

# Welcome to GMINY

*Kietrz • Krzanowice • Krzyżanowice • Pietrowice Wielkie*



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EVROPSKÁ UNIE / UNIA EUROPEJSKA  
EVROPSKÝ FOND PRO REGIONÁLNÍ ROZVOJ / EUROPEJSKI FUNDUSZ ROZWOJU REGIONALNEGO  
PRĘKRAČUJEME HRANICE / PRZEKRAČAMY GRANICE

**G**mina Kietrz is a fundamental territorial unit (a central municipality), 12 municipalities are included in this Gmina – they are Dzierzysław, Kietrz, Kozłowski, Lubotyń, Ludmierzice, Nasiedle, Nowa Cerekwia, Pilsz, Rogożany, Rozumice, Sciborzycze, Wielkie and Wojnowice.

## Dzierzysław

It is a location, that has been settled with Slavs since the 10th century. Its name comes from Moravian language. A large gypsum mine was in business here, it had originated in the Miocene and it was used to 1972. Students of University Jagellonská in Krakow practice archaeological excavations on fields in the surroundings of Dzierzysław. In August 2000 archaeologists found here the first settled settlement of Magdalena culture people in Poland – it is about 12 thousands years old. The finding of two Hematita figures has to be mentioned here, too.

1)



### It is worth to see:

the Reservation the Sádrová Mountain – it was established in 1957, in this location you can find steppe flora and growths - for example campanula bononiensis, prunella grandiflora or pyrethrum corymbosum

1) the **St. Bartholomew's Church** built in 1936 on the grounds of an old church from the 15th century, which was destroyed in Thirty Years War

2) "**Voda dzierzyslawianka**" - a hundred-years old spring of water

3) "**The Park of Five Gates**" - established on the place, where once a showy palace was situated, which had been built in the 18th century by Italian masters. This palace had five gates – from these gates comes the name of the park

3)



4) "**The Blossom Well**"

- "**The Rock Garden**" - "**The Barn**" - Kosciuszki 21 Streets

## Kietrz

A Slavic settlement existed in the area of today's town already in the 11th century. The year 1321 is accepted as a date of obtaining the town privileges – because the bishop Konrad from Olomouc mentioned "town" Kietrz by writing a legal instrument "The Act of Land Changes". In 1557 – 1877 Kietrz was in possession of the Silesian family Gaschin.



### It is worth to see:

5) the **Baroque Parish St. Thomas Church** from the 16th and 18th century – a vaulted arched three-aisled basilica, the side aisles completed with Baroque chapels with domes and lanterns, with a eight-sides tower, which rises from a square ground-plan with a closed Baroque dome with a lantern



6) the **Statue of St. Florian** from the 18th century, which is situated in a park next to the square

7) the **Baroque Religious Sculpture** from the 1st half of the 18th century with figuring of visiting in the upper part of this sculpture – it is situated in the middle of the square

8) the **ruin of a palace** (16th - 19th century) – the seat of family Gaschin, which is situated near the parish church

9) the **Three Magi Convent Church**



10) the late Baroque churchyard Chapel of St. Cross from the 18<sup>th</sup> century

11) the complex of playgrounds "Orlík"

12) the monument in honour of the people deported to Siberia

13) "Traditional" can be called the annual Half-Marathon, which attracts a lot of runners both from Poland and from foreign countries

14) the swimming pool in Kietrz



## Kozłówki

The first written mentions about this area come from 1272, when the bishop from Olomouc bought Kozłówki as a rented village. That time this village was called "Coz-luvky" = small goats.



*It is worth to see:*

15) the memorably small St. Anna's Church

16) the monument "Ecce homo" dedicated to two brothers, who killed each other in a quarrel about the frontiers of the lands of them

## Lubotyń

The first written mention about this village comes from 1262. A castle was situated once on a hillock south of this village, that's way the well at the foot of this hillock is called "the castle well". A distillery, a brewery and also a pheasantry were situated in this village in the 19th century.

