

Ewa Wnuk Gławdel

# Retracing the footsteps of the Drawa Forest's inhabitants

Trip on the salt route



Drawa National Park

**Retracing the footsteps  
of the Drawa Forest's  
inhabitants**

Drawa National Park  
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Wydawnictwo Drawieńskiego Parku Narodowego



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## ***Landscape and culture***

*The Drawsko Forest, currently, a dense forest complex, 100 years ago, used to be a mosaic of woods, grazing and fields. Its present landscape has been mostly formed by a traditional economy, especially the forest economy with elements of previous traces of human activity. Over years, settlement has been extending over the territories, in which riches of forests and waters can be exploited. With times, the landscape of forests and agriculture has been formed, along with a mosaic of forests, grazing and fields, on which the settlers were scattered within forests, conducting various economies based on natural resources.*

*Riches of natural resources of the Drawa National Park causes that anthropological values are not often observed. Despite the lack of famous buildings, it is worth seeing the elements of human activity and small traces of the past, which create the specificity of the landscape.*

### ***Most significant values of the cultural environment***

- ☞ Concentration of archaeological locations from the Mesolithic Period, now the greatest settlement centre from the regions in Europe*
- ☞ Archaeological relicts of glass works – a unique example of former forest industry*
- ☞ Historic hydro-technical systems, irrigating chan-*

- nels – a unique monument of technology;*
- ☞ *Traces of historic water facilities (powered with water force: power plants, saw mills, mills, water supply systems) – significant monuments of technology;*
  - ☞ *Protection of the Pomeranian embankment – significant monument of fortification technology;*
  - ☞ *Numerous and legible traces of secluded forest settlements;*
  - ☞ *Scattered traces of ancient commentaries with remnants of graves;*
  - ☞ *Numerous and legible traces of the system of ancient timber yards for rafting*
  - ☞ *Typical architecture of forest settlements (Ostrowiec, Mostniki, Zacisze, Rogoźnica, Międzybór, Moczele);*
  - ☞ *Monumental course of historic roads, paved roads in settlements and forest roads representing a unique cultural value*
  - ☞ *Monumental tree alleys.*

*We invite you to travel within the Drawsko Forest and meet its ancient dwellers.*



*Mill on Kortnica in Bogdanka*

## **HISTORIC TIMES**

The first traces of settlement in the territory of the Drawa National Park and its neighbourhood dates back to Palaeolithic period. Dense forest complexes of the Drawsko Forest did not favour settlement that is why only the enclaves of fertile soils, clearings and non-wooded areas used to be settled. The more numerous traces of human settlement are known to be from the Middle Stone Age, 6 K years ago. Hunting and fishing societies, which settled in the vicinity of the Drawsko Forest, used the resources of fishes and forest game. In the Mesolithic Period, this area was one of the most intensively settled regions of

the European lowland. The traces of human existence, mainly small stone tools were mostly found in sandy upheavals in the vicinity of waters. The oldest archaeological findings include a Palaeolithic furnace with a stone structure from Radęcin and a Palaeolithic shed or chalet discovered in Jaglisk, on the outskirts of the Drawa National Park. The very first new settlers came here from the Danube, they dealt with agriculture and represented the culture of band ware. They used stone hoes for ground work. Another group, dealing with soil cultivation and husbandry, represented the culture of funnel cups. In the Neolithic Period, there was another group of people, which belonged to so called the culture of corded ware and they dealt mainly with sheep breeding. Next, this group was included in so called the Early Bronze culture of Northern Poland. In the Early Iron Epoch, these lands were included in the range of the Lustian culture, however, their dwellers were not uniform ethnically and in Pomerania they shall not be recognised as Proto-Slavic people. In the third period of the Bronze Epoch, there was cremation of bodies and grave yards on which porous ceramics was discovered: bracelet and a bronze pin wound in a sling. The period of Roman ruling (3rd - 5th century B.C.) was the time of commercial contact with the people of the Roman Empire, the Pomerania region was settled by Germanic people, connected with Baltic tribes.

Within the area of the vicinity of the Drawa National Park there are archaeological monuments having their own terrain form, seen from the ground, such as: fencing at the Drawa River, north to Drawnik, ruins of the castle of Drawno, kurgan cemetery at Dominikowo Wielkie Lake and within the borders of the Drawa National Park so called Swedish Entrenchment - fortifications from the 30 year war on the Drawa River in the vicinity of the former wilderness Zawilcowy Las.

The land, in the period of early Middle Ages, was settled by Slavic people, then the area became to be within the authority of Pomeranian tribes. The vicinity of Drawno along with the Western Pomeranian, was included into the Polish state by Mieszko I, however the aspirations of Pomeranian dukes to loosen the bonds with Poland, caused numerous military clashes. At the beginning of the 13th century, the border of Wielkopolska and Pomerania was shifted north, above Choszczna and Drawna, and the entire area was included in the Wielkopolska region. As a consequence of fights of the dukes of Wielkopolska against the dukes of Pomerania, after the death of Przemysław II, there were implemented significant changes to this region - it was under the authority of the margraves of Branderburgia up to the Gwda river. It became part of New Monarchy. Then, there was the knight dynasty of the Wedels, which played



a significant role for these lands. The Wedels participated in fights with the dukes of Pomerania, supported Branderburgia, then they returned their property to Poland. In the second half of the 14th century the Land of Wałcz with Tuczno and Człopa was returned to Poland, and the border between Wielkopolska and Branderburgia was established up to the 18th century within the line of the Drawa and Płociczna, with slight changes. Since the beginning of the 15th century, the ruling of Teutonic Knights was commenced as the Order purchased the New Monarchy as the collateral of a loan. This period was full of anxiety and abundant with fights and battles with supporters of the Order against its opponents, which finished with selling the New Monarchy in 1454 to the Elector of Branderburgia. Since the Middle Ages, up to the 19th century, lasted the process of colonisation of the Drawsko Forest. During the process many settlements become void and some others were settled from the beginning. Within the period of the Middle Ages, there was made the action of colonisation, in which orders played a significant role. The first appointments were given to the Order of St John of Jerusalem, however, they had no significance in the history of New Monarchy, however, the Cistercian Order, coming from France, significantly presented its presence in that area. Since 1293, the Cistercian Abbey functioned in Bierzwnik. The order, constructed dams, drained boggy areas, cleared the forest, de-

veloped wastelands and erected mills. In the 30s of the 16th century, the Cistercian goods were liquidated and became the part of state-owned domain of Bierzwnica. The location of new settlements and populating deserted villages of the Drawsko Forest was performed in the 16th century, in the period of relative peacefulness in this area. Rüdiger Wedel from Drawno performed the colonisation action, along with the settlement of: Brzeziny, Dominikowi, Głusko, Ostrowiec, Krępa, Niemieńsko, Nowa Korytnica, Nowa Studnica, Miradz, Rościn, Sitno, Brzeźniak. The next colonisation action was performed by the State Domain of Branderburgia and was made in the 17th century. Radachowo was settled, with a new location, at the salty way from Wielkopolska to Kołobrzeg, was gained by Zatom. As a result of the Frederician colonisation, the villages of Łęczyn, Mostniki, Moczele were settled, and at the end of 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century, there were established manor villages such as Święciechów, Podegrodzie, Borowiec, Głusko, Konotop. Since the half of the 19th century, after the previous colonisation actions within the Drawsko Forest, there was a gradual process of withdrawing the settlement from forests. The present lands of the Drawa National Park were under the Prussian administration for the entire 19th century; the only vicinity of Przesiek belonged to the Grand Duchy of Poznan in the years 1815-1918 with ostensible Polish autonomy.

The rest of the lands belonged to Branderburgia, Pomerania and Western Prussia. In the years 1922-1938, the aforementioned areas were incorporated in so called the Border March. This territory was located on the border and remained up to now and is divided into three voivodships: zachodniopomorskie, lubuskie i wielkopolskie.

## MODERN HISTORY

The forest economy marked a visible sign on the landscape. The domination of pine in the tree stand, mosaic of stands of various ages, ordered in a regular sequence farming - young growth - high pole stand - ancient forest from the west to east, rectangular grid of forest divisions, network of forest ways, existence of broad, gradually forested anti-fire lanes, paved ways that allow transportation of wood from the forest. This is the result and proof of more than a hundred years of economy pursuant to changing craft of forest management. In the first years of the 20th century, there was a network of towers - anti-fire watching towers, in which observers exercised their duties. In the 1930s there were towers on Chłopska Góra near Jelenia, between Sitnica and Ostrowieckie Lake, in Stare Osieczno, near Marta Lake, and west from Golin. Nowadays, there are only foundations remained. The element of the previous economy in the forest up to now, is the visible set of former timber yard for rafting, from which the wood

obtained from the forest was transported by river and by stone road that made it easier for transportation of wood from the forest.

