



INTERESTING PLACES IN THE SILESIA REGION



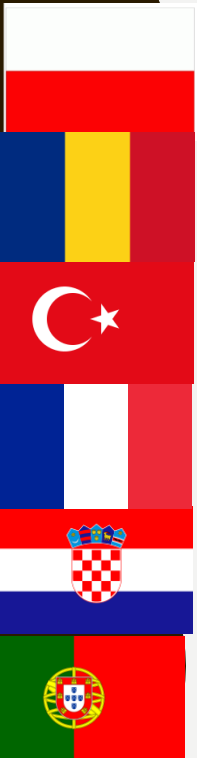
Work of students from Technikum nr 15 im. Tomasza Klenczara in Katowice

for the project 'Regional Education in Common European Culture and Education'

2020-1-PL01-KA229-081982_1

CREATIVE LEARNING ABOUT REGIONAL EDUCATION

Short-term Joint Staff Training Event in Katowice 27.09-1.10.2021



KATOWICE
for a change



Erasmus+

1. GUIDO COAL MINE

THE HISTORY OF THE GUIDO MINE AND ITS
CURIOSITIES

History of the Guido Mine

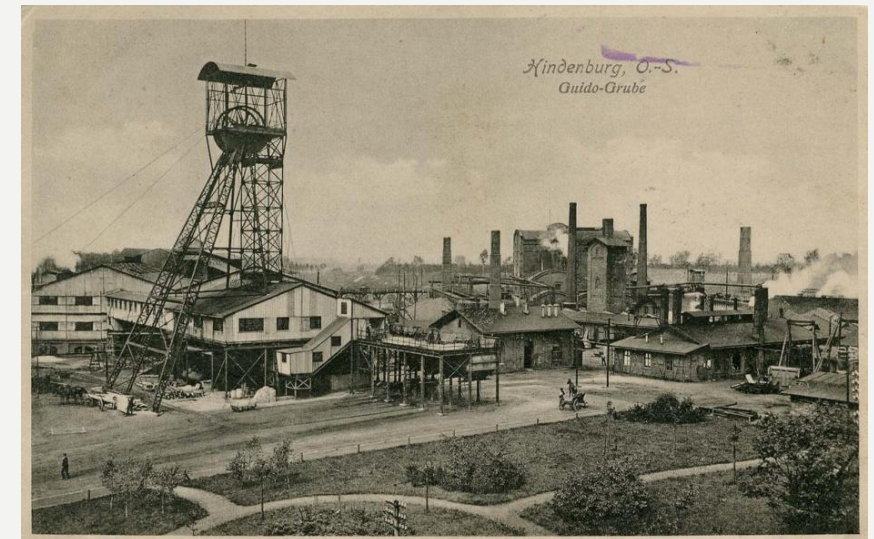
The beginnings of the Guido Historic Mine date back to 1855. It was named after Prince Guido Henckels von Donnersmarck (1830-1916), its founder.

Mine is located in one of the Silesian cities of Zabrze.

The mine was established to supply the nearby Donnersmarck mill with coal. When the coal began to run out, the mine was used to drain the surrounding mines until the period right after World War II (1939-45).

The revival took place in 1967, when the "M-300" Experimental Coal Mine was established, where new mining equipment and machines were tested, while providing a small amount of extraction.

And in 1982, at level 170, the Guido Mining Open-Air Museum was created, open to the public and entered in the register of monuments. In 2000, following the wave of cost reductions in the coal industry at all costs, the dismantling of the unique underground mine was started. The revitalized underground of the Guido Mine can be visited in 2007.



INTERESTING FACTS

At a depth of 117 m, the Concordia shaft broke the aquifer and work was stopped.



In the 1860s, the Guido Mine exploited coal seams at the level of 80 meters: Reden (509) and Pochhammer (510) seams.



In the 1860s, the Guido shaft was both a mining shaft and a drainage shaft for underground workings.