*It is worth to see:*

17) the New Gothic Church from 1262

18) the village park with a memorable tree lime

19) the grave and the memorial plate of the former owners of Lubotyń



20) "folvark Konstanzeinhof" (a domination with housekeeping) – it was a component of this village, it is located in the north from Lubotyń. Its surroundings are overgrown with trees, which overshadow the ruin of the building

21) "kurhany" (grave-mounds) are located in the north of Lubotyń in front of a former folvark nest to a sand-pit



## Ludmierzyce

A small village in the south-western part of gmina Kietrz, river Ostra passes through this area. According to tradition the village was established in the 12th century. In 1540 1665 Ludmierzyce was under the evangelical influence (Lutheranism was confessed here most in the whole area). About 1910 a prison was here. Jan III. Sobieski was marching with his armies to Vienna along the near road in 1683.

### *It is worth to see:*

22) the Stone Statue of Christ was made by Paul Ondrusch from Glubczyce, it is situated on the front of the local church



## Nasiedle

The village is firstly mentioned in the Russian Lpatijev Chronicle in 1253 as the castle Nasile.

### *It is worth to see:*

23) the Baroque Palace with period motifs on its front, built in 1730

24) the St. Jacob Elder Church from 1881

25) the Crucifix of repentance – dated in 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries



## Nowa Cerekwia

Near this village a lot of memories were found – the rests of numerous pre-historical settlements. The first written mention about this village comes from 1234. Nowa Cerekwia won town privileges in the 13th century, but it lost them before World War II.



### *It is worth to see:*

26) the ruin of the churchyard St. Wenceslas Church from 1688, stone epitaphs are conserved here

27) the Church of SS Peter and Paul built in 1783 – 1787 in the late Baroque style with Classicism elements

28) the ruin of a castle of family Vrbnové from the 16<sup>th</sup> century

29) the town kind of built-up space area with a large four-side square

30) the three-poles train viaduct built in 1907, which is a part of a former train line Baborów – Opava across Pilszcz. The last train passed this viaduct in 1996.



## Pilszcz

This small village is located on a historical road, which was used by King Jan III. Sobieski by his marching to Vienna in 1683. This historical event is reminded in the Church of the Virgin Mary on a picture with a painting of this marching. In 1884 there was found the so-called treasure from Pilszcz in the neighbourhood. This treasure is originated from the Bronze Age and contains necklaces and bracelets.

Pilszcz is characteristic of a lot of green (trees and rare or decorative bushes), a lime is here the most popular tree. You can find a lot of mushrooms in local woods - for example puff-ball great, that is protected.



### *It is worth to see:*

31) the Gothic - Renaissance Pilgrimage Church of Mother of God from Pilszcz from 1593, a pilgrimage place



## Rogożany

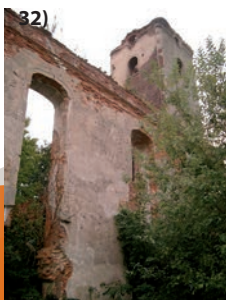
This village belongs to the municipality Kietrz – it was known in 1377, that time it was called Rosesan.



## Rozumice

This village is located in a light hilly country. In 1260 a settlement was located here, the first mention about this settlement comes from 1335. The settlement was probably settled with people, who had came to this locality from Upper Frankish region.

A lot of cherry-trees are grown along roads to Rozumovice.



### It is worth to see:

32) the ruin of an Evangelical Church, which was built in 1804 – 1807 on the location of a former minister from 1403

33) the wooden two-storeyed granary

- an archaeological locality from the low stone-age with ones of the oldest vestiges after human presence in Polish country

- partly protected country

region Rozumice, which

was established in 2000 to

save the local leafy wood.

It contains more than 171

kinds of plants, 7 of them

are protected. The most

interesting plants here are

hacquetia epipactis, lily lily,

carex strigosa. The fauna of

the reservation is interest-

ing, too. You can find here

turtledoves wild, flycatchers,

eared bats, rusty bats or slow-worms frail.

34. the monument of the dead in World War I with an

inscription "Never more a War" in Polish and German

languages



## Ściborzyce Wielkie

The village is from three

sides surrounded with

frontiers of the Czech

republic. According to

a legend the Amber

Trail was leading here.

In the village-emblem

there are a key to the

granary and a share.

The Evangelical church

of denomination and

the Roman Catholic

church are active in this

village.



## Wojnowice

Wojnowice was called Wolanowicz in 1294, in 1377 then Wolnowicz. In 1945 the line of battles came across this village seven times, which had made a lot of damages in the village. The most of houses were not able to be repaired or reconstructed.