In the forest, there are many abandoned and overgrown former human settlements. Numerous single settlements or even entire villages were abandoned in 1930s or after the Second World War. The remains of settlements are differentiated from the vicinity by focuses of lilacs and old fruit trees. The greatest non-existent settlements are Sitno, Podszkle and Springe.

It is worth focusing on the ones that exist and inhabited: Barnimie, Ostrowiec, Zatom due to interesting regional architecture, enriching the cultural landscape of the Drawsko Forest.

Glazing and pitching was developing many years ago. In several places, when digging in the ground or observing surfaces of forest ways, it can be found pieces of glass or wood charcoal - traces of former industry. Glass works were located in Podszkle, Łask and at the estuary of the Cieszynka river to the Połociczna river, notes about the glass industry date back to the 17th century.

Small, however, the element having its percentage in the entirety of the cultural landscape of the forest relies on scattered remains of the old cemeter-

ies, whose graves are almost completely blended into the neighbouring greenery as well as scattered sign posts at stone roads, with completely effaced content.

There was a brewery in Głusko, in Drawno there was the greatest German factory of fishing nets, garden gnomes as well as cultivation of vine both in Drawno and Głusko. Głusko i Sitnica constituted the centre for producing local cheeses, the recipe of which is reputedly applied up to now in Germany. The cheese producing plant was erected in 1870. Since 1870s there were produced cheeses of Głusko, which were later produced in Głusk. In the year 1945, the plant ceased its activity, only the housing and production building remained.

The component deciding on the character of the landscape of today forest are small structures that are scattered within the Drawsko Forest such as: stone road signs (particularly numerous in the vicinity of Zatom - Wygon and north to Szczucarz Lake up to Jeleni Róg), bricked chapels, pumps made of tree trunks, traces of anti-fire protection entrenchment (Dominikowskie Woods, vicinity of Sitnica).

There used to be water mills, saw mills, starch plants, small water electricity plants and many bridges. Nowadays, there are only ruins of the aforementioned structures. The attractive viewing site



*Eel trap – Stara Węgornia on Płociczna*

is so called Stara Węgornia on the Płociczna river. In 1820s there was erected a water mill connected with the settlement of Ostrowiec and property of von Sydow from Głusko. The mill named Werdermulle was operated by the beginning of the 20th century. Up to now, there are relicts of dam structures and concrete dams. To the left from the dam, there is a working channel. There were mounted facilities for fishing eels. By the end of 1970s, there was an eel processing plant i.e. a trap for eels that go to the sea for sprawling. It consisted of a wood canal lock with width of 1.5 m mounted in the wall that separated the stream way. Below, there was a box equipped with small bars that allowed free flow of water. The holes in

the bars were so small that the eel which has been caught was not able to escape. It was possible to catch even 900 kg of fishes. At that time, there was a bridge that provided the shortest connection with Czołpa.

It is interesting that there are hydro-technical structures even if they are not so significant, i.a. irrigating channels. The most interesting is the Sycieński Channel. This is one of the most interesting hydro technical monuments, whose traces are still visible in the area of the Drawa National Park. Apart from the Głuchy Channel and the Suchy Channel, this played very important roles connected with irrigation, not only irrigating valleys near Miradz and Głusko but also used for providing water to fishing ponds near Rybakówka. The channel was established from the initiative of Friderick von Sydow, ca. 1820, its length amounted to 22 km. Its route was as follows: from Sitno Lake, with right bank of the Połociczna river, then above the surface and almost bank of Płociczno and Ostrowieckie Lakes and finishing on the valleys of Drawa near Głusko and it is characteristic for the slope system of melioration using the slopes of the land for gravitational leading of waters. The slope amounted to 30 m. This specific hydro-technical structure differentiates not only by its length or range of engineering works, but also interesting history. Military actions conducted in 1945 on these lands, led to the break of the active channel in three loca-



*Water turbine on Płociczna near Pustelnia*

tions near Miradz and Głusko. Then, the repair works commenced in 1950s that were to deepen the river bed within its total length, which ruined the 19th century, clay insulation layer. It was not possible to repair the channel any more. At present, there are bushes and trees and they lead to vanishing of certain sections, which will blend into the surrounding landscape. The proper functioning of the Sicieński Channel is influenced by smaller hydro-technical structures, which may be observed on this area. These are not only suspended bridges and wooden or concrete footbridges but also sinks made of stone or brick or even a concrete structure, connected with the distributors of water onto the valleys and relicts of several



gates. The Sicieński Channel, led simultaneously, to the Płociczna river is the only hydro-technical structure that is not connected with the river. 40 m below the road bridge, on the Płociczna river, there are settlements of Pustelnia, where is located a small water electricity plant, not running nowadays. It was established ca. 1920 in order to provide electricity for the benefit of the settlement of Pustelnia. This power plant has a dam with a stable, concrete barrier divided into four bays, which goes transversely to the river bed. At the left embankment of the Płociczna river, there is located a steel water wheel which drives a small generator located in a bricked building. In the 19th century, there was a pitch manufacturing plant, which has not remained.

The monuments of the technology of the forests of Drawa constitute also the traces of a forest horse-drawn railway Springe – Sitnica – Jelenie – Krępa, which was used to transport milk to the cheese plant in Sitnica, the remnants of the former complex of a paper-mill and mills Bogdanka – Jaźwiny – Sówka.

It is worth seeing the structure acting as an electricity water plant, paper-mill, roofing paper mill and the factory of wood wool in Jaźwiny, which was erected in 1814. The production of the paper was performed by 1879, in the following years roofing paper was produced and since 1891 wood wool which was used as packaging for glass.

70 years later, the premises of this factory were converted so as to satisfy the needs for the nearby culture of trout. Among the industrial buildings, it is worth paying attention to the complex of the rural technology in Głusko: forging shop, brewery, shooting-range, water supply system, irrigating systems. The relicts of these structures are visible nowadays. The interesting structure had a water mill on the Słopica river, in the settlement of Międzybór.

The inhabitants of the Drawsko Forest ran various economies based on natural resources. The remains of former pond households are:

- 🪦 Rybakówki Pond and the Głuchy Channel
- 🪦 remains of Zawisłak's Ponds, UFO Ponds, ponds in Rynna Moczelska, ponds located west from Kocie Lake.
- 🪦 Paciorkowe Ponds on the Sucha river.

Undoubtedly, the most interesting hydro-technical structure in the area of the Drawa National Park is the electricity water plant Kamienna that has been working since 1903. Kamienna represents a characteristic, for the beginning of the 20th century, model of a hydroelectricity plant in the area of the Drawa National Park and is perceived as the most interesting technical monument within Poland.



*Through Drawa in the vicinity of Drawnik*

The eastern part of the Drawa National Park is crossed with the line of the Pomeranian Wall - the German line of fortification going along the former border of the Reich with Poland, erected in the years 1935-38. These areas include the section from Tuczna up to the mouth of the Międzyzeczka Struga, where the remains of the Wall are still visible. These are fortification structures such as: shelters, barriers, armoured observation towers, field fortification or anti-tank trenches and slopes and the line of trenches. The greatest part of them constitutes military shelters. Military structures of the Pomeranian Wall within the Drawa National Park constitute a forest attraction; the greatest complex of fortification is located in the vicinity of Stare Osieczno, as well as to smaller extent in the vicinity of Rybakówki, Ostrowieckiego Lake, Pustelnia and Gwiazda.

## Trip on the Salt Route

It is interesting that going on a trip with a red route from Drawno through Barnimie, Zatom, Moczele to Stare Osieczno, there will be the historic route of salt keepers. The commercial route from the middle ages, which was used for transporting salt from Kołobrzeg to Wielkopolska was called the salt route. This route goes parallel to the right bank of the Drawa River.

The trip starts in Drawnik, the camping site on the Drawa river, 1.5 km south from Drawno. There are only ruins remained after the former settlement, known as the Drawa Mill. The name comes from the former water mill. In the Middle Ages, there was a ford here, the course of the March route - the historic road leading from New March to the inside of the Teutonic State. In the 19th century, there were two mills and distillery here. North from the ruins, in the forest, there is a hill - probably the former fort. Next, there is a devastated Evangelical graveyard that is hidden in bushes. On the southern part of the road, there are ruins of a manor house and remains of the park complex. There are some exotic kinds of trees (e.g. walnut, Caucasian fir and swamp oak) as well as a monumental lime with small leaves (435 cm in perimeter) and a witch elm (365 cm in perimeter). A little bit south from the remains of the park, on the slope of the Drawa valley, there is an oak with the perimeter of 432 cm.

