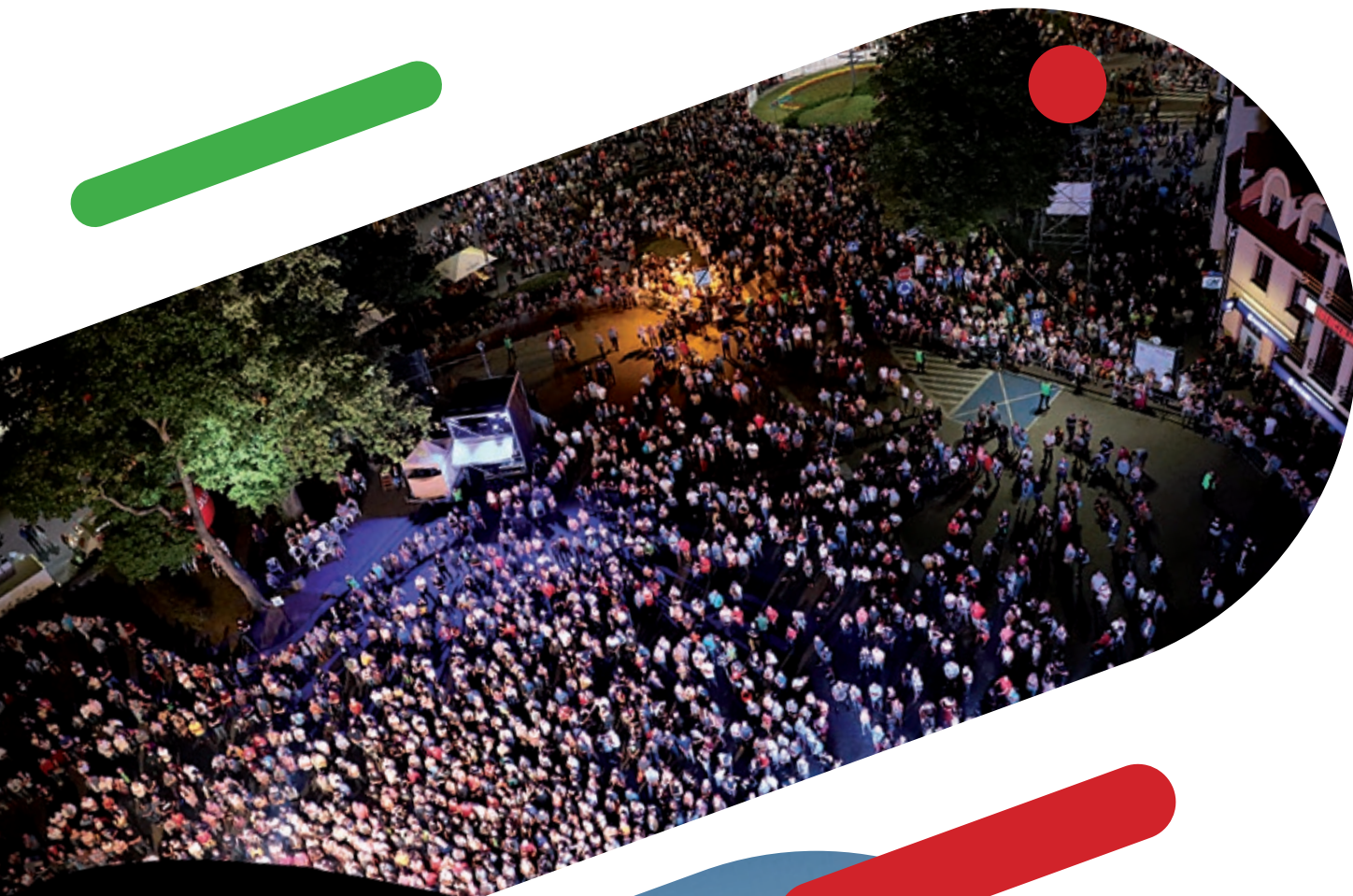


SZCZYTNO ROZWIJA ŻAGLE...





INTRODUCTION

Szczytno is a city situated in the heart of the Szczytno District. The city perfectly illustrates the contemporary nature of the Mazury Region. This is a place where tourism plays the most important role and the inner centre of the city features two lakes – Domowe Duże and Domowe Małe. You can find a place to relax, walk or go cycling in the forests, enjoying the unique Mazurian nature surrounding the city. This is a place where you can take a deep breath and feel at ease.

