



Published by
Project Office – Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship's
Regional Tourist Organisation
ul. Ściegiennego 2, 25-033 Kielce
phone/fax +48 41 3618057, +48 41 3655182
rot@swietokrzyskie.travel
www.rot.swietokrzyskie.travel

Publication prepared and issued by
Amistad Sp. z o.o. – Program PolskaTurystyczna.pl
pl. Na Groblach 8/2, 31-101 Kraków, phone: +48 12 4229922,
e-mail: biuro@polskaturystyczna.pl,
www.polskaturystyczna.pl

ISBN 978-83-7560-172-5

www.greenvelo.pl



European Fund for the development of Eastern Poland
A project financed by the European Regional Development Fund within the Eastern Poland Development 2007-2013
Operational Programme



Harbour
in Węgorzewo,
by M. Franaszek

Węgorzewo. Tourist Information,
bulwar Loir-et-Cher 4, tel.: +48 87 4274009,
info@węgorezewo.pl.

other important ports is that the town is not situated at any lake's shore. To get to Mamry one has to go over 1 km along the Węgorzewo Channel and the river Węgorapa. By the river's estuary to Mamry there is a very appealing place for swimming and bathing.

Goldap. This town at the edge of the Romincka Primeval Forest, by the Kaliningrad Oblast, enjoys the status of a health resort, famous for its health-favourable climatic conditions and therapeutic

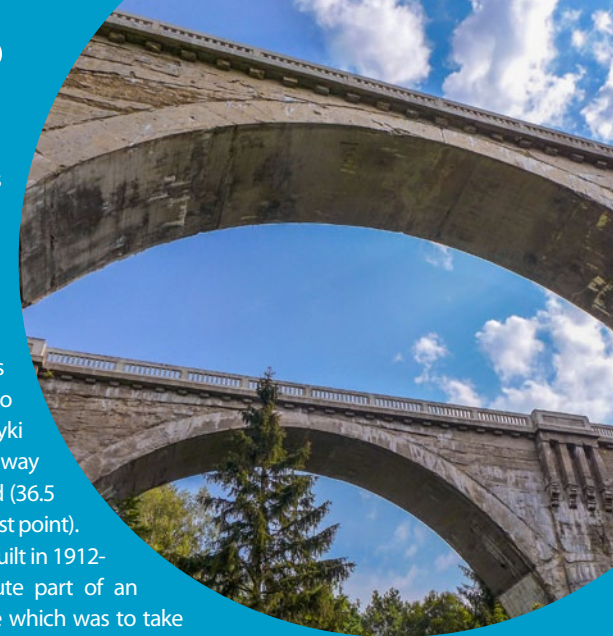


Water tower
in Goldap,
by M. Franaszek

mud, and visited by throngs of people every year. The attractions awaiting them include, for example, a new saline graduation tower – the microclimate around it helps to treat rheumatic disorders, and numerous ailments of motor organs and the pulmonary system. A magnificent water tower from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries stands tall and proud over Goldap's roofs, with a café offering a nice view of the town. Near the town, on the slopes of the Beautiful Mountain in the Szeskie Hills, there is a skiing complex with the only chairlift in northern Poland and 2 km of pistes.

Viaducts
in Stańczyki,
by M. Franaszek

Stańczyki. This town near the borders of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Podlaskie regions is well-known for its railway bridges. Two viaducts in Stańczyki are the highest railway structures in Poland (36.5 m high in the highest point). The bridges were built in 1912-1926 and constitute part of an unused railway line which was to take passengers to Lithuania; however, finally,



Goldap. Goldap Region Development Foundation –
Tourist Information Centre, pl. Zwycięstwa 16, tel.: +48 87 6152090,
poczta@frg.pl.

due to political changes after WWI it became only a local line joining Goldap with Żytkiejmy. In 1945 the railway tracks were disassembled and taken away by Red Army troops. Nowadays, the viaducts belong to private owners.

Tripoint. Several kilometres west of Wiżajny the borders of three states connect



Obelisk at the
tripoint between
Poland, Lithuania
and Russia,
by M. Franaszek

– Poland, Lithuania, and Russia (the Kaliningrad Oblast). The place is marked by a stone statue. One can approach it from the Polish and Lithuanian side; however, it is forbidden to cross the Russian border. Signs warn us that crossing over to the Russian territory can have serious consequences.

WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE VOIVODESHIP GREEN VELO EASTERN CYCLE TRAIL

Section from Lidzbark Warmiński
to tripoint borders

A chain of attractions



WWW.GREENVELO.PL



Introduction

The Green Velo Eastern Cycle Trail, covering 1980 km, is the longest cycle route in Poland. It goes through five regions in the eastern part of the country: Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Podlaskie, Lubelskie, Podkarpackie, and Świętokrzyskie Voivodeships. Just one glance at the map is enough to make one realise how many different regions the traie combines, and how diverse it is in terms of landscapes and culture. Among seaside sceneries and highlands, along lake lands, through primeval forests, and big urban centres, Green Velo takes us on a journey discovering the most beautiful features of the lands inhabited for centuries by various communities: Poles, Jews, Germans, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Lithuanians, Armenians, and Tartars.

During the ride between Lidzbark in the Warmia region and the tripoint between Poland, Lithuania, and Russia, one can visit several Warmia towns each with a unique atmosphere, admire the Great Mazurian Lake Land, breathe the pure air of the Romincka Primeval Forest, and feast one's eyes upon the architecture of the highest railway bridges in Poland. In the Warmia region, the route goes through flat and hilly lands, and in Mazury the landscape is diversified with minor hills, and so is a technically less demanding section.