At the Drawnik route: there are crossroads of: walking red, horse-riding and the natural route “Drawnik” which is worth visiting.

*Directing along with the red route towards south, we will reach Barnimie after 3 km. The route leads the right bank of the Drawa river.*

Barnimie is a village located on the Drawsko Clearing, on the left bank of the Drawa river. It was probably located in the 18th century. In the 14th century, the village belonged to the Güntersbergs from Złocieniec and then the Wedles from Drawno - founders of the church. In 1627, during the 30 year war, on the fields near Barnimie, there was a battle of emperor's troops with Protestants. During the Swedish Deluge, in 1655, the king of Sweden Charles Gustav was going through Barnimie, directing to Poland, occupied by his troops. In 1657, the troops of the commander-in-chief Stefan Czarniecki crossed the Drawa river.

### **Worth visiting:**

🏰 Gothic church made of stone (galvanised at present) from the 12th century, rebuilt in the 15th century. The church was located near the tower and bell-tower, covered with a high shin-

gle helmet, constructed in the 18th century, at present, renovated. Inside of the church, there is a renaissance pulpit from 1600, the main altar from 1608, a neo-gothic baptismal font from the end of the 19th century. The apse and the vestibule were constructed in the year 1900, from this period are neo-renaissance organ gallery and matroneum. The church has a baroque grave slab of the German pastor died in 1670 and two slabs from the 19th century.

- ☛ The remains of the manor house: park with the area of ca. 7 ha from the first half of the 19th century, with a huge clearing in the central part,



*Memorial of the palace in Barnim*

on which there was a palace. The outbuilding and the gate building from the 19th century remained. The park has a very interesting location, there are many decorative and monumental trees (the most attractive is tuliptree as well as old oaks, beeches of a purple kind, Canadian coniferous tree and other).



*Ziania*

🌿 The village has an interesting architecture, typical for forest settlements. There are typical red brick houses of a simple shape, mostly erected on stone underpinning. Gabled roof, with angle of 45 degrees, covered with red tiles. Examples of this architecture may be seen in other settlements: Zatom, Sitnica, Głusko. There are also stone buildings e.g. in Rogoźnica and nearby border of DPN Dominikowie or bolt-like. 4 bolt like housing buildings with utility buildings are



*Glaucous Dog Rose*

located in the settlement of Ostrowiec, 4 km north-east from Głusko. Typical windows with a rectangular shape, with straight or slightly arc ending were divided in a crossed manner. Typical fencing of households was made of wood, vertical slats, horizontal poles and boards were used for fencing the utility buildings. Each house had a garden. One may find several kinds of plants and bushes from former times. Such traditional, cultivated in the Drawsko Forest plants are:

- bushes: lilacs, jasmine, wild roses (i.a. white flower, French, hundred leaves, Frankfurter, blue, red), hawthorns, plums including cherry plum, mirabelle plum, various cornuses, red current, privet, mahogany,



*European Columbie*



*Oregon-grape*



*Lilium*



- flowering quince, hazel.
- perennial: marigolds, asters, chrysanthemum, zinnia, dahlia, phloxes, carnation, irises, lilies, night-scented stock, poppy, mallows, swordtail, columbine, peonies, stonecrops, sunflowers, snowdrop, scillas, periwinkles.
  - herbs: basil, savory, tarragon, caraway, dill, lovage, lavender, marjoram, lemon, mint, parsnip, wormwood, rosemary, camomile, nettle, salvia, thyme.



*Mirabelle plum*



*Delphinium*



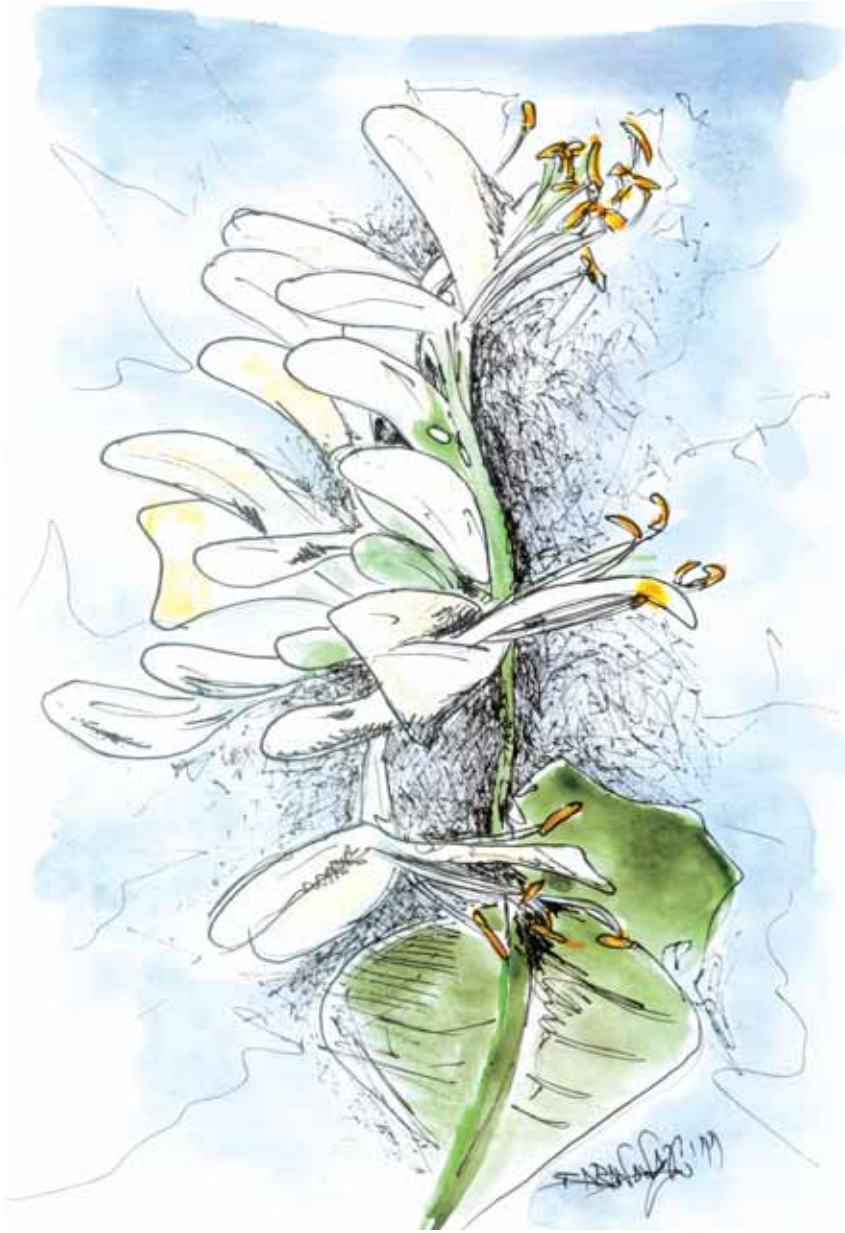
*Garden phlox*



*Aster*



*Butterfly-bush*



Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*)

## **The Drawa river**

Drawa is a right-bank tributary of the Noteć river, being ca. 200 km long, with the area of 3300 km<sup>2</sup>. The beginning of the river starts near Połczyn Zdrój, and flows into the Noteć River below Krzyż. The name of the river is old and mysterious, according to linguists, it comes from the times of the Indoeuropean language origin (from the stem dreu - hurry, run): the same name has one of the greatest tributary of the Danube. The Drawa river at the level of Drawno flows 10 m<sup>3</sup> per second, at the height of Kamienna – its 15 m<sup>3</sup>, and at the tributary of the Noteć river, in Drawiny – more than 20 m<sup>3</sup>. The average amplitude of the water within a year amounts to ca. 40-50 cm. The character of the river is much differentiated: from the lazy sections in an extended valley (e.g. Prostynia – Rościn), ending with fragments of a great slope, fast current and stony bed – resembling mountain rivers. Very interesting nature: differentiation of the character of the flow reflects the differentiation of water flora and fauna. Particular sections present the habitat of trout, grayling, barbel and bream. In the river there are almost 30 kinds of a fish. The most common are in all sections of the river: roach, perch, gudgeon, white bream, chub, spiralin and burbot. The most interesting fishes of



*The Drawa river*

the Drawa river, however less numerous are: trout, common minnow, bullhead, vimba bream and grayling. These are the kinds that are very challenging, appearing only in clear well oxygenated waters. Up to 1980s, spawning of salmon was made in the Drawa river. After the extinction of this kind, in 1995 it was made an attempt to put it to the Drawa back. In the river, there are also connected with clear water: red algae, *Hildenbrandtia rivularis* (red coating on underwater stones), sponges and bryozoa, on shallow pools underwater valleys of batrachum, sparganium and knotgrass. Within the entire length of the river, within the boundary of the National Park, there are natural processes influencing nature of the river, their valley e.g. landslides on the slopes, shaping the river bed under the impact of knocked trees in its flow.