## Gmina Krzanowice

[www.krzanowice.pl](http://www.krzanowice.pl)

### Krzanowice

**G**mina Krzanowice is a fundamental territorial unit (a central municipality), five municipalities are included to this Gmina: Krzanowice, Bojanów, Borucin, Pietraszyn, Wojnowice.

In the municipality Krzanowice you can find the parish **St. Wenceslas Church**, mentioned in 1288, which was originally wooden. This time it is new Baroque, built in 1914 – 1915 according to the project of Josef Seyfried. The main altar is consecrated to the patron of the church. Two side altars of St. Anna and St. Joseph with Christ Child are Baroque – Classicism from the 18th century. The Rococo pulpit comes from the end of the 18th century and from the same time there are also sacristy cabinets with a decorative mounting and a picture of St. Mary Magdalena washing the feet of Christ. In the church there are also late Baroque statues of other saints – Hedwig, Elisabeth, Florian, Michael Archangel and Christ Raised from the dead – the St. Wenceslas Church is open for everybody from the morning to the evening. GPS: 50°1'3.522"N, 18°7'11.547"E



the St. Wenceslas Church

ries with a canopy closed with a carving of Agnus Dei.

GPS: 50°1'22.527"N, 18°8'5.323"E

Tel.: to the rectory +48 32 410 80 94

a medieval square with a **Baroque Column of the Most Holy Virgin Mary of Immaculate Conception**

### Bojanów

The parish **Church of Christ the King** was built in 1928, its interior is in a style of basilica. On the walls there are interesting mosaics with pictures of Christ the King and twelve apostles. A copy of picture Mother of God is situated in the rectory. This picture is painted on a metal plate with pressed skirts and German inscriptions from the 2nd half of the 17th or 18th century (plates with inscriptions), according to the cast doubt tradition it was left here for thanksgiving by King Jan III: Sobieski.



Church of Christ the King

### Borucin

The parish new **Gothic St. Anthony's Church**, built in 1904 – 1905, has got the main wooden altar made by the company Wefers from Cologne upon Rhine with a picture of the main patron. Two statues of St. John the Baptist and St. Florian are situated on the side walls, the side altars are two – one of the Holy Virgin and the other of the Most Holy Heart of Jesus. Then you can find a Gothic pulpit, a baptist font in this church, in the presbytery there are statues of SS apostles Peter and Paul made by the company Meyer from Munich and 14 stations of the Cross.

- the **St. Anthony's Church** is open for everybody from the morning to the evening, GPS 50°0'23"N, 18°9'14.867"E - a **built-up space of the former folvark** (a domination with a housekeeping) of the **family Lichnovský** – a sightseeing only outdoor is possible.

GPS: 50°0'42.732"N, 18°9'37.98"E.



the St. Anthony's Church



the Column of the Most Holy Virgin Mary of Immaculate Conception



the St. Nicholas Church

The branch **St. Nicholas church** (a church without a parochial district) mentioned as a wooden church 1613, this time a late Baroque building from 1744 was built as thanksgiving for the saving Krzanowice against a Hungarian attack. Until recently it was enclosed with a brick wall. In its interior you can find a new Gothic altar with late Baroque statues of two bishops, a Classicism pulpit from the turn of the 18th and 19th centu-

## Pietraszyn

**The Chapel of St. Barbara**, new Gothic, built in 1884, with a tower, on its front there is a memorial plate reminding all inhabitants, who were deceased in World War I.  
GPS: 50°1'59.807"N, 18°5'25.367"E



The Chapel of St. Barbara in Pietraszyn The Church of St. Barbara in Pietraszyn

**The Church of St. Barbara**, the branch church of the parish Krzanowice, built in 1930 – 1931, is the only building in Cubism in the region of Ratiborz.

GPS: 50°2'5.711"N, 18°5'32.891"E

## Wojnowice

The **Church of Raising the St. Cross** was built by the inhabitants of Ratiborz, the builder was František Bolek. He cooperated with a carpenter master František Hubner in 1793 – 1794 on a plan of Greek isoscelos cross. In 1931 the church was spread with an extension of a transept nave and a new presbytery.