After resting in the great outdoors, it is worth visiting local tourist attractions: the ruins of the Teutonic castle – known first of all from the novel "Krzyżacy" by Henryk Sienkiewicz – and the Mazurian Hut and monumental Szczytno churches. Tourists are greeted by figures placed around the city in its most popular locations. These are Mazurian gnomes – playful creatures, locally referred to as "Pofajdoks".

Szczytno not only offers unique tourist values, but also culture at the highest level. In the summer, the pace of the city's life is set by the "Letnie Granie" (Summer Playing) festival. It consists of a series of cultural and sport events: concerts, sports competitions, culinary events, folk shows and fairs, as well as history-related activities. The flagship event, "Dni i Noce Szczytne" (Szczytno Days and Nights) is one of the largest festivals of this type, attracting every year thousands of viewers participating in concerts and accompanying events.

Szczytno is a city with music in its blood. It is from here that one of the fathers of the Polish Big Beat, Krzysztof Klenczon, a later leader of Pięciolinia, Czerwone Gitary and Trzy Korony, set out to conquer the world. Here, walking the Szczytno streets, he developed ideas for his most popular hits, such as *Kwiaty we włosach*, *Wróćmy na jeziora* and *Matura*.

In Szczytno, we put strong emphasis on active forms of leisure. The Jurand Marathon, organized here in the summer, is run over one of the fastest courses in Poland. Endurance athletes can also compete in the Triathlon Cross Szczytno and Mazury MTB events. Sailors gain their first experience on the waters of Lake Domowe Duże, while amateurs can enjoy a rich offer of the water base services, e.g. renting pedalos and water equipment.

Come to visit Szczytno, an exceptional place, not only in the Mazury region but also in Poland – an ideal destination for tourists wanting to enjoy high culture and the unique natural environment.



THE HISTORY OF SZCZYTNO

Around 1350, the Teutonic Knights erected a soil and wooden watchtower probably in the place of the previous Prussian fortified settlement. It was given the name of Ortolfsburg, after the Grand Hospitaller and Commander of Elbląg, Ortolf from Trewir, who initiated the construction of the wooden watchtower. On 24 November 1360, still in the wooden castle, Ortolf granted a privilege to eighteen Polish forest bee-keepers, who settled along the north-east shore of Długie Lake, thus establishing the Bartna Strona (Bee-Keeper Side) village, incorporated in Szczytno in 1913.

The Polish name "Szczytno" was known from the very beginning of the settlement. It originates from the initial term used to denote Szczytno lakes by the local population, namely "Skiten", which both in the Prussian and in the Old Polish language meant "shield".

Under the castle in a southerly direction along today's Odrodzenia Street, an outer castle settlement developed. This

settlement, together with inns located in the area of the main crossroad, gave rise to the town. In 1616, Szczytno was granted minor municipal rights. From then on, it could use its own seal and courts. This privilege also granted the town the right to brew beer, which helped Szczytno to develop even further, and on 12 June 1723, it was granted full municipal rights. It became a district town in 1818.