2. PIESKOWA SKAŁA CASTLE

THE HISTORY OF THE PIESKOWA SKAŁA
CASTLE IN THE OJCÓW NATIONAL PARK

History of the Pieskowa Skała Castle:

- Castle in the village of Sułoszowa, within one of its three villages, located in the Prądnik Valley near Krakow, in the Ojców National Park.
- In the first half of the 14th century, Kazimierz III Wielki built a castle here, an element of the defensive chain of the Eagles' Nests, consisting of two parts: upper and lower. The upper one, not preserved, was built on an inaccessible rock called "Dorotka".
- In the years 1377–1608 the castle was the seat of the Szafraniec family, a famous representative of which was the Kraków voivode, Piotr Szafraniec. The Szafraniec family largely enlarged and expanded the castle. At the beginning of the 16th century, it occupied the surface of a rock headland suspended over the Prądnik Valley.
- The building was transformed from a medieval building into a Renaissance aristocratic residence.



IT'S TIME FOR INTERESTING FACTS:



By the road, at the foot of the castle, there is a rock that is very characteristic of this place - the symbol of the Prądnik Valley - Hercules' Club. It is a soaring rock spire, approx. 25 m long, embedded in the ground with its narrower end.

The castle is surrounded by a picturesque park and a beautiful garden, at its foot there are ponds established in the 16th century. Currently, it is the seat of a branch of the Wawel Royal Castle Museum. There is also a beautiful courtyard inside.



3. QUEEN LOUISE ADIT

THE HISTORY OF THE QUEEN
LOUISE ADIT IN ZABRZE

History of the Queen Louise Mine

At the end of the 18th century, Salomon Isaac, a mining engineer from Brabant, was brought to Upper Silesia. At the request of the then director of the State Mining Authority, Frederick Wilhelm von Reden, he conducted geological research in the area of today's Zabrze and Chorzów. In 1790, he discovered coal seams in the valley of the Czarniawka river (today Zabrze) and in the village of Łagiewniki.

Thanks to the newly discovered deposits, it was decided to build one of the first state-owned coal mines in Upper Silesia in the area of today's Zabrze. The work related to the acquisition of black gold began in 1791 - then it was given the name "Royal". It was only in 1811 that it received the name "Königin Luise Grube" ("Queen Louise"), in memory of the wife of King Frederick William III, who had died a year earlier.