The Church of Raising the St. Cross

- **the Church of Raising the St. Cross** is open for everybody from the morning to the evening  
GPS: 50°3'25.992"N, 18°9'5.65"E

**The Palace – Park Complex in Wojnowice by Ratiborz** became evident an exceptional nice locality, which can charm not only with a beautiful architecture and nature, but also with history shown at every step. The palace was built in the 30s years of the 19th century. The present look of this showy building is the effect of a large rebuilding and spread from the last years of the 19th century. Around the palace you can find a 4,5 hectares – large garden with grandiose trees and shrubs of rare kinds and interesting garden compositions. Everything is enclosed with a high wall from bricks with two great iron gates.



The Palace in Wojnowice

- **the Palace Wojnowice with a park and a Museum of Bygone Villages** – possibility of viewing by prior arrangement.  
GPS: 50°3'39"N, 18°9'8.892"E.

A lot of various cultural events connected with local traditions and folklore take place in gmina Krzanowice. Above all it is the burying of contrabass – a traditional carnival entertainment with a staging. Exceptional in the standard of all country is a horse-team parade to the St. Nicholas Church, which is called by local people "little St. Nicholas" or simply "little Nicholas", it takes place every year on 6. December. Every year you can visit a local harvest-home with a parade and with coloured and funny decorated agricultural machines. The Festive of regional cuisine takes place in time of Christmas and Easter.



The granary in Wojnowice

The horse-team parade



The burying of contrabass

A new built complex of sport playgrounds "Orlík 2012" is situated in Krzanowice. It can be visited by everyone by prior arrangement. There is also a children playground open to public in Krzanowice.



Sportovní komplex Orlík

Zábavní centrum



Gmina Krzyżanowice is located in the region of Rati-bor, in the south-western part of the Silesian area. Its extend is 6 900 hectares and about 11 500 inhabitants are living here. The municipality Krzyżanowice is a fundamental territorial unit (a central municipality), 10 municipalities are included in this Gmina – they are Krzyżanowice, Chalupki, Tworków, Bienkowice, Bolesław, Owsiszczce, Nowa Wioska, Roszków, Rudyszwałd and Zabelków. The river Odra is the eastern border of the municipality and in the south and in the west there is a state frontier. Krzyżanowice is a typical agricultural village. This fact is supported by a mild climate with air streams from the next neighbourhood of Moravian gate. Just this kind of climate is perfect for local agriculture.



The history of area above upper Odra reaches the Stone Age. In the area of this municipality stone tools were found – dated 240 thousands to 180 thousands B.C. This is the oldest vestige of human attendance in Poland. The first written mentions about most of villages, which are components of municipality Krzyżanowice, come from the 12th to the 14th centuries. During the centuries this municipality belonged recurrently to Poland, Czech countries, Austria – Hungary, Prussia, Germany and since 1945 it has belonged to Poland again. Complicated history of this region made its contemporary multicultural characteristic with elements of Polish, Moravian (Czech) and German culture.

In the course of centuries a lot of armies were marching across this area, among them for example Swedish and Danish armies in the period of Thirty Years' War and the army of King Jan III. Sobieski, which was marching to the battle by Vienna. The results of Silesian wars and Seven Years' War made, that this area had been a component of Prussia for many years. Important territorial changes came after World War I. According to regula-



tions of Versailles Pact from 1919 a referendum was put on in the whole area of Krzyżanowice. Opinions of inhabitants were different, but according to decision of the winning coalition the whole area of municipality became a component of Germany. In April 1945 after liberation by Soviet army and Czech tank brigade this area was assigned to Poland again. At first the municipality was a component of Silesian region of that time and in 1950, according to an administrative reform, it became a component of newly created Opolský region. The next administrative reform in 1975 made, that municipality Krzyżanowice was returned to the Katowický region and later since 1999 it has been returned to the region Silesia.





## Bieńkowice

This municipality can pride on the oldest functional smithy and on a rich equip museum of black smith's trade, and all of this thanks to family Socha. According to a tradition everything began with Janek Socha, who had come from Krakow and in 1683 went to Vienna in the army of King Sobieski. When the Polish army had raised a camp on a field by Ratiborz, he met a girl in Bieńkowice and fell in love with her so much, that he promised her to return quickly. After the Viennese victory of Turks he kept his promise. He came upon Cyna, married his beloved girl, they had a son Andrzej and being a smith he founded a smithy in Bieńkowice. It was 1702. Since this time the family Socha have been occupied with this smithy. After mentioned Janek his son Andrzej became a smith, then František, Urban, Antonín and also Jan. In 1910 Alois Socha was born, he was the smith in the seventh generation. His son Jan and also his grandson Robert keep the family tradition. They still have been hammering in their old smithy (the contemporary brick smithy was built in 1840 on the place of the original wooden smithy). Never in Poland you can find so many black-smith's tools connected with this profession.