### **Worth visiting:**

🪦 stone – the monument on the clearing near the bridge on the Drawa river. The monument made of grey granite in honour of John Paul II. The dwellers of the village along with the group of canoeists erected the monument. Karol Wojtyła covered all canoe routes in Poland: Brda, Czarna Hańcza, Wda, Drawa, San, Łyna, Kanał Elbląski, Parsęta, Dunajec, Gwda, Krutynia. He canoed the Drawa river twice in 1955 and 1967.

*“It was great on the Drawa – who knows the Drawa river the Lake District, does not need explanations. Multi-kilometre sections of secluded regions, desert and piece as well as good weather. The Drawa Lake District was a great nature reserve, water lilies, yellow water lilies, many other water plants. The trees that were knocked down by the storm made barriers to the flow of the river so as you had to slide your canoe under the trees or pull the canoe over the tree...”*

*“Pope we don’t know” by Stanisław Stolarczyk.*



*Mare nobiscum,  
Domine!*

*Jan Paweł II*

*Z serdecznym życzeniem  
Wielkanoc 2005*

Watykan, Wielkanoc, 2005 r.

+ Drogi Panie Dyrektorze,

Bardzo dziękuję za życzenia świąteczne, które serdecznie odwzajemniam. Życzę głębokiego udziału w łaskach paschalnych, aby Poranek Wielkiej Niedzieli rozjaśnił wszelkie smutki i troski, napęlił serce pokojem i wdzięcznością za to, że Chrystus pozostał z nami w Eucharystii aby nam pomagać wzrastać w miłości, być naszą mocą i siłą w trudach życia.

Niech Zmartwychstały Jezus rozraduje serce łaską i błogosławieństwem a Matka Najświętsza otacza opieką na każdy dzień.

Z wdzięcznością za modlitwy w intencji Ojca Świętego i z serdecznym pozdrowieniem radosnym, wielkanocnym

ALLELUIA!

*Stanisław Dziwisz*  
Abp Stanisław Dziwisz





*Since the end of 1994 Drawna National Park communicated with the Vatican and John Paul II. This Easter card is dated 02.04.2005*

*We go south. We descend from the salty water; the red route goes through a stone paved road, we turn and go at the riverside of the Drawa. Here, on the area of strict protection of Dębina, the nature path starts.*

In the wilderness of Dębina more than 4 ha of the forest is protected along with hornbeam, oak and beech, with characteristic flora of undergrowth for this kind of forest. Broadleaved forests are the kind of a forest dominated by hornbeams with: oaks, beeches as well as maples, lindens and elms. The undergrowth include: windflowers, hepatica, violets, and common ivies. In the central part of Poland, broadleaved forests are the most common and dominant type of a forest, however in the landscape of Pomerania, there are also beech forests.

The most beautiful broadleaved forests are in the area of DPN in the valley of the Drawa and Płociczna rivers.

In Dębina, there is visible aging and natural dynamic of old oak and beech trees, made free from the economic pressure. Before establishing the Park, there was a nature reserve here, since 1990, it was the area of strict protection of the Park.

The protection is in the place of the processes that are performed in ecosystems regardless of their direction, there is no intervention and no actions implemented. It is permitted to collect seeds so as to retain the gene pool of particular kinds of trees.

*The path goes to the place of the probable military cross-way through the Drawa river of Czarniecki troops, then we pass 130 year old larches and we go out of the forest to the red route. We go down a paved road.*

### **Stone roads**

They have a monumental character of former roads and paved surfaces of forest roads. The stone material was drawn by ice sheet coming from Scandinavia to Pomerania. It was ca. 15-18th years ago. Later, the stone was collected from the nearby fields. With time, the stone was used for building roads, houses and churches. Stone pavements are concentrated in form of long sections in the western part of the Forest (Moczele – Osieczno, Moczele – Wygon, Zatom – Radachowo) as well as short sections strengthening sands and uphill roads in the eastern part. Some of the road section in the Drawsko Forest was built by French prisoners within the framework of war reparation after the lost war with Prussia in the years 1870-71. The roads allowing for colonisation of the Forest were also built so as



*Walk on a stone road in Moczele*

to celebrate the national holidays in Germany, including the anniversary of Hitler's power. However, short sections in sandy places were built by German foresters so as to streamline the transportation of wood.

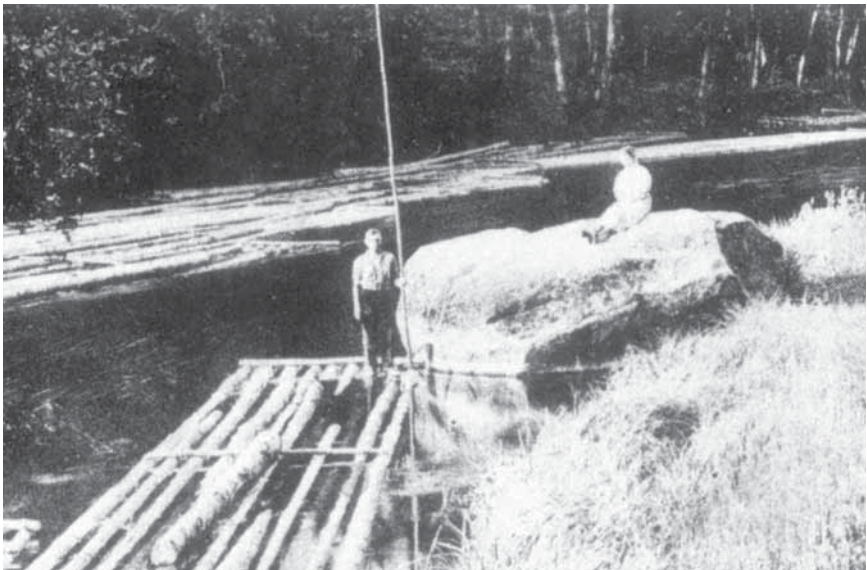
Apart from that, the present-day areas of DPN and its vicinity included important transportation routes:

- 🦄 March route – the historic road leading from New March to the inside of the Teutonic State;
- 🦄 salt route through Moczele to Pomerania, medieval commercial route, which was used for transporting salt from Kołobrzego to Wielkopolska, along

- the right bank of the Drawa river;
- 📍 route Berlin – Barnimie – Dominikowo – Mirosławiec – Gdańsk;
  - 📍 route Stargard – Recz – Drawno – Sieniwa – Wałcz, the Stargard road is the historic route consisting a trade route from Wielkopolska to Pomerania, local name existed before the Second World War.

*After ca. 200 m, we descend from the old stone road and turn left, so as to visit the Postglacial Rock in Grabowy Jar.*

## Postglacial Rock



*Formerly Nikłowy Kamień and nowadays Wydrzy Głaz  
Now it is surrounded by natural landmark called Zawilcowy Las*

The remains after the last glacial epoch are erratic boulders. They are part of the rock material drawn by ice sheet from Scandinavia. Some rocks may have a concrete place in Scandinavia, which was drawn and included in the mass of the ice sheet. The rocks are named with leading erratics. At present, in the area of DPN, erratic boulder is in the situ position, i.e. in the place where they became deposited by the ice sheet.

The leading erratics in situ include the greatest Otter Rock and Postglacial Rock in Grabowy Jar. Both are granites from Smaland (region in Sweden from which the rock comes) in the south-eastern part of Sweden. Both rocks have been measured and on the basis of that, it is possible to calculate their weight. The Otter Rock has the perimeter of 14.2 m and weighs 45.3 t, the Postglacial Rock in Grabowy Jar has 10.4 m and 43.5 t respectively.

*After the forest nursery, the route goes left, directing into the forest clearing. It is a binduga.*

Since ca. 1850, there was wood transported on the Drawa river. The main recipient of the wood from the Drawsko Forest was the saw mill that was developing on the left bank of lower Drawa, close to the tributary of Mierzęcka Struga. The important ports of receiving

wood from the Drawsko Forest was Drezdenko, Santok and Trzebicz on the Noteć river and then in the 1950s, Stare Osieczno.