The Queen Louise Adit / Sztolnia Królowa Luiza complex

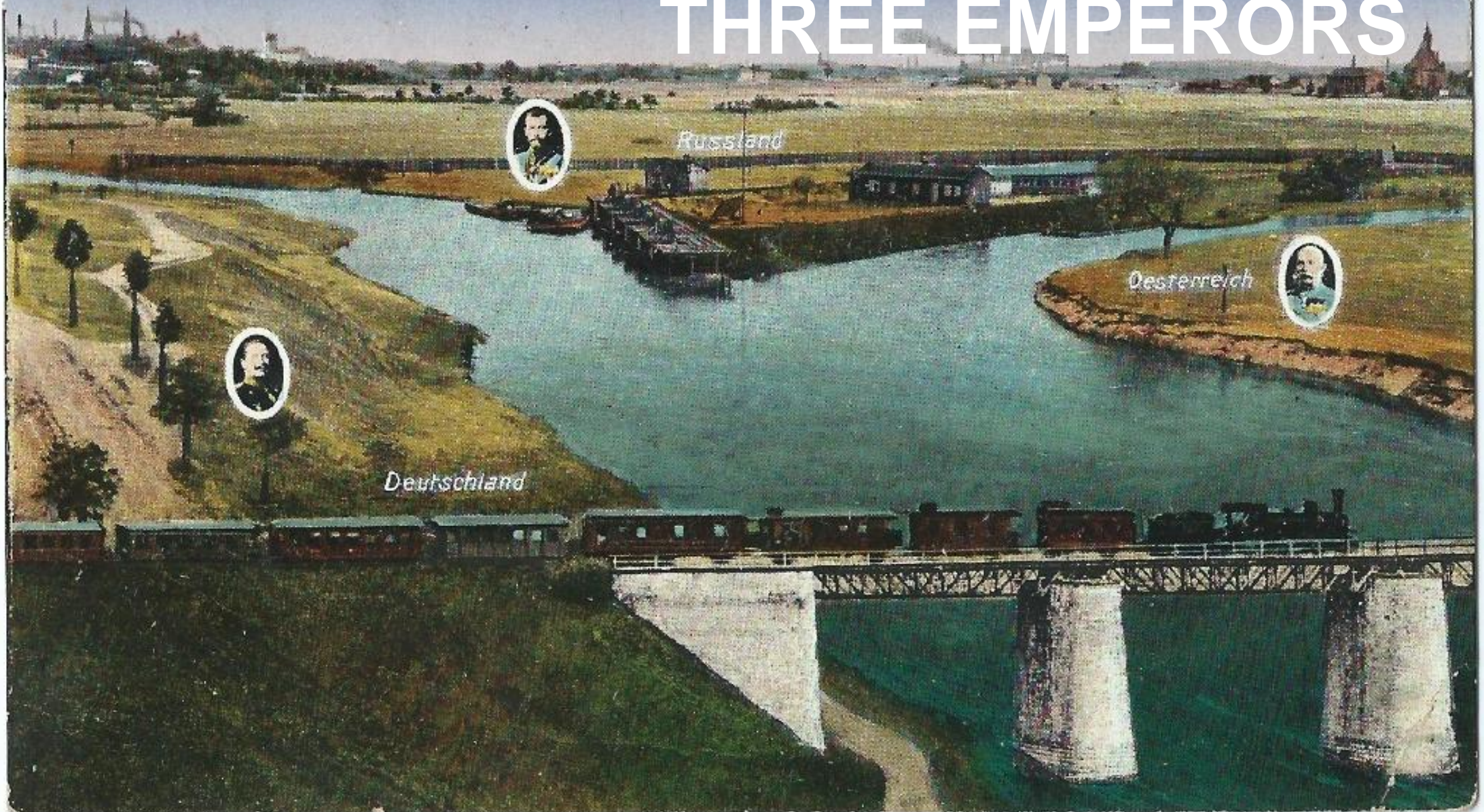
- it is almost 5 km of closed underground workings, which together with the Guido Mine Complex (5.5 km) are part of the Coal Mining Museum in Zabrze.
- The Queen Louise Adit is a combination of two historical mining sites: the Main Key Hereditary Adit (German: Hauptschlüssel-Erbstollen) and the Queen Louise Mine (German: Königin Luise Grube).

In addition to the underground part, the Queen Louise Adit Complex also has surface buildings, such as: a hoisting machine building with a working steam engine, a historic chain bath, a water softening building, accumulator room, compressor station and 6km switching station, Carnall shaft with a shaft tower on which at the top there is a viewing platform.



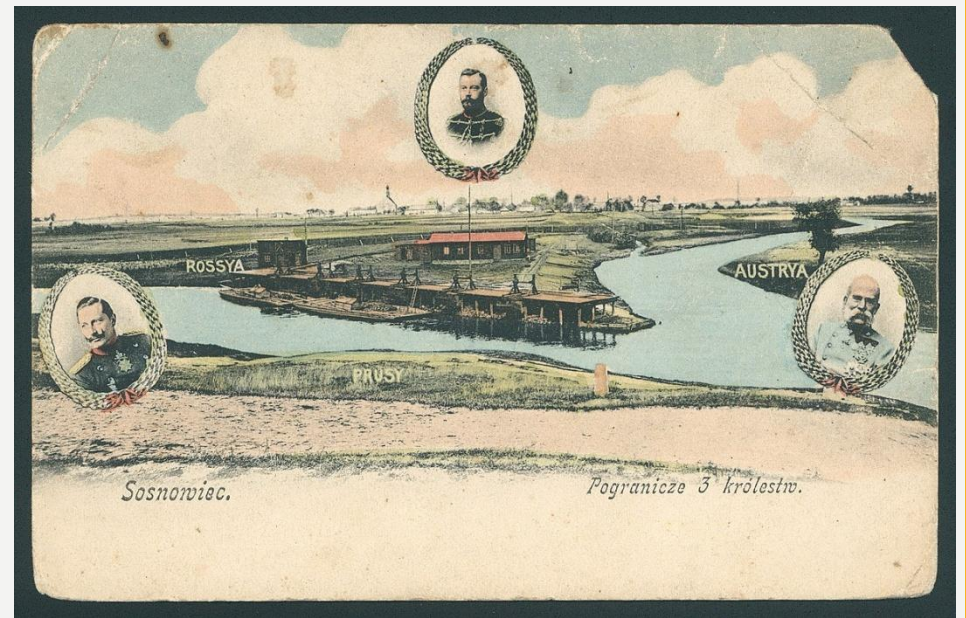
Dreikaiserreichsecke bei Myslowitz.