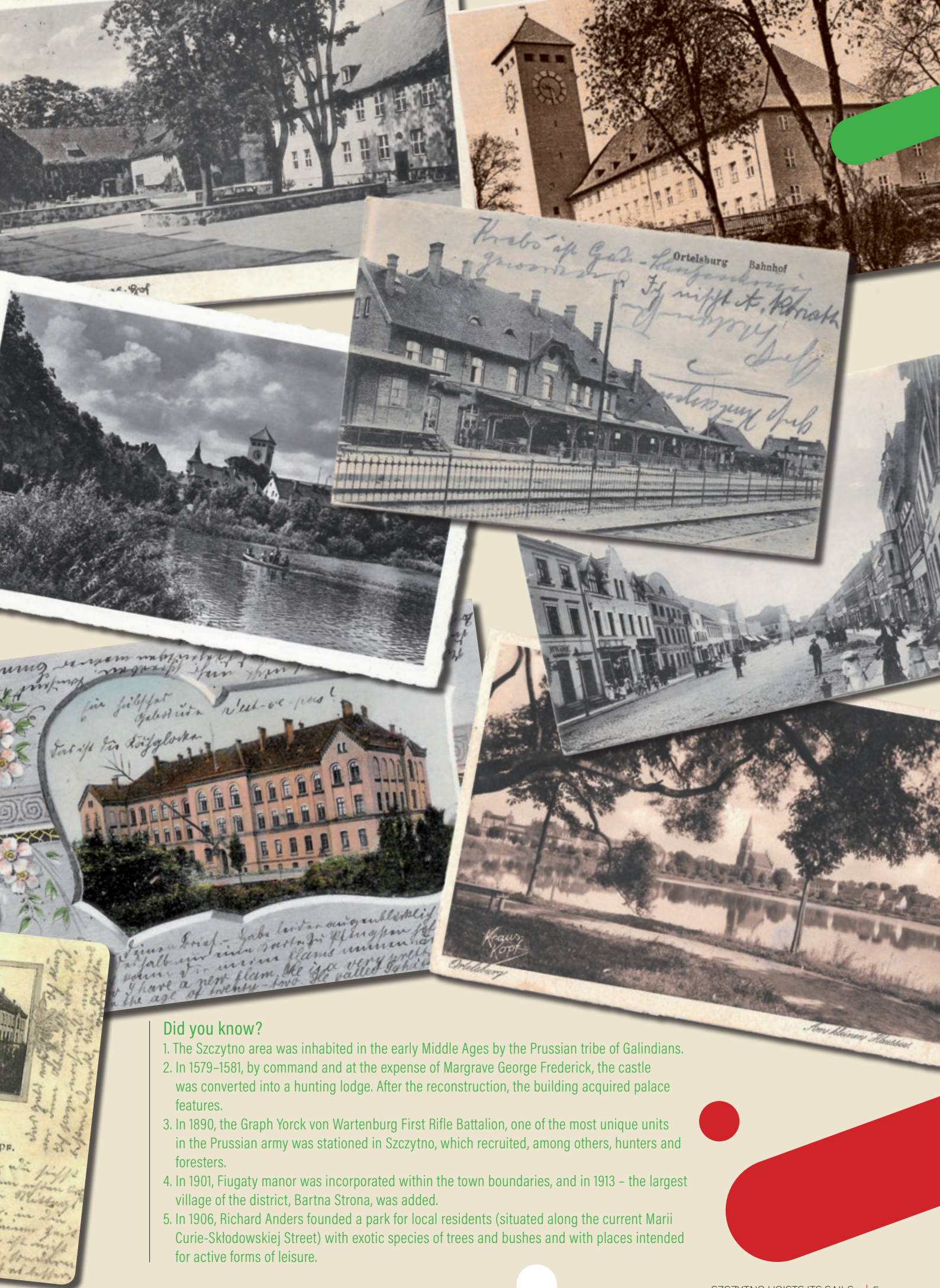
The town began to develop intensively in the second half of the 19th century. A permanent military garrison was stationed in Szczytno from 1884. Finally, on 1 November 1883, a railway line was opened, connecting Szczytno with Olsztyn, and later on with other towns. In 1883-1884, the building of the teachers' seminar (currently School Complex No. 2) was erected. Two years later, a new building of the District Office (currently the Tax Office) was constructed, and military barracks were erected in 1886.

After 1888, the main business activities in Szczytno were run by Richard Anders.

He owned, among others, the mill and the lumber mill built opposite the railway station, and a slat factory, constructed in 1904.

In 1898, Friedrich Daum constructed an industrial brewery in Bartna Strona, which at that time was not yet a part of Szczytno. In 1890, a post office and a slaughter house were built. In 1904, a gas plant was started. The building of the District Hospital was erected in 1908-1909. In 1925 in the remains of the castle a regional museum was organised. In 1937-1938, in the area of the outer castle, a huge town hall was built. The shape of this building was a reference to the Teutonic stronghold. In January 1945, Szczytno was seized almost without fight by Soviet troops, who systematically demolished and plundered the town, destroying more than half of the buildings. On 26 May 1945, Soviets handed the town and the district over to Poles.





Did you know?

1. The Szczytno area was inhabited in the early Middle Ages by the Prussian tribe of Galindians.
2. In 1579–1581, by command and at the expense of Margrave George Frederick, the castle was converted into a hunting lodge. After the reconstruction, the building acquired palace features.
3. In 1890, the Graph Yorck von Wartenburg First Rifle Battalion, one of the most unique units in the Prussian army was stationed in Szczytno, which recruited, among others, hunters and foresters.
4. In 1901, Fiugaty manor was incorporated within the town boundaries, and in 1913 – the largest village of the district, Bartna Strona, was added.
5. In 1906, Richard Anders founded a park for local residents (situated along the current Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej Street) with exotic species of trees and bushes and with places intended for active forms of leisure.