A new Gothic convent of nuns Elisabeths, built in 1900, is situated in the Ratiborská street. It is also a culture centre, a library and a local museum with exhibits of history of river upper Odra, you can find here for example teeth or tusks of mammoths and tolls of primeval people. In the old fire station you can admire a historical, but functional horse-team fire engine from 1906 – the local firemen won with this machine the Championship of Poland.



Since long ago on the second day at Easter a traditional liturgical parade on horses has been organized, it is called "Osterreiten". The hunt after a fox takes places on the holiday of St. Hubert.

The parish Church of All Saints is firstly mentioned already in 1351. The contemporary Baroque church was built in 1719 – 1730. In the main altar you can see a proved picture of All Saints painted by Antonín Scholtz (1736)



## Bolesław

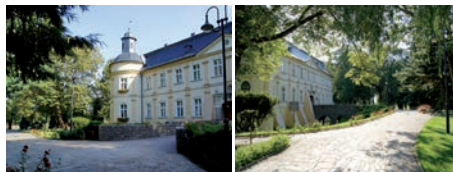
In this village you can find the New - Romance parish **Church of St. Hedwig Silesian** built in 1874 – 1877. In its neighbourhood there is a school from 1898. There is also a preserved mill from 1849 in this village and you can see three two-storeys granaries from the 18th and 19th centuries.



the entrance you can admire a family coat-of-arms of the former owners – the family of wealthy Jewish bankers the Rotschilds. There was an international border check-point by this palace. A relic from the time there has been a border bridge, it was built in 1899 and it was once called “the anniversary bridge of Emperor Frank Joseph. By the bridge a pub was situated in the end of the 19th century. A building of train station from the half of the 19th century is worth to see, too. It was built on the occasion of the start of working the first train connection between Prussia and Austria over Ratiborz – Chalupki in 1847.

## Chalupki

The greatest attraction in village Chalupki is a protected natural area – border meanders of Odra, which is in the programme Natura 2000. Several important groups of rare flora are situated here – for example mead woods with alder-trees, ash-trees, then willow and poplar woods and fragments of wet meadows. Over 120 kinds of plants are confirmed here. Beavers, otters, rare kinds of butterflies and also endangered kinds of beetles are living here. A kingfisher river build its nests in the rents of riversides made by river erosion. An instructional Polish – Czech path is situated in the territory of these meanders. By the river you can find a Baroque palace built in 1682 on the grounds of a medieval fortress called once “Bartus-werde”. Its originally defensive character is confirmed with rests of water moats and medieval fortifications. Above



## Krzyżanowice



The palace in Krzyżanowice was built in 1670, it was a showy feudal house on the place of an older seat. About 1860 it was rebuilt by the wealthy family Lichnovský in the new Gothic style. The building was at that time enriched with a round tower in the south-eastern corner of the house. The gate was built in the half of the 19th century. It is created in the new English Gothic style with decorated cast-iron bars and a plate with an inscription. Around the palace you can visit a botanic garden with many kinds of exotic trees, for example a *liriodendron tulipifera*.

Several important musicians of Romanticism were guests in this palace. It was for example the family friend Ludwig van Beethoven, who had given some concerts here in August 1806. In spring 1848 this palace was a place of secret meeting of Ferenc Liszt and Karolina Ivanovská, who had left her Russian husband. Liszt even composed some of his works here. Nowadays the palace is in possession of nuns Franciscans Virgin Mary of continuous helping, they are carrying on a charity house here. You can also admire a late Baroque parish Church of St. Anna in this village, built in 1791 – 1793. Above the entrance to this church there is a showy cartouche with a coat-of-arms of Lichnovský.



To the memory of the Beethoven's and Liszt's stays classical concerts take part in Krzyzanowice every year.

## Nowa Wioska



This is the smallest village of all gmina, it originated in the 14th century and it has been a component of Owsiszczce for many years. To this village you can come through a lime lane, which is a natural sight nowadays. At the Christmas time you can admire illuminated houses and gardens, these decorations have had a tradition for many years.