4. TRIANGLE OF THREE EMPERORS



History of the Triangle of Three Emperors

- In **1873**, Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria, Tsar Alexander II of Russia, and Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany formed the so-called Union of Three Emperors. At the same time an unusual and unique place was created - a tri-junction of three empires: Austria (Jeżor), Russia (Niwka, Modrzejów) and Germany (Mysłowice), whose border was delineated by three rivers: Czarna Przemsza, Biała Przemsza and Przemsza.
- The Triangle of Three Emperors once had political, economic and tourist significance. The latter caused thousands of tourists to come here in the years **1880-1914**, mainly from Upper Silesia and Germany (it is estimated that it could have been even 6000 people per week). The place where the borders of the Three Empires met offered them numerous attractions: climbing the observation tower, a cruise on steamboats and barges along the Przemsza River, walks along the promenade with numerous restaurants and performances by orchestras, choirs, and theaters.



INTERESTING FACTS

The name Triangle is a linguistic miscalculation from the German language, where the full name was Drei Kaiser Ecke, which in translation means Corner of Three Emperors, while used in abbreviated form DreiEcke / Dreieck in German means triangle



In Mysłówice you can buy tourist stamp No. 594 Mysłówice - Triangle of Three Emperors



The symbol of the meeting of three rivers or the Triangle of Three Emperors appears both in the flag of Sosnowiec and its coat of arms



5. THE NOSPR



NATIONAL SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA OF THE POLISH RADIO

HISTORY OF THE NOSPR

The National Symphonic Orchestra of the Polish Radio is a musical institution that has been working for over 90 years. It was, in fact, the first symphony orchestra created in Poland. It started with a small ensemble of musicians, but it gradually evolved to its current size and status. The National Symphonic Orchestra of the Polish Radio can be seen performing national and international tours or at home on one of the several stages it has around Poland.



INTERESTING FACTS

Next to the NOSPR concert hall, the Silesian Museum and the Congress Center are located here.

This complex of buildings, together with the adjacent icon - Spodek, creates a new quality in line with the contemporary ambitions of the capital of Silesia and a modern Culture Zone.



The brick pillars, rough on the surface, smooth and bright red in the recesses, resemble the windows of the Nikiszowiec mining estate. Offices, dressing rooms, rehearsal rooms, recording studios, a restaurant and a recreation area are located in over 400 rooms. The interior of NOSPR is a harmony of materials: concrete, marble and wood.

The heart of the building is a monumental body of stained concrete covering a 1,800-seat concert hall. The acoustics of the NOSPR hall were supervised by the master - Yasuhisa Toyota from Nagata Acoustics, the creator of the realizations for the best concert halls in the world.



**6. UPPER SILESIAN
ETNOGRAPHIC PARK
IN CHORZÓW**

MUSEUM

BRIEFLY ABOUT MUSEUM:

The Upper Silesian Ethnographic Park (Polish: Górnośląski Park Etnograficzny) is an open-air museum in Chorzów, Poland. It is referred to as a skansen, stemming from the first open-air museum of its kind, the Skansen in Stockholm, Sweden. The area of the park is 25 hectare.

The museum presents a range of agricultural buildings from all over Silesia. Amongst those are cottages from the Beskids, farmsteads from the Pszczyna region, a wooden church from Nieboczowy dating from the 18th century, and a large number of buildings and artifacts from Istebna in Cieszyn Silesia.



HISTORY:

The first idea of creating an ethnographic museum appeared in 1938. However, the outbreak of war prevented its realization.

In 1952, during the General Meeting of the Polish Folklore Society in Katowice, it was proposed to create an open-air museum in the area of the emerging WPKiW.

In 1963 the Krakow Design Office developed its final concept, and a year later the project was approved and its implementation began. It assumed, among other things, the formation of a hill in order to credibly present the sub-mountain region. The official opening took place in May 1975.