SUMMER PLAYING

www.letniegranie.pl

The first summer days in Szczytno bring the beginning of a series of cultural and sports events, known by the name of "Letnie granie" (Summer Playing). From May to August, the calendar is filled with events, among which everyone will find something for themselves. Music fans can choose from a variety

of concerts – more entertaining or more lyrical events. People who like spending their free time actively might be interested in sports events – the Jurand Marathon, Triathlon or football, volleyball or basketball matches. Those who like the local cuisine and traditional art will be certainly attracted

by the Festival of Mazurian Kartoflak and the Mazurian Fair. Those who like to laugh at our everyday life presented in a distorted mirror will surely become interested in Kabareton – a cabaret marathon. These are only some among numerous events for whole families, taking place in the summer in Szczytno.





THE SHOW NEVER ENDS

– KRZYSZTOF KLENCZON, THE LEGEND FROM SZCZYTNO

Krzysztof Klenczon is one of the most important figures of the Polish Big Beat. He is the author of such hits as *Nikt na świecie nie wie, Wróćmy nad jeziora, Kwiaty we włosach*, as well as a song about the Cursed Soldiers, *Białe Krzyż*.

Krzysztof Klenczon was born on 14 January 1942 in Pułtusk. But it was Szczytno that became his home town and it is here that he always returned, also in songs. His love of Mazury and his home is reflected in the nostalgic song *Latawce z moich stron*.

The Szczytno of Klenczon, or Lolek, as he was referred to in his younger days by classmates, means, first of all, the house at 3 Maja Street No. 8, where the

later member of Czerwone Gitary lived with his family. This is also the primary and secondary schools he attended and graduated, the waters of lakes on which he eagerly sailed and about which he sang in such songs as *10 w skali Beauforta* as well as friendships which lasted many years.

After graduation, Klenczon left Szczytno to follow his dreams. He found his safe haven in Gdańsk, where he joined the popular band, Niebiesko-Czarni. It was with this group that he had his first foreign tour and performed in 1963 in the Paris "Olimpia", which was in itself no mean feat. However, the formula of the band, in which he only performed the role of a guitar player, soon proved no longer

sufficient, and he left Niebiesko-Czarni and set up his own group – Pięciolinia. After a few months of concert activity and after the line-up of the band stabilized, the band changed its name and this is how the legendary Czerwone Gitary band was born.

The composing duet created by Krzysztof Klenczon with Seweryn Krajewski, produced more than dozen hits, which permanently entered the canon of the Polish popular music. "Lolek" played in Czerwone Gitary in 1965–1970. At that time, he also met his sweetheart, Alicja "BiBi", for whom he wrote a song *Historia jednej znajomości*. Unfortunately, due to artistic disagreements, the Polish John Lennon left his band after three



albums and set up the progressive band Trzy Korony, with which he recorded one album *Krzysztof Klenczon i Trzy Korony*. Despite success, in view of a difficult political situation in Poland and a lack of prospects for musical development, he decided to leave Poland and settle permanently in the United States.

In the USA, he immediately started to work on his new album, this time in the English language. A long play *The Show Never Ends* was released in 1977, bringing 12 totally new compositions, stylistically closer to The Beatles than to Czerwone Gitary. However, Klenczon did not forget his Polish fans, for whom a year later he recorded an album *Powiedz stary gdzieś ty był*, containing several known

hits in new arrangements, but also new works, such as a ballad dedicated to his daughter *Natalie – Piękniejszy świat, Muzyko z tamtej strony dnia, Wiśniowy sad*. He also regularly visited Poland with his American band, where he was welcomed by crowds of devoted fans. Klenczon was also planning to return to his beloved Mazury, but fate was not on his side. In 1981, returning from the charity concert which he had played in Chicago, he had a car accident. As a result of injuries, Klenczon died a few days later. As a result of efforts of his family, the urn with his ashes was interred in the communal cemetery at Mazurska Street in Szczytno. The tomb of the legend of Polish rock music (the

main alley – the entry from Mikołaja Reja Street) is never empty. It is visited every year by hundreds of fans, who leave candles, flowers and cards.