## Binduga

Binduga (from German binden=bind), is a forest clearing, former wood storehouse, located at the riverside. The name includes not only the land storehouse, but also the water part that is directly connected to the storehouse. The fragment of the slope, strengthened with wood beams, after which wood was slid, was named rolling. The trunks thrown into water were connected with the use of perches and nails in so called sheets, the sheets were linked with chains, one after the other in a line, known as a raft. The raft was controlled by means of: by the log to brake and a forged perch for pushing off. In 1979, there was the last organised rafting on the Drawa river. At present, at the Drawa riverside, in the section of DPN, there are 12 inactive bindugs. They differentiate with separate flora and a separate composition of trees on the slope. As a result of spontaneous forestation of former habitat of oak complexes and plants typical for forest clearings.

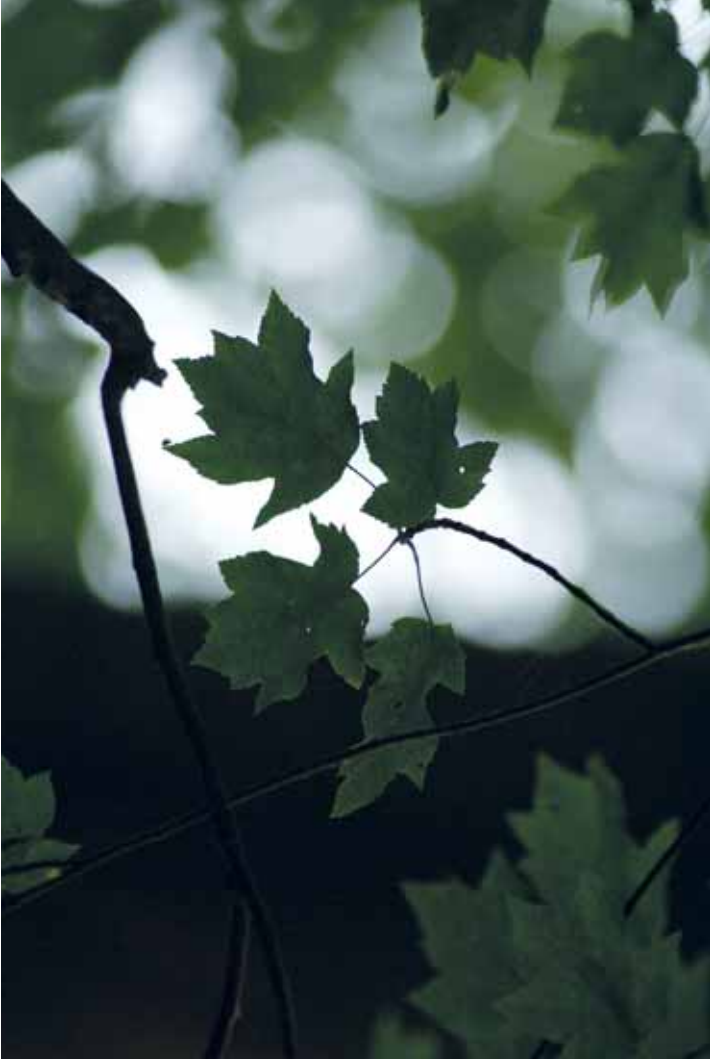
*The route goes to the camping site Barnime, here we can rest and make a bonfire. Between Barnimie and Zatomie, we go through the area of strict protection known as Drawsko Den.*

Drawsko Den is a 2.5 kilometre fragment of the Drawa, where old, beech forests with a character of acid beech trees cover both slopes of the valley. There are broadleaved forests at the riverside. The undergrowth include: i.a. lily of the valley, blackberry, hair grass etc. Ca. 1940, there were designed to build a dam, which was to separated the river, as a result of which there would be made a barrier reservoir, reaching Dubie Lake in Drawno. The planned electricity water plant was to be included in so called Cascade of the Drawa. The implementation was not performed. In the years 1974-1990, the clearing is protected as the 12 ha zone of strict protection in the landscape reserve "Drawa" and then it was included in the structure of the Drawa National Park. Particular attention shall be paid to: complex of the forest typical for the basin of the Drawa river, beautiful landscape as well as one of the rarest places of mountain ash.

In the clearing Drawsko Den, there are protected the processes of fluctuation and natural functioning of ecosystems of oak and broadleaved forests as well as the geodynamic processes at the riverside of Drawa and the natural dynamics of slope forests.

*The route goes along the Drawa where it is a beautiful view of the river. We go out of the forest to an extended Zatom Clearing. The Drawa National Park included it into the zone of strict protection "Zatom".*





*Wild Servicetree – sorbus terminalis*

## Zone of strict protection “Zatom”

It was established on the area of 23.84 ha, in order to maintain the natural dynamics of slope forests and the processes of succession on postarable lands. The protection includes:

- 🌿 Colourful sand turfs,
- 🌿 Place of the protected rare species in Pomerania of martagon (*Lilium martagon*),
- 🌿 Place of *daphne mezereum* and *sorbus torminalis*.

In the area of Zatom, there are protected the processes of fluctuation and natural functioning of ecosystems of oak and broadleaved forests as well as the geodynamic processes at the riverside of Drawa and the natural dynamics of slope forests as well as the processes of spontaneous succession of abandoned post-arable lands.

*You can see the village of Zatom. Near the road leading to the village, there is a tree of great dimensions. The tree before you stand is a common maple. It is one of the thickest maples in Poland, with the perimeter of more than 520 cm. Its name suggests the former salt route. We enter Zatom.*

## Zatom

The beginnings of the settlement located on the right riverside of the Drawa are not known. Probably Zatom has existed since the 15th century. The development of the village was connected with the inflow of German settlers and was performed in the 1920s.



*Old, no longer existing church in Zatom*

### **Worth visiting:**

- ☪ In the central part of the village there is a Blessed Virgin Mary church erected in the years 1987-91. It is located in the area of the former temple. In the vicinity, there is an old building and com-

plex of yews around the foundation of the former monument of the dwellers died during the First World War. There are also several houses from the first half of the 19th century with traditional development and brick with the details typical for the region.

- ☞ The private allotment in the south-western part of the village is covered with an oak with the perimeter of 500 cm. The linden alley goes through the village. The two thickest linden trees (up to 415 of perimeter) are located nearby the church.

*The route goes left behind Zatom, we go towards the Drawa riverside. This section is rather monotonous, but we pass pine forests and enter an old oak and beech forest. We turn left and we go to a forest clearing with a paved road - bindugs named Saint Pasture. At the bottom, in the Drawa bed is the aforementioned Otter Rock. In the shallow water, it is possible to observe red stones with a hildebrandtia and green sponge. We go further, the route goes towards Moczol. On this section, the view is particularly beautiful. We look at the river from a high 30 m river bank.*

## **Drawa Meanders**

Meanders (river bends, turns river bed) appear to be mostly in lowland rivers. The Drawa river is one

of the most beautiful meandering rivers in Poland. In the Drawa National Park, the river goes through an extended sandur plain. This is one of the most beautiful section of the Drawa. The valley is partly deeply indented in the sand and gravel surface of sandur. The height of the valley slopes reaches locally up to 50 m height. In the park section, there are numerous meanders, whose angles exceed more then 180 degrees. The bending of the river is proven by the fact that the length of the Drawa river bed amounts to 40 km in a straight section of the valley.

*There are also old, monumental oaks. After ca. 1.5 km, there are marks painted blue. This is the boundary of the most known, protected area in the Park. It is Radęcin.*

Present-day clearing “Radęcin” was a protected area before the war. This area, as a former Saint Pasture, underwent the natural observation. In 1901, apart from the present-day area of strict protection, the German forester, prof. Schwappach established research surfaces, in which he performed growths of single oak trees. After the war, in 1946, “Radęcin” was registered in the list of reserves by A. Wodziczko and Z. Czubińskiego in the materials of inventory of nature reserves on recovered western lands”. In 1964, the resolution of the Minister of Forestry and Wood Industry recognised it



*Historical bridge over Drawa in Moczele*

as the nature reserve. The aim of establishing the reserve was (and is) retaining the fragments of a primary oak and beech forest due to scientific and didactic reasons on the Drawa river (the most precious forest complex of 300-400 year old beeches and oaks) and self-shaping of this complex. Due to profound shading, undergrowth flora is poorly developed. The majority of plants bloom in early spring before the growth of leaves. These are i.a. windflower, hepatica, martagon, pulmonaria obscura. With the moment of establishing the Drawa National Park i.a. the establishment of the heighest form of protection the nature reserves were liquidated along with the establishment of strict protection areas. At present, “Radęcin” covers 184 ha.