**7. THE SILESIAN
PARK
IN CHORZÓW**

History of the Silesia Park:

- For the last 65 years SILESIA PARK in Chorzow has been admired as an unsurpassed oasis of green in the heart of Silesian agglomeration
- Silesia Park lies on the border of the cities Siemianowice Śląskie, Chorzów and Katowice and is spread over an area of 620 hectares.
- The park was established in the 1950s on the initiative of the voivode, General Jerzy Ziętek, respected in Silesia, in the exceptionally degraded post-industrial areas of Chorzów and Katowice.
- The Silesian Park covers an area of 620 hectares. The size makes it the largest facility of this type in Poland and one of the largest in the world (it is almost twice the size of New York's Central Park, and four times the size of London's Hyde Park!).



INTERESTING FACTS

What a great experience to start your visit to the park at the Silesia Planetarium show room! After a space trip among the stars and planets come back to earth and take a walk across the park. Step back in time at the Silesian Ethnographic Park and the areas around the "Kapelusz" (The Hat) Exhibition Hall, where Silesian architecture dating back 60 to 160 years ago will give you a real picture of life in times gone by.



You can also have a quick look at the legendary Silesia Stadium (currently being reconstructed) – the famous arena of the historic victories of Polish national football team.

**8. BISON
FARM
IN
PSZCZYNA**

History of the farm

- The presence of bison in the Pszczyna region dates back to 1865, when the prince of Pszczyna, Jan Henryk XI Hochberg, received 4 bison from Tsar Alexander II for 20 deer.
- After World War I, when the Białowieża bison herd was exterminated, they were rebuilt thanks to the Pszczyna bison.
- The breeding of the Pszczyna bison takes place in the "Żubrowisko" reserve in Jankowice, while in the Pszczyna park there is a Demonstration Bison Farm, which includes two farms, the total area of which is approx. 10 ha.
- They are accompanied by feeders, a quarantine facility and feed storages. Animals can be watched from the viewing pier.





Curiosity

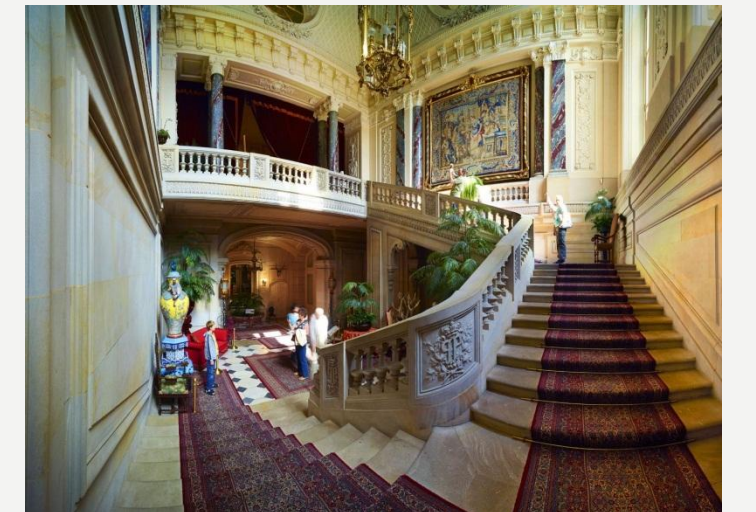
- **The Bison Farm also hosts deer, roe deer, fallow deer, moufflons, as well as mallard ducks, russula, swans, barnacles, swan-nose geese and peacocks strolling proudly. Sightseeing is facilitated by an educational path and an exhibition presenting the animal and plant world of the Pszczyna region.**



**9. CASTLE
IN
PSZCZYNA**

History of the castle

- The castle in Pszczyna is a building whose origins date back to the turn of the 11th and 12th centuries, when it was built on the orders of the princes of the Piast dynasty.
- During the Middle Ages, it belonged to the Opole-Racibórz, Opawa and Cieszyn princes. The following years are the time of owners representing Silesian families. Each subsequent owner, as well as the following periods of the Middle Ages and Baroque, left a mark on the building in the form of permanent changes in the architecture of the castle.
- The years 1870–1878 and the reign of princes Hochberg von Pless of Książ brought the greatest changes. They gave the building a neo-baroque cut in the English style.
- Despite the outbreak of World War II and the activities carried out in Silesia, the castle and adjacent areas remained untouched. Its furnishings and decorative elements have survived to this day in perfect condition. This makes it one of the most valuable monuments in Poland.