## Owsiszczce

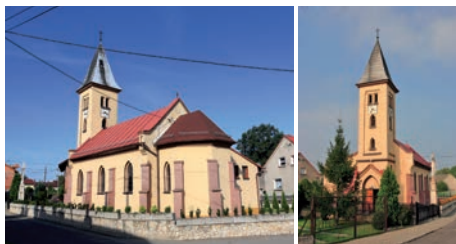


It was the most beautiful village of Silesian region in 2007. A fist wedge from the time about 250 thousands years ago was found here – tool of a prehistoric human.



The new Romance parish Church of the Most Holy Jesus Heart built in 1923 – 1924 is worth to see.

## Roszków

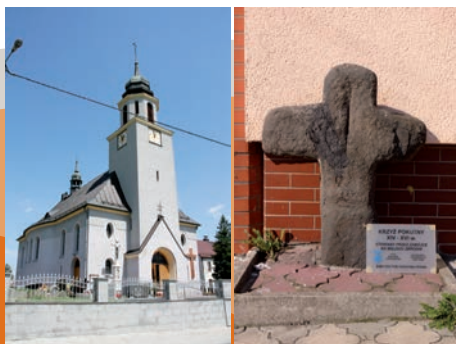


A village from the 16<sup>th</sup> century with the Church of the Most Holy Jesus Heart built in 1881 – 1883 formerly new Gothic chapel.

Along the Roszków gravel-pit to the bridge in Krzyzanowice there is a cycling trail.

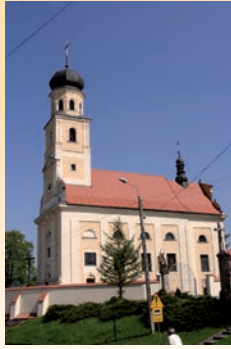
## Rudyszwałd

This village originated at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries. The parish Church of the Most Holy Trinity built in 1935 is worth to see. In the Zabelkovská street you can find a repentant crucifix – a stone monument of medieval church power rough-hewn from sandstone, built by a murderer as a satisfaction for his act.



## Tworków

A meaningful sight here is the **Baroque parish Church of SS Peter and Paul**, built in 1691 – 1694 according to a project of Jan Zeller from Opava. In its interior you can admire a nice stucco decoration made by Antonín Sign from Opava. Above its choir there is a painting represented the last tribunal – a patron lodge (it is a seat reserved for the family, who takes care of the church – for example the local manor keeper) from the end of 17th century and also a rich wood-carving decorated main altar from the same time with a picture Feeding a crowd.



was called “the owl’s seat”. Nowadays you can visit only a part made available to tourists. In the former palace park you can find a swimming pool, which you can use in the summer period.



In the Mlýnská street there is a **mill from 1914** driven with a turbine, which is situated on the place of an older wooden water mill mentioned already in 1703. This mill has still been used and it has been in a possession of family Pawlik for ten generations. Special seeing for tourist is organised.



On the edge of this village you can find the late Baroque branch **pilgrimage Church of St. Urban**, built in 1779 (a branch church is a church without an appurtenant parochial district and so it belongs to administration of a parish priest with a seat in another locality). A patron lodge decorated with a coat-of-arms of the Eichendorff’s and a Rococo altar from 1779 are situated in its interior. The castle in Tworków is a ruin today, but it was once a medieval stronghold with a water moat around it. In the second half of the 16th century it was rebuilt to the Renaissance style. At the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries the castle won Baroque character and in 1872 – 1874 a new Renaissance look according to the project of the architect Heidenreich. The building burnt out in 1931. The poet Josef von Eichendorff had visited many times this castle and his uncle in early 19th century. In consideration with its gloomy atmosphere this castle

## Zabelków

In this village it is worth to see a **Church of St. Hedwig Silesian** built in 1936 – 1937 with a Baroque folk carving of Christ Raised from the Dead. In Zabelków you can also visit a popular market.



**G**mina Pietrowice Wielkie is a fundamental territorial unit (a central municipality), 10 municipalities are included in this Gmina – they are Cyprzanów, Gródczanki, Kornicy, Krowiarki, Lekartów, Maków, Pawłów, Pietrowice, Samborowice, Żerdziny.