*In the middle of the road between Radęcin and Moczele, on the right, we may observe cast iron crosses. It is an old, inactive cemetery.*

Former cemeteries, scattered throughout the forests of the Drawsko Forest are the proof of much denser settlement than nowadays. Almost each of the settlements had its cemetery. Cemeteries lasts longer than houses, though, the former also undergo gradual devastation.

For the cemeteries of the Drawsko Forest, there are characteristic graves in form of a cut tree trunk,



*A grave of a smith at the cemetery in Ostrowiec*



*Cemetery Ostrowiec*



symbolising a cut tree of life. The dwellers of the forest were very attached to the forest, they could pattern the trunk in stone, that a tourist may treat it as a real tree trunk at a glance.

Apart from the typical forms of graves, there are also unique objects. These are the graves of a forester with the Saint Hubertus deer in Miradz, grave in form of an open book in Moczele, grave with blacksmith's insignia in Ostrowiec.

*We go straight and enter Moczele.*

Moczele is a small forest settlement located on the bend of the Moczele channel, in the vicinity of tributary of Moczele to the Drawa river, 3.5 km north west from Głusko. In the vicinity, there was an archeological discovery, the oldest trait of a human being in the area of the Drawsko Forest, dates back to the finishing of Paleolithic e (ca. 9 K ago). The present settlement was founded in 1750 by the regional office in Bierzwnik. At the beginning of the 19th century, apart from the manor, there was a pitch plant, water mill and a saw mill. Flax was cultivated. Along with the village located at the other riverside Springe, it constituted a great settlement complex inside the Drawsko Forest. Before the Second World War, Moczele were inhabited by more than 130 persons. After the war, the area be-

came secluded. The contemporary name of the settlement comes from the name of the Moczel stream that enters to the Drawa river.

### **Worth visiting:**

- 🦉 Concrete road bridge with fantastic cultural value, 1-bridge span, arc span, front shield plastered and decorated. The bridge has an original barrier and surface made of paved blocks.

*We follow the red route, old paved road south to Stare Osieczno. Ca. 1 km from the development of Moczele, on a high slope of the Drawa valley, there are ruins of the forester's cottage Bukowa Góra. There we can admire a beautiful view of the valley and the Moczele channel.*

The Moczele Channel is a land channel with a parallel course, transverse to the Drawa valley. It made its shape due to melting and flowing waters of a glacier. It stretches from Wygon in the west, through the lands between Drawa and Płociczna, clearing of Żółwia Kłoc, up to the valley of Cieszynki in the east. The differentiated shape of the land, landscape of oak forests, course of channel lakes and turfs causes that it is one of the most interesting parts of the forest on the Drawa. In beech trees and turf lands there are plac-

es for rare and protected plant species: southern adder-stongue, yellow water-lily, narrow-leaved bittercress, which grow only in several locations in Pomerania.

*The route goes along the Drawa. After 1.5 km, we will reach the camping site Trout, former binduga. Here, we may rest and make a bonfire in the market place. We cross the Drawa near the settlement Źeleźnica in order to reach Głusko. We cross the river on a wooden bridge having 12 spans and constructed in 1941.*

Głusko was established from a manor founded by Ruediger von Wedel in the years 1560-70. In the 19th century, Głusko was a great centre of the property of Frideric von Sydow, famous for breeding cattle and sheep as well as cheeses of Głusko produced in the first half of the 19th century. Since the 1870s, the production of cheeses was transferred to Sitnica.

### **Worth visiting:**

- ☛ remains of the manor house from the 19th century and the court from the first half of the 20th century, before the war the school of forestry – now the seat of the Forestry District Office;
- ☛ neogothic Blessd Virgin Mary of Częstochowa church. The building was primary erected as a brewery. The brewery was founded in 1820 by

Frederic von Sydow. After his death, in 1849, the walls were used for building a protestant church. At present, it is a Roman and Catholic church. In 1900, it was equipped with two bells, made by G. Colliera from Zehlendorf. The church, apart from two other buildings located in Żółwino and Stare Osieczno, is perceived as the most beautiful bricked structure in the area of the Drawa National Park and its vicinity;

☞ The remains of the water powered, water supply system of the village erected ca. 1900. It is located between the Głuchy Channel (below Rybakówka) and a huge fish pond 500 m below Głusko. The level of water was used for powering the pump between the channel and the fish pond. The water supply system drew water to Głusko, the pump was powered with blades in form of a trough. The piston pump produced by John from Choszczna fed the water to the reservoir located on the hill behind the church. Then it went through piping system to recipients. The water supply system functioned up to the break in the Głuchy Channel in 1968.

☞ The Głuchy Channel was built in the first half of the 19th century by Frederic von Sydow and was used for irrigating fish ponds of the present-day Rybakówka and irrigating valleys of the Drawa. It is 6 km long and goes from Ostrowieckie Lake to the valleys below Głusko. The channel went along the right bank of the Płociczna river.

When, in 1968, water broke the embankment and flowed over the channel to the Płociczna river, the channel was rebuilt and played its role again. The channel is connected with other structures i.a. valves at the outflow from Ostrowieckie Lake, road bridge on the road Głusko-Ostrowiec.

- 🔗 Former blacksmith's workshop, changed into a carpenter's workshop after 1945. Along with the water mill (in the place of the present boiler house) and former brewery, it constituted the element of the complex of manors from the first half of the 19th century;
- 🔗 Shooting gallery, erected in 1926 for the students of the school of foresters from Głusko. On the concrete wall, near the butt, there is an inscription "Erbau K. Krüger 1927" - built by K. Krüger 1927. It has a plan, structure and equipment from the period of construction - butt, bunker for operating shields). The shooting galleries before the Second World War functioned also in nearby Przesieki. At present it is used by the Forestry District Office in Głusko.
- 🔗 Reinforced concrete Road Bridge from ca. 1910, despite the repair in 1997, it retained the primary shape, material and structure, however, the surface made of stone was replaced by the bituminous surface.
- 🔗 Unique elm alley (along the road to Drawno) and oak alley (along the road to Osieczno);

- 👤 Stone road with great cultural values
- 👤 Tourist Information Point is located in Głusko where you can buy maps and guidebooks as well as permits for staying and fishing within the Drawa National Park.

*One and half kilometres south from Głusko, there is an electricity water plant “Kamienna”.*

### **Electricity water plant “Kamienna”**

After the lapse of five years since the moment of erecting the first electricity water plant in the world, in 1896 there were commenced first works connected with building a water power plant. It was built on the Drawa river, below Głusko, at a small settlement established in the 18th century in the place of a former pitch plant. The stage of fall was made next to the factory of carbide. The industrial operation of the water power plant with the power of 0.96 MW dates back to the year 1903. At first, the power was used for producing carbide, but soon, along with the development of transferring lines, the power was supplied to the choszczeński, pyrzycki, strzelecki poviats and part of a myśliborski powiat. In the year 1921, the water power plant was included into the national network. Up to now, there are unchanged facilities of two hydro sets with turbines by Francis from 1893 and Es-

cher Wyss from Switzerland in 1898, generators produced by AEG from Berlin and system regulators Voith. An overhead crane from 1909 is also very interesting and located in the machinery hall. It is worth seeing two operating dams that supply water to turbines, three-chamber neutral dam, 21-chamber, located on the right arm, route for fishes and not used platform for rafts. The wooden route for fishes and the platform were constructed along with the power plant, its present look is thanks to the modernisation works, which were performed in the years 1982-1989. The originality of the architecture is confirmed by monumental buildings, which include the main building, household building and switch gear with a transformer plant. At present, the functioning water power plant “Kamienna” is under the authority of the Power Plant “Enea” in Gorzów Wielkopolski.

*In the vicinity of fish ponds Rybakówka and in the vicinity of the camping site Kamienna, we may encounter the traces of glass works from the 19th century.*

### **Historic glass works**

Very first notes about the glass industry date back to the 17th century. Glass works were located in Podszkle, Łask and at the estuary of the Cieszynka river to the Połociczna river. The initiator of building the glassworks was Frederic von Sydow. In Podszkle,

there was a port, to which coal from Silesia was transported on barges on the Odra, Warta i Noteć river. Its remains regard the channel diverting from the Drawa river, at present full of bushes.

Red tourist route was marked.