● Palace in Galiny,
by M. Franaszek



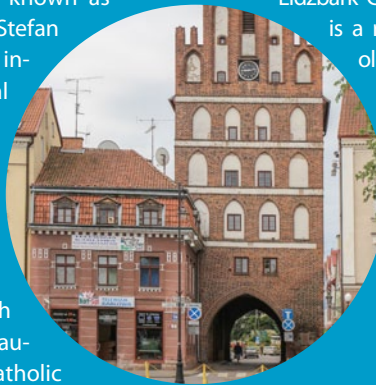
● Shrine of Our Lady of Peace
in Stoczek Klasztorny,
by M. Franaszek

Galiny. This village on the Pisa is famous for the Eulenburg family palace and park complex, erected in 1589 in the river's curve. Other objects that have survived apart from the palace are, for example, the grange buildings, including a wattle and daub granary, and a uniquely beautiful gate. The park next to the palace is also delightful, thanks to the restoration by its current owners.

Attractions along the trail

FROM LIDZBARK WARMIŃSKI
TO THE TRIPPOINT

Stoczek Klasztorny. This small village east of Lidzbark Warmiński is the centre of pilgrimages to Our Lady of Peace. It is also known as the place where Stefan Wyszyński was interned – the cardinal was held in Stoczek from 12th October 1953 to 6th October 1954 during a period of intensified of conflict between the Polish People's Republic authorities and the Catholic Church.



● Lidzbark Gate
in Bartoszyce,
by M. Franaszek

● Palace
in Drogosze,
by M. Franaszek



Bartoszyce. In 1807, in the middle of the Napoleonic war, in Bartoszyce on the Łyna, the Prussian King, Frederick William III and the Russian Emperor, Alexander I, signed the Bartoszyce Treaty against Napoleon Bonaparte. Nowadays, the town is delightful, especially with the Old Town's historical sights, like the

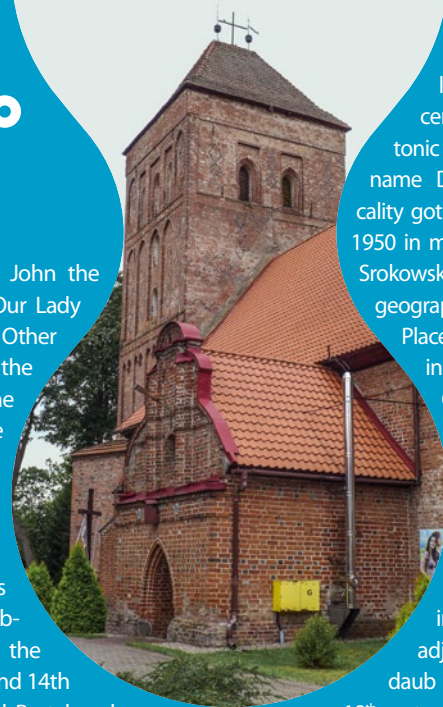
Lidzbark Gate from 1468 which is a remaining part of the old town walls, beautiful granaries from the 18th and 19th centuries, which have been transformed into hotels and restaurants, and the Gothic

Drogosze. This small village east of Bartoszyce is famous for the largest palace in the region. The manor was built in the years 1710–1714 as the Denhoff family

Bartoszyce. Municipal Information Centre and Tourist Information,
ul. Bohaterów Warszawy 96, tel.: +48 89 7629880,
www.gci.bartoszyce.pl.

residence. It was one of three royal palaces in Eastern Prussia. This means that the palace met the requirements of a place deemed fit for the Prussian King.. In the left wing there is a chapel, and a marvelous landscape park stretches around the building. Another must-see in Drogosze is the gothic 14th-century Parish Church of Our Lady of the Gate of Dawn.

● Church of the
Exaltation of
the Holy Cross
in Srokowo,
by M. Franaszek



Church of Saint John the Evangelist and Our Lady of Częstochowa. Other remnants from the past include the so-called stone countrywomen, i.e. two stone monuments resembling human beings which were probably erected at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries, named Bartel and Gustebalda.

Srokowo. Established in the 14th century by the Teutonic Order under the name Drengfurth, this locality got its current name in 1950 in memory of Stanisław Srokowski, a distinguished geographer of Mazury. Places worth visiting include the Gothic Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, the town hall from 1772–75 with a stunning mansard roof and a small tower built in 1817, and the adjoining wattle and daub granary from the 18th century.

● Lock in
Leśniewo Górne,
by M. Franaszek



Baltic Sea, constructed gradually since 1911. The structures the construction of which was abandoned during WWII, are still impressive, especially because on the top part of a concrete wall on the Leśniewo Górne lock one can still see the Wehrmacht emblem. Boat cruises to a chamber in the lock are available.

Mamry. The large Mamry lake complex (almost 10.5 thousand ha) consists of six connected bodies of water. The northernmost and the deepest is Mamry proper; the lowest part of the reservoir's bottom reaches 43.8 m below the water table. At the

western shore of the Lake is one of Mazury's major tourist attractions: the headquarters of German troops from WWII. In 1940–44 over 240 bunkers of various sizes were built here. Currently, in Mamerki, 30 large reinforced concrete shelters have been preserved, the volume of which clearly demonstrates the size of the military power once stationed here.

Węgorzewo. A town in one of Mazury's sailing centres with numerous historical attractions, including the old castle of the Teutonic Order, churches from later centuries, a town hall, and a railway station building. In recent years many cycle routes have been built, such as the Węgorzewo Loop or the Small Mamry Loop. What distinguishes Węgorzewo from Mazury's

● View of Mamry from the pier
in Węgorzewo, by L Schneider /
Wikimedia Commons