In Szczytno, despite the passing years, Krzysztof Klenczon's legend is still alive. Every year, the Dni i Noce Szczytna festival features a concert dedicated to his memory, where you can listen, among others, to his original band, Czerwone Gitary. "Lolek's" fans can find his house, with a memorial plaque and message about the artist. The musician's presence is also symbolized by monuments situated in front of the Municipal Cultural Centre and in the passage near the Municipal Beach.



SZCZYTNO DAYS AND NIGHTS

The Dni i Noce Szczytna (Szczytno Days and Nights) festival is organized every year, in the third week of July, the hottest month of the summer. This is one of the largest cultural events in Warmia and Mazury, which attracts almost 30,000 participants to Szczytno each year. On the first day, the festival starts with the march of Jurand from Spychowó with his entourage, along the main streets of the city, which can be joined by everybody – both town dwellers and tourists. Then, on the main stage, the Mayor hands over the key to the city gates to Jurand, who invites everybody to join in the celebration lasting three days and three nights.

The event has gained popularity over the years and is now commonly recognized on the regional and national scale. The Szczytno Days and Nights Festival is attended by the leading artists of the Polish scene; for instance, the list of artists performing in recent years include such stars as LemOn, Żuki, Bajm, Andrzej Piaseczny, Lady Pank, Perfect, Krzysztof Cugowski, Patrycja Markowska, Agnieszka Chylińska, Anna Wyszkoń, Hunter and Kombi.

However, Szczytno Days and Nights not only consists of concerts, but also offers other accompanying events, e.g. demonstration athletic competitions of World and Europe Championships medal winners, animations, competitions, games and entertainment for the entire family, archery tournaments and a knights' village, craft fairs and Jurand Open Water Swimming.





THE FESTIVAL OF THE MAZURIAN POTATO CAKE

The Mazurian potato cake, locally referred to as "kartoflak", is the traditional dish of the former inhabitants of Mazury, enjoyed also by contemporary Szczytno inhabitants and tourists. The Mazurian potato cake is also known under various names, e.g. "babka", "pyrczok", "bugaj", or "rejbak", depending on the ingredients

used in the recipe and the region of origin. It is based on freshly grated potatoes, bacon or pork fat greaves and hot spices.

The Festival of the Mazurian Potato Cake is a cyclic event, organized since 2008 on the first Saturday of August. The event consists of several parts: competitions and culinary workshops

- with the participation of associations, restaurants, city inhabitants and tourists - craft fairs and a concert of folk groups.

Every year, the festival attracts hundreds of fans of traditional food, lovers of folk art products, craft products and folk culture from the area of Warmia and Mazury.





Did you know?

1. Every year several kilograms of potato cake are distributed during the festival.
2. Potato sausage is a variation of potato cake.



- 
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Knight | 8. Robber |
| 2. Lumberjack | 9. Healer |
| 3. Escapee | 10. Fireman |
| 4. Amor | 11. Businessman |
| 5. Skier | 12. Globetrotter |
| 6. Jurand | 13. Ornithologist |
| 7. Rascals | 14. Policeman |

FOLLOWING MAZURIAN POFAJDOKS

Some of them are large, of human size, others are small, like dwarfs, some of them prefer to stand on firm ground, while others would rather observe you from the roof tops, and all of them are mischievous and willing to play with tourists and children. The gnomes locally referred to as Pofajdoks have been known in the Mazury region since time

immemorial. This term was used to describe young men, who instead of working, wasted their time on various types of entertainment. Although the term was primarily used for mocking purposes, the characteristic features of each Pofajdok were a good heart, a smile on their face and a willingness to unselfishly offer their help.

The first cheerful creatures appeared in Szczytno in 2008. Since then, they can be found in various parts of the city – in all places where an interesting place or a monument is located. But the best idea is to try to find them on your own, using the map showing the Trail of Mazurian Pofajdoks.

Did you know?

1. In 2014, a comic book "Abentjry Mazurskich Pofejdoków", describing the adventures of a Mazurian gnome and written in the Mazurian dialect, was published.
2. Fourteen gnomes of various sizes can be found in Szczytno.
3. Mazurian gnomes mark the most interesting spots of the city.