## Cyprzanów

Cyprzanow was formerly a part of Janowice, though, but nowadays the both villages are connected. Its name comes from the name of teacher Cyprian. In 1339 the village was in possession of Knight Měško Kornicy, who had given to the church in Ratiborz



the Church in Cyprzanów

a half of yields, which he had got from the village. After a short time the village became the exclusive property of member of a chapter in Ratiborz. In 1861 the village was destroyed by a big fire. The important Silesian activist of the Spring of Nations 1848 Emanuel Smolka (1820 – 1854) came from Cyprzanów.

The **Church of the Most Holy Trinity** was built in 1865 – 1888 in new Gothic. You can find also some preserved typical farms of Franknian type from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and a chapel from the half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## Gródczanki



the Children Playground in Gródczanki

The first written mentions about this village come from 1377, its name has got a Czech fonetic: "hradčany" = people from Hradek (castle). A wooden pilgrimage church is situated by the road to Pietrowice. A small castle above the river Troja was established in the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. A part of a cycling path is going through this locality, it connects the municipalities Sudec, Kietrz, Krzanowice and Pietrowice Wielkie.

## Kornicy

This village is mentioned about 1300, but already in a registration from 1283 Měško remembers Kornicy. In the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century this village was in possession of the family Pyrzyna and in the half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century then in possession of the family Reiswitz



the Village Kornicy



the Park in Kornicy



the Skate – park in Kornicy



the Chapel in Kornicy

– this family bought also surrounding villages and the "kornický" state was created. In 1711 this area was divided and owners changed very often.

In the area of the village rests of a castle are situated. The castle was built in the half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century – but only rests of dikes and enters to the cellars are preserved.

You can find here also two dwelling houses from 1889 and a stock from 1890.

A granary from the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, a dwelling house from 1891, a chapel from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century with a Baroque folk carving of St. John of Nepomuk and also a feudal park with monumental oak-trees and lime-trees are worth to see, too.

## Krowiarki

The village got its name "Krowiarki" after the World War II. In a local dialect it is called "Kravaře". In German it was "Polnische Kravaře". The name of this village has been changed many times: 1223 Cravar, 1278 Kravar, 1679 Krawarsz, then Kravaře, in Polisch Krowiarze – it means the cow – keeper.

It is not sure, when the village originated, probably it was at the turn of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century. Already in 1223 inhabitants of this village had paid a tithe to the convent of nuns Premonstratensiens, which was in Rybnik. When this convent had been moved to Czarnowasy by Opolo, the village continued being in its possession. The princes Měško and Přemysl had disengaged inhabitants of village Krowiarki from taxes and manorial labour and so the village serviced to the convent.



the Green Centre in Krowiarki  
Churches in Krowiarki:

The first church in Krowiarki was built in 1223 and rebuilt in 1447. The church was taken under a patronage of the convent in Czarnowasi. In the time of propagating the Evangelical religion the church became Protestant and it was in possession of the Evangelical church. In the same year the Protestant Leonard von Dobscitz let a parish, a shed and a barn built. In the beginning of the 17th century this church was returned to the Roman – catholic church and it was the main parish church in Maków. It was dedicated to the Birth of Virgin Mary. It was wooden, it had three altars and in the tower there were two bells. The annual pilgrimage in this church takes place always on the second Sunday after the holiday of All Saints. A new bigger church was built in 1709 by the owner count Paczynski.



the church in Krowiarki



the castle in Krowiarki

In years 1852 – 1877 the former wooden palace was rebuilt and a park was established. In 1899 the Donnersmarcks finished building the new Gothic brick wing of the palace on the place of the burnt wing of the wooden palace (in 1892). The palace has been kept in this condition to this time.



the Green Centre in Krowiarki

## Lekartów

The first written mention comes from 1445, its name comes the name Lekart. It was originally in possession of the princes from Ratiborz, in 1445 it was an inheritance of princess



Margaret and in 1479 it was in possession of the village Fryderyk on Lekartow. During the centuries the village was in many various hands (for example in 1625 – 1796 it was a component of “a comic state”). After 2796 it was a free settlement. In the village there is a chapel from 1820, reconstructed in 1860 (in its interior you can find a statue of St. John the Baptist from the half of the 18th century) and also a penitent cross called “cyrillic”.

## Maków



the village Maków

Maków is situated above the river Cyna, north from Pietrowice Wielke – 10km from Ratiborz. It was originated about 1222, when Maków was in possession of the count Werner, who was a palathin (a high state dignitary, specially in Hungary) of prince Kazimir from Opole. In 1240 this prince presented Maków to the Order of the Knights of St. John. In 1437 prince Nicholas from Fatiborz had wanted to be richer and so he took in possession this property and the farm Maków.