*Even the route goes to Stare Osieczno and further to Wielkopolska, we finish the trip at the camping site of Kamienna. We have walked more than 30 km, it is time to rest.*

*See you on the route.*



## Other interesting places in the vicinity of the Drawa National Park

### Drawno:

- 🏰 Castle hill over Grażyna Lake, with the remains of the Wedels' Castle. The castle was rebuilt in a renaissance residence around the year 1600. Two-storey building was surrounded with two levels of wall and with a dry moat. The drive way went from the Polish Gate and entrance between lakes, led from the eastern section. Since the first half of the 17th century the castle was devastated. Its present day devastation results from Swedish troops in 1675 and Russian artillery in 1758. Up to now, there are only two corners, which used to be part of a huge housing estate. The view of the Lake and City is from the hill.
- 🏰 Gothic church, constructed in the 15th century and rebuilt in the 17th and 19th century. Inside the church there is a baroque altar and apse with the figures of evangelists, dating back to the 18th century.
- 🏰 Monumental urban layout of the city. After the line of former municipal fortifications, finally dismantled in 1852, there are Ogrodowa i Tylna streets. In the city centre, there are several narrow front houses from the 18th and 19th centuries, plastered at present.
- 🏰 Artesian wells from which there is water flowing with great pressure.
- 🏰 The post building is constructed at the beginning of

the 20th and the beginning of the 20th century.

- 🌳 Manor from the 19th century with a gable roof, with a jerking head of the roof, the former hamlet of Zawodzie, established by Ruedigera Wedla w 1570.
- 🌳 A European white elm with original, supporting roots, growing at the back of the trading square.
- 🌳 Cemetery at Choszczeńska street (the road to Choszczna) - established at the first half of the 20th century with valuable trees. They are connected with 19th century traces remained with single graves and great trees.
- 🌳 The vicinity of a city are enriched with sandy hills. At the road to Świąciechowa – Starling Hill before the war known as the Silver Hill (121m). There used to be a triangular tower, with a wide view of the neighbourhood. Now, there is an observation tower of the Forestry District Office Drawno. Starling Hill is a very interesting place for the lovers of palaeontology; sand and gravel may include fossil shells sponges and bryozoas. At the road to Barnimie – Wine Hill – the name is connected with former cultivation of vine. There is still visible a set of walking alleys, some great trees such as a black pine.

## **Borowiec:**

- 🌳 Park and palace complex with monumental oaks, hunting palace from the beginning of the 20th century.

- 🏡 Former square of the property with remained household buildings from the end of the 19th century

### **Dominikowo:**

- 🏡 Roman church made of stone from the first half of 14th century, rebuilt in the 17th century, with a framework hall and a detached square bell tower in the lower part of a framework wood and in the top – wooden. It is covered with a hip roof, bell from 1630. Inside, there are precious facilities from the first half of the 17th century, the main altar with low reliefs - 1610, apse and organ gallery, supported on two poles, with a balustrade decorated with polychrome. The organ prospect dates back to the end of the 17th century, the tin baptismal font from the 18th century.
- 🏡 Brick and stone housing and maintenance estate from the turn of the 19th and 20th century.

### **Konotop:**

- 🏡 Ruin of a baroque palace from the second half of the 18th century
- 🏡 Extended park from the 20th century with huge oaks known as “Amber Oaks” Family cementary from the 19th century with ruins of the grave.

## Międzybór:

- ☞ The buildings were erected in 1932 as the school for neighbouring settlements and the teacher's house. Children from Konotop, Jażwina, Sówka, Bukowa Dolina (Bogdanka) and sometimes Zatom attended the school. This place was not surrounded by a dense forest: towards Bogdanka, on the right side of the road to Drawno, there were arable fields. Since the Second World War, the settlement functions a forester's cottage.
- ☞ The relict of a mill on the Słopica river. Since ca. 1990, in this place there was erected a mill named Kościan, animal bones were reputedly milled so as to produce soap. Up to now, there are only remains of the foundations of the former mill. Water that ran the mill was led by the channel with the length of ca. 1.5 km, which diverted from the Słopica, above the road to Drawno, and led along the valley and wooden aqueduct above the flow of the river. It was a unique technical solution. The water led with the channel, apart from running the mill wheel, was distributed on the valleys, on both sides of the river, so as to irrigate them. Poorly visible traces of the channel may be seen at the end of the forest and valley. Up to now, there are only remains of the foundations of the former mill. In the early spring up to now, there are blooming snowdrops that were planted by the family of the miller.

## Niemeńsko:

- 🏰 Stone and brick maintenance development from the second half of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century.
- 🏰 Distillery from the year 1880. The building of the former distillery is located next to the entrance gate from the road Drawno-Głusko. The technology and production facilities were modernised many times, though the original material of brick and stone walls was maintained as well as the framework and structure of the production building.
- 🏰 The melioration and irrigation channel from the second half of the 19th century, led along the right bank of the Słopica river. It is worth seeing due to the slop-like, natural (very rarely used) the system of irrigation. The irrigating channel is led along the top line of the irrigated valley. In the lateral slope of the channel (from the side of the valley) there were applied release locks. As a result, the water could naturally irrigate the valley.
- 🏰 Hunting palace, known as the castle, was erected in the years 1922–30 in a neo-renaissance German style. A great structure made from red brick with a differentiated framework, consists in a storied main and first floor corpus, a perpendicular wing. It is covered with gable roof with skylights. The main corpus is connected with an 8-lateral

tower, and the second lower tower, to the southern wing. On the southern side of the palace, there was a wide viewing terrace. At present, there is a School and Education Centre for children.

### **Podegrodzie:**

🏡 court complex: the court from the second half of the 19th century, park with the area of 2.68 ha with a pond, established at the beginning of the 20th century and brick and stone maintenance buildings from the second half of the 19th century. The Park includes firs and purple beeches. Next to the park, there is a well-remained grave of former owners.

### **Sitnica:**

🏡 the relicts of former milk plant are located left to the lateral road leading through the forest to the settlement of Rogoźnica. The production of cheeses was transferred to Głusko in the 1870s. The milk plant functioned up to 1945. The milk was transported by a horse-drawn train. Railway of the train led through the settlement of Springe Sitnice, Jelenie to Krępa Krajeńska. The railway was dismantled ca. 1950. The housing and production estate only remained after the milk plant and a visible trait of the railway in front of the building.

## Ostrowiec:

☛ small settlement between Ostrowiecki Lake and the Płociczna river, in the centre of the Park, neighbouring directly with Czarne Lake. In 1808, the village had 19 houses and almost 100 dwellers. At the beginning of the 19th century there was a blacksmith's workshop and a water mill on the Płociczna. The settlement consists of four buildings from the 1880s and 1890s, erected by forest workers (their patterns are typical for north German construction). In the northern part, there are ruins of a bricked church, erected probably in the 18th century. In the church-neighbouring



*Evangelican church and cemetary in Ostrowiec*



*In the settlement Ostrowiec*



cemetery, there are graves and iron crosses from the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. An elm alley leads from the settlement to the ruins of the church.

### **Stare Osieczno:**

- 🕯️ The neo-gothic church from 1867, made of burnt brick, on the plan of an octagon, relating to the Lord's Grave in Jerusalem. Such churches were erected in the Middle Ages. The person which founded them obtained total pardon, which was comparable to the pilgrimage to the Holy Land.
- 🕯️ The river port from the first half of the 19th century. The port was functioning up to 1945. The Drawa river was operated from Stare Osieczno and for smaller barges to Głusko. The port in Stare Osieczno could accept 150 tonne barges with a coal load for local plants, glass works. Up to now, there was a port channel, in the place of the former bridge, there has been artificial built a causeway. The vicinity of the former port was used as the present-day camping site.
- 🕯️ The former saw mill was erected in 1938. After the Second World War, devastated as a result of fire. At present, the place of a former saw mill is observed as the storing square with a high factory chimney. The saw mill was operated by a steam engine, which was taken out in the 1960s.