SZCZYTNO CASTLE

— A NEW PRODUCT ON THE TOURIST MAP OF WARMIA AND MAZURY

The history of the Szczytno castle dates back to 1350, when a soil and wooden fortified watchtower was built in the place of the previous Prussian settlement. Less than twenty years later, Lithuanians led by Duke Kęstutis burnt down the watchtower. After this event, in 1370–1380, a stone castle was built to a square plan, in the middle of which a well was located. The outer castle spread along the south-eastern side. Together with the castle, it was surrounded by defensive walls and a moat. The outer castle was separated from the

castle with a defensive wall, with a gate to get inside.

Before the outbreak of the thirteen year's war, the castle inventories included: a cereal silo, cellars, a kitchen, a malt house, a powder magazine, a chapel, attics used as a meat storage room, a cattle farm, a normal farm, baths, a pantry and a woodcarving workshop. It was also the place where 26 crossbows, 10,250 bolts and 43 hackenbuchses were held.

After dissolution of the Teutonic Order in 1525, the Duke Starost resided in the castle.

It was also used as lodgings during the hunting trips of Albrecht and his successors. The castle was abandoned in the 17th century, and in the next century it started to show signs of dilapidation. The tower and walls with donjons were pulled down. In 1766–1792, the north-east wing of the castle and the upper levels of other wings were pulled down and the south moat was filled up.

Currently, the castle ruins are subject to renovation and they will become a new product on the tourist map of Warmia and Mazury.

ZAMEK
ZAMEK KRZYŻACKI





Did you know?

1. Jurand from Spychowo is a fictional character in "Krzyżacy", a novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz.
2. The square in the city centre, where, among others, Szczytno Days and Nights events are organized, was named after Jurand.
3. In 1937-1938, a huge town hall was built in the outer castle area. The building referred in this shape to the Teutonic stronghold.

CASTLE BREWERY IN SZCZYTNO

The main activity of the Szczytno townspeople was beer making. In the middle of the 18th century, 44 town inhabitants were involved in this business. The diversity of beer producers became limited only at the moment when Friedrich Daum, who came here from Biskupiec, built a large industrial brewery in Bartna Strona, which took place in 1898. At that time, the brewery name was "Schlossbrauerei Ortelsburg" or "Castle Brewery". In the first year of its activity, the brewery produced 8,000 hectolitres of beer.

The Daum family was involved in brewing for several generations. Apart from the breweries in Biskupiec and Szczytno, they owned the brewery in Olsztyn and the malt house in Malbork. In 1906, Friedrich Daum handed over the management of the brewery to his son, Walter.

In August 1914, the Szczytno brewery was destroyed by the Russians. After

driving the Russians from the town, the brewery reconstruction started. Under the supervision of an architect, August Wiegand, the brewery was modernized. Apart from buildings related to production, a residential and office building was constructed for the brewery master, Robert Hoffman, supervising the technological part of the brewery construction. He retired in 1943 and died on 30 December 1960, at the age of 90. Robert Hoffman is considered the father of the Szczytno beer success. In 1922, the construction of the house for the Daum family started, but it was not preserved during World War II.

The breweries owned by the Daums manufactured mainly light beer of the Pilsner type. Their most recognizable brand was the Szczytno beer "Edelhell", to which, actually quite recently, the Olsztyn Kormoran Brewery made reference to with the production of the "Warmińskie

rewolucje" beer. However, it does not mean that the brewery production was not varied. Quite the opposite, the Daum breweries manufactured various types of beer, among others, Porters, Bock, Märzen and caramel-flavour beer with a low amount of alcohol. In 1938, 38,000 hectolitres of beer were manufactured here, and in 1944 production reached 78,000 hectolitres.

Walter Daum died at the age of 59 in Berlin. After his death, a funeral service was held in the chapel at the Szczytno Evangelical cemetery. In February 1944, Schlossbrauerei Ortelsburg Walter Daum, the company run by the women from the Daum family, became the owner of the Szczytno Brewery.

The brewery opened in 1946 produced beer until 1999. Today, after many years of a decline in the market, the Szczytno brewery again sells its product – Jurand beer in two variants: hops and wheat.



Schule, Brauerei und Gasthof



Did you know?

1. In 1933 Walter Daum with his brother Wilhelm from Malbork purchased the Olsztyn brewery "Waldschlösschen Brauerei Allenstein". In this way, Szczytno took over the Olsztyn beer market.
2. Friedrich Daum was the first one to produce the Lager type light beer in Szczytno.
3. Walter Daum traded not only in the beer manufactured in his brewery, but after the First World War, he also offered mineral water, "Juliushaller".
4. Until 1945, the beer in Szczytno was delivered by horse-drawn cart.