According to the chronicle from 1532 33 farms and 17 gardeners belonged to this principality and the rest was in possession of the Knights of St. John. The miller George had on hire the local mill, which had belonged to this time to the order from Rudy Wielkie.

In the village you can find a church of St. John the Baptist. Until 1565 Maków had been included Ratiborz by rights, in 1565 to 1575 it was included Opava.



the Green Centre in Maków



the Playground in Maków



the church in Maków

## Pawłów

Pawłów is a village on the border of the area of municipality Pietrowice, which was firstly mentioned already about 1300. On the beginning of the 14th century the village was in possession of member of a chapter in Ratiborz. This settlement had changed many times its owners, for example they were family Salisa. Holly, Larich, Poser, Fragstein and Strachwitz.

In the village you can find a new Gothic parish Church, built in 1904 – 1916 on the place of the former wooden church.

Pawłów is known for interesting organized harvest-home, which is prepared by the Parish Council in co-operation with the Village Council. The harvest-home is annually celebrated the third Sunday in September.



the church there are pictures from the second half of the 18th century (for example the picture of St. Nicholas from the year 1827, painted by Antonin Blasch), Baroque statues and a cast iron tomb plate from the year 1843.

The church was enclosed with a defensive wall, but only a part with shooting ranges were preserved.

In the neighbourhood of the village, on the way to Gródczany you can admire a wooden frame pilgrimage church of The St. Cross,



the wooden frame church sv. Kříže in Pietrowice Wielkie

built in 1667 and renewed in 1743. The church has a rich Baroque decoration from the half of the 18th century, among other things mezzotintas (graphical technology from the depth, by its making a copper plate is coarsened by scratching to have a soft light modulation) with homage of a miraculous picture of Virgin of the God from Rudy, with a view of the local church and convent, made by Jan Elias Ridinger from Vienna in about 1752. By the church a new Gothic small



Parades from Pietrowice Wielkie

## Pietrowice Wielkie

The village, which is a seat of the municipality office, was mentioned for the first time in 1373. In the half of the 14th century the Czech King Otakar II presented this village with the whole land of Kietrzan to the bishop from Olomouc Bruno, who let here in 1281 a church built. Since this time Pietrowice had been in possession of bishops from Olomouc and then in 1557 – 1877 in possession of the family Gaczyński. In Pietrowice R.



In Pietrowice R. D. Pawel Schebesta (1887 - 1967), an ethnographer and a great specialist of Pygmies of world famous, was born. In the village you can find the Church of SS Vitus, Modestus and Krescencus, built in the 16th century, extended in 1822 and 1935. Four columns were preserved from the originated Gothic church. The tower of this church was built in 1822. In

from 1899 is situated. By the chapel you can find a miraculous spring. In 2000 – 2005 a park with a botanic garden with a water little lake were established in the area of 2,5 hectares near to the local church.



Eco exhibition in Pietrowice Wielkie



the church in Petrowice Wielkie

## Samborowice



the Church in Samborowice

The first written mention about this village is in a founding document from the year 1288. Its name comes from the name Sambor. In 1308 it was in possession of the Knights of the St. John in Grobnice, but in 1377 the village is not located in the list of property of the Knights. In 1500 Jerome Szamazowski from Rohov had bought villages Samborowice and Chuchelna , then the owners changed. One of them, Bartholomew Reiszewitz, added for good Samborowice to the village Krzanowice in 1599.

Samborowice are famous for the archaeological work in 1973 – 1982, which were executed in a gravel-pit in a distance about 1 km north from the village. Archaeologists were exploring here 115 glow graves of the Lusatian culture and also a settlement of culture of round amphora was found on this place.

In the village you can find a new Baroque parish church of St. Family from 1933.

## Żerdziny



Photos from the Village Żerdziny

The village Żerdziny, which is situated 4 km north-west from Ratiborz, was first mentioned in documents from 1383. From the 14th to the 16th century the village was in possession of member of a chapter in Ratiborz and then the village was in possession of Prussian state.



Harvest festival in gminy



the festive fair



ceremonial meeting of entrepreneurs



the festive fair



**Gmina Kietrz**



[www.kietrz.pl](http://www.kietrz.pl)

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