweł Jagodziński

NOTES