MUNICIPAL SPORT CENTRE IN SZCZYTNO

Szczytno is a place for active people – those fond of athletics, cycling, team games or water sports. Nature provided the town with two lakes in its centre – Lake Domowe Duże and Lake Domowe Małe, joined by a walking and cycling path running along the lake shores. The Municipal Beach is located on the larger of the lakes, together with a guarded swimming area, a pier, beach volleyball

courts, multifunctional sport fields Orlik 2012 (a full-size court for playing volleyball, basketball and tennis) and the Water Base of the Municipal Sport Centre in Szczytno. The base offers bike, pedalo and kayak rental and a cruise ship – “Jagienka”. There is also a sailing school for water sport amateurs, operating on Lake Domowe Duże. Those who prefer walking, athletics, cycling and roller skating can use the

beautiful paths along the municipal lakes or a skatepark.

The city also owns the Hubert Wagner Sports and Entertainment Arena, in which sports events at the municipal, provincial and national level are organized. This is also the location where Szczytno sports teams – playing football, basketball and volleyball – are training.

Water Sport Rental

Municipal Sport Centre in Szczytno
Spacerowa 2, phone 696 937 941

Multifunctional sports fields Orlik 2012
Spacerowa 2, phone 604 259 331

Multifunctional sports fields Orlik 2012
Lanca 1, phone 694 432 556

Skatepark

Pasymaska Street

Sports Pavilion

Ostrołęcka 2, phone 604 259 541

Hubert Wagner Sport

and Entertainment Arena

Lanca 1, phone 89 676 08 40



THE BEST KNOWN ATHLETES FROM SZCZYTNO



1919-2019

fol. Marek Biczak



Konrad Bukowiecki is an athlete specialising in shot put. He has won several gold medals at junior championships in this discipline, among others, at the Youth Olympic Games in 2014, Junior World Championships in 2014, Junior Europe Championships in 2015 and the European Athletics U23 Championships in 2017. In his youth, he combined shot put with discus, but upon starting to compete in senior events, he focused only on the former specialisation. He was the second athlete from Szczytno in history to represent Poland in the Olympic Games. In 2017, he became the European Indoor Champion, and a year later he won a silver medal at the European Championship in outdoor competitions. In 2019, he won a gold medal at the Universiade and the European U23 Championships. His throw of 21.97 m is the second-best in the history of Polish athletics. Konrad also holds the current junior world record – 21.14 m.



Julia Kędzierska represents the Szczytno Kyokushin Karate Club. She has represented Poland many times in the championship level events. Julia has dominated the Polish Karate Championships in her weight category. She was four times on the podium of the European Championships, three times winning a silver medal and once a bronze medal. In 2017, she won her long-awaited gold medal at the European Under-18 Championship. In 2018, she won a gold medal at the European Under-21 Championship, which she defended in 2019. However, her greatest success so far is was a bronze medal at the World Junior Championship KWU (World Federation Karate Kyokushin) in 2016.



Maciej Jóźwik, born in Szczytno, has been practicing boxing since his early days. Currently, he competes in the flyweight category, up to 52 kilograms. He is the undisputed number one among Polish Olympic (non-professional) boxers in his weight category. In 2014, he won a silver medal at the Polish Championships; in 2015, 2016 and 2018 he won the Polish Championships, dominating in his category. In 2017 he triumphed in the Youth Polish Championship under 23 in the lower than usual weight category of up to 56 kg. He represented Poland in the prestigious World Series of Boxing. He has participated, many times, with the national emblem on his chest in international championship events, among others in the European Union Boxing Championship, the World University Boxing Championship and the European Boxing Championship.



Rafał Kot is a runner from Szczytno specialising in long distances – marathons and ultramarathons, including the most difficult mountain and winter varieties. He has won the Ultramarathon Magurski twice in his career, in 2017 and 2018. He was also the winner in the Seven Peak Run and the Ultrajanosik. His passion for mountain runs earned him the nickname of "The Mazurian Highlander". He participated in the Marriot Everest Run, i.e. a race up stairs to the highest floor of the Warsaw Marriott Hotel. He repeated this course 102 times within 24 hours, thus twice running the distance equal to the height of Mount Everest, the Earth's highest mountain. In 2019, he triumphed again in the Seven Peak Run, improving the course record by almost 2.5 hours.