## Tuczno:

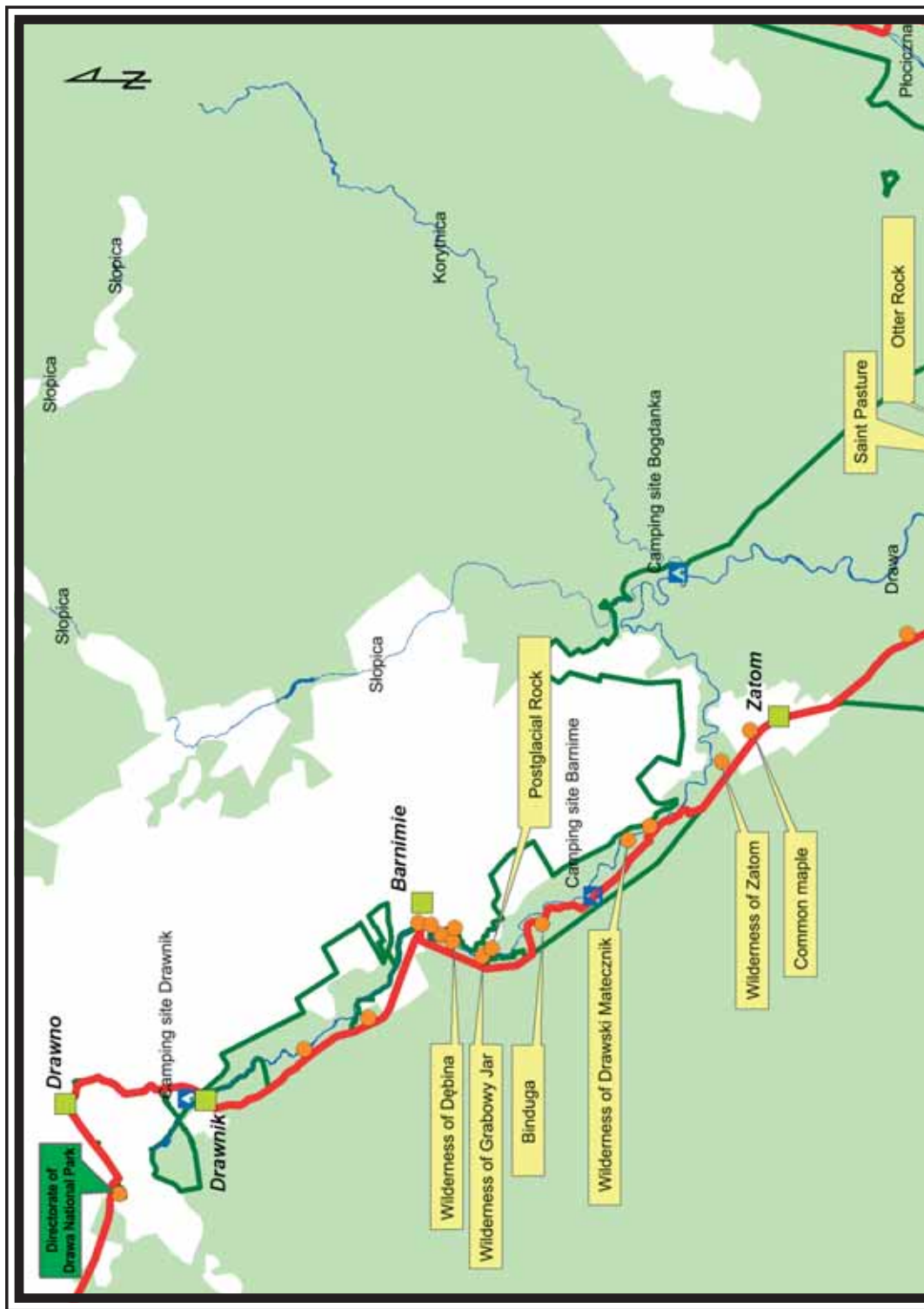
🏰 castle – former residence of the Wedels from Tuczno, at present the hotel and house of a creative work of the Polish Architects' Association. It consists of three wings, creating a horse shoe, located around a quadrangular; open from the north, square. In the corners are three small towers. The erection of the gothic castle was commenced by the Wedles in 1338, probably in the place of a former fort, on the hill surrounded from three sides with swamp lands. The primary structure has a shape of a square 30x30m. Ca. 1580, the castle was rebuilt in a late renaissance style, extended in the years 1608-1631 by southern and western wings and transformed in the 18th century into the palace residence in a baroque style. In the half of the 19th century, there was erected a new western wing. Partially devastated, in the years 1966-76, it was rebuilt in a renaissance style from the beginning of the 17 century.

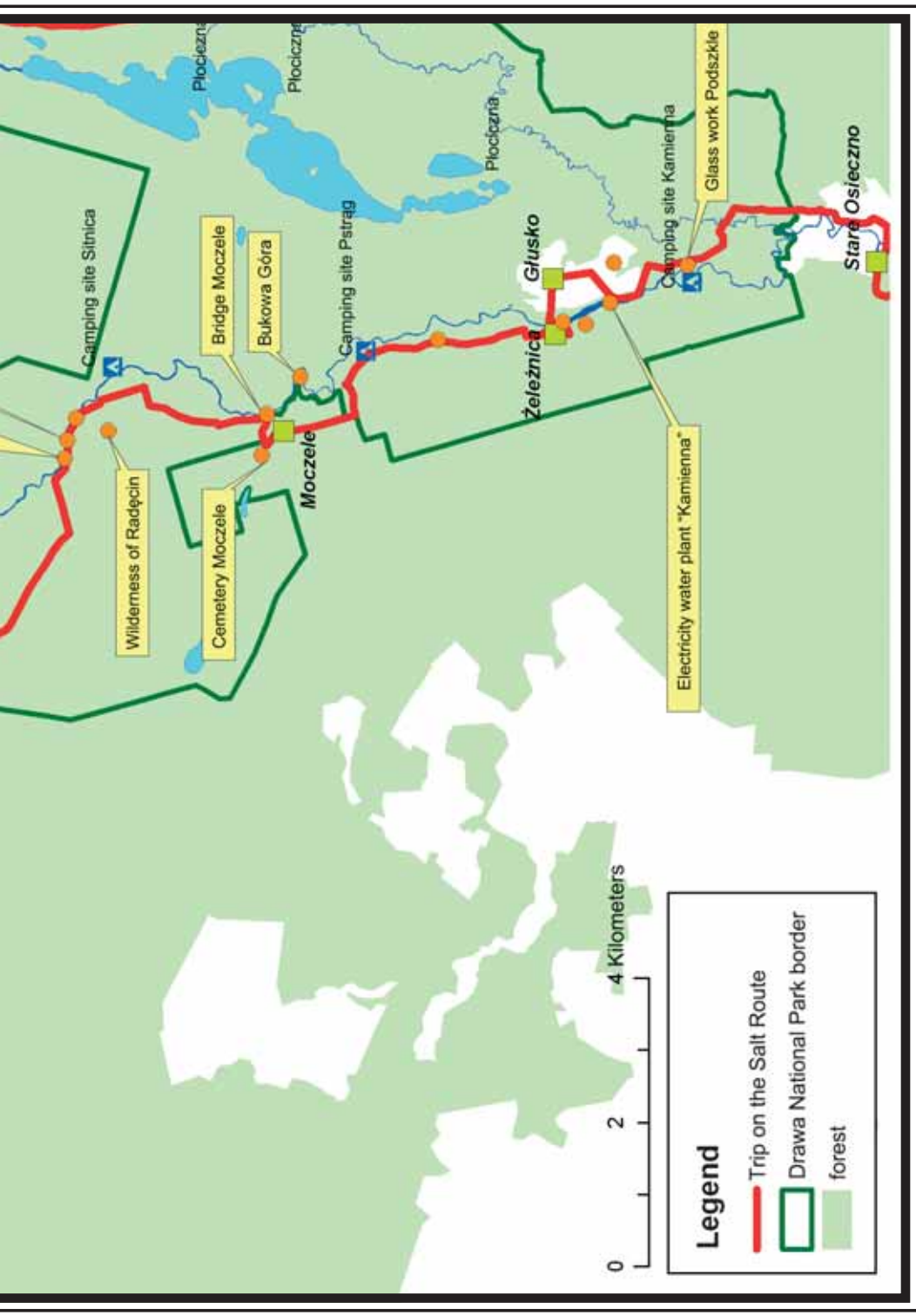


*The Płociczna River*



*The Drawa Forest*





### Legend

 Trip on the Salt Route

 Drawa National Park border

 forest

0 2 4 Kilometers



*Invitation*

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- ☞ „Drawa National Park and neighbourhood”, Bogdan Kucharski, Paweł Pawlaczyk, Warszawa 1997 r.
- ☞ Materials of the protection plan of the Drawa National Park “Notes on cultural resources of the Drawa National Park and its vicinity” performed by the Centre for Studies and Protection of Cultural Environment for Wielkopolska in Poznań, Poznań 1999;
- ☞ ”Eco museum of the Drawa river” by Stanisław Januszewski, Drawno 2010;
- ☞ “Drawa National Park” Jolanta Kujawa-Pawlaczyk, Paweł Pawlaczyk, Warszawa 2004.







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