Interesting facts about the castle

- The castle and park in Pszczyna occupy an area of a total area of 156 ha. The park in Pszczyna is therefore an unusual landscape park.
- For the actions taken and the effect achieved, in 1995 Europa Nostra awarded an honorary diploma for the faithful reconstruction of the interior of the castle with all the details.



10. NIKISZOWIEC

INFORMATION

- **Nikiszowiec (German: Nickischschacht, Silesian: Ńikisz)**
a historic housing estate in Katowice in the Janów-Nikiszowiec auxiliary unit, built in 1908-1919 on the initiative of the Georg von Giesches Erben mining and metallurgical concern as a workers' housing estate for the miners of the Giesche mine (now Wieczorek) built in the Giszowiec manor area.
The estate was designed by architects Emil and Georg Zillmann from Charlottenburg, who were also the authors of the design of the neighboring Giszowiec. This estate, like Giszowiec, is on the Industrial Monuments Route of the Silesian Voivodeship.
Since 2008, efforts were made to recognize Nikiszowiec as a historical monument.





INTERESTING FACTS

The area of Nikiszowiec became the setting for the films of: Kazimierz Kutz, Radosław Piwowarski, Maciej Pieprzyca.



Historical Museum on Rymarska 4 illustrates the everyday lives of the region's miners and other blue-collar folks through a series of ethnographic exhibits, including an interesting gallery of painting by Nikiszowiec's renowned Janowska Group, and shouldn't be missed.



11. TYCHY BREWERYIES

INFORMATION

At present, the beer plant can be located in the Tychy Breweries (old part), and the entire logistics is servicing the new part. Both parts of Tychy Breweries, which later became part of this company. In the old part of the brewery there is still a keg bottling plant, while cans and bottles are filled in the new part.

In the past, beer was also brewed in Civic Brewery, located near the railway station, but many years ago, production in this place was discontinued. There was a distillery on the premises of the Tyskie Brewery (the drinks from it accompanied the opening of the Eiffel Tower). In the past, the breweries were also involved in the production of oak barrels, there were workers' apartments on the premises of the brewery. Currently, the production is focused solely on beer.



INTERESTING FACTS

The brewery in Tychy has been an important part of the history of Silesia for nearly 400 years. It is an architectural gem of the region and, at the same time, a truly modern production plant. This is the very heart of Tyskie. Beer has been brewed here without a break since 1629, making it one of the oldest breweries in Poland.

Founded on the initiative of the Promnitz family, Tyskie Browary Książęce flourished at the turn of the 20th century, when owned by a visionary duke, John Henry XI Hochberg. The brewery has always had a significant influence on the local community – it provided work for many residents of Tychy and the surrounding region.



TABLE OF CONTESTS:



1. **Guido Coal Mine in Zabrze /Dawid Nowara 2sl**
2. **Pieskowa Skała Castle in Ojców National Park /Alicja Engel 2sl**
3. **The Queen Loiuise Adit in Zabrze /Wiktoria Lieber 2sl**
4. **Triangle of Three Emperors /Julia Klekot 3ces**
5. **The seat of NOSPR in Katowice /Igor Jurczyński 2sl**
6. **The Upper Silesia Ethnographic Park in Chorzów / Emilia Kuzia 3cesl**
7. **The Silesian Park / Dawid Domagała 3ces**
8. **The Bison Farm in Pszczyna / Aleksandra Wnuk 3ces**
9. **The Castle in Pszczyna / Aleksandra Wnuk 3ces**
10. **Nikiszowiec / Kamil Ostatek 3ces**
11. **Tychy Breweries / Karolina Ślęzak 3ces**

Support: Rita Pawłowska – teacher of regional education, coordinator of E+ projects in Technikum nr 15 im. Tomasza Klenczara w Katowicach



Funded by
the European Union