Did you know?

1. The first Olympian from Szczytno was a volleyball player, Stanisław Zduńczyk, who took part in the Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968.
2. Polish Water Ski Slalom Championships have been held several times on the Szczytno lakes.
3. The Sports Arena in Szczytno is named after Hubert Jerzy Wagner, an outstanding volleyball player and coach of the gold-medal winning teams at the 1974 World Championships and 1976 Olympic Games.

SZCZYTNO IN FILM AND LITERATURE

Picturesque Szczytno and its vicinity have been often used by artists as the location for their novels and films.

The most famous directors attracted by the values of our city include Jerzy Skolimowski, who located the plot of his film "Cztery noce z Anną" in Szczytno and Pasym, while the surrounding forests and forest tracks inspired him to create "Essential Killing". Szczytno can be also seen in "Kameleon", a film directed by Janusz Kijowski, with Paweł

Małaczyński playing one of the main characters. One of the most famous films made in Szczytno is "Róża" by Wojciech Smarzowski. What is interesting is that Szczytno inhabitants can be also seen in the film as extras.

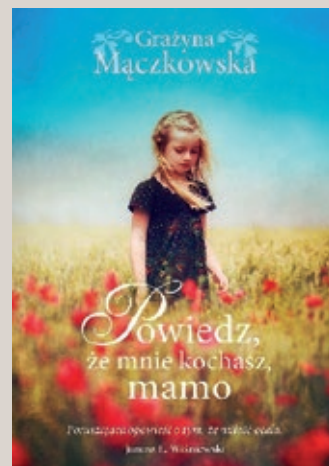
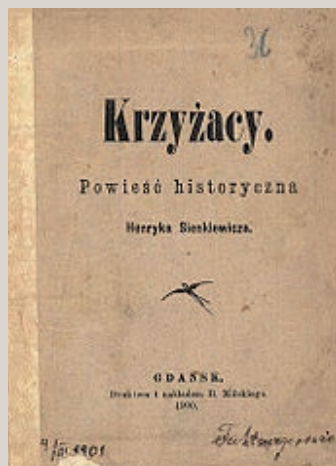
Szczytno also enjoys great popularity with writers. It can be found in the novels in various times and conventions – from drama to love stories. Recent publications include such books as: "Cyrograf" by Jerzy Woźniak, "Zapach Mazur" by Małgorzata

Manelska, "Zwłczona" by Adrianna Trzepiota, "Powiedz, że mnie kochasz, mamo" by Grażyna Mączkowska.

Nevertheless, the best known novel describing Szczytno is unquestionably "Krzyżacy" written by Henryk Sienkiewicz, with a large part of the plot taking place in Szczytno castle. It is here that we observe the hapless Jurand's expedition to free his daughter; it is also here that Zygfryd de Löwe is planning and wreaking his vengeance.

Did you know?

1. Piotr Sobociński Jr, director of photography in "Róża" directed by Wojciech Smarzowski was nominated to the Polish Film Awards: Eagles.
2. Jerzy Skolimowski, a director, and Jerzy Niemczuk, a screenwriter, are some of the filmmakers living in the vicinity of Szczytno for many years.
3. "Pamięć buduje tożsamość. Tannenberg 1914" is an eight-episode documentary series directed by Przemek „Kawa” Kawecki, telling the story of one of the most famous battles fought near Szczytno.



ALONG THE PATH OF SZCZYTNO MONUMENTS

Its long and turbulent history makes Szczytno a popular tourist destination. The city features many important monuments, and the most important of them include the Town Hall, the Ruins of the Castle, the Brewery, the Tax Office (former District Office), the Court, the Mazurian Hut, or churches – the Catholic church at Marii Konopnickiej Street and the Evangelical church at Warszawska Street.



The Castle and the Town Hall

The Castle was initially built as a wooden defensive structure, erected by the Teutonic Knights in 1350. In 1370–1380 the wooden structure was replaced with a stone fortified settlement. The castle was the centre of the administrative power of the Teutonic Order, as the seat of the District Commander–Prosecutor.

In 1936–1937, a monumental town hall was built in the place of the former outer castle, referring with its architectonic style to the Middle Ages.



The Baptist Christian Church

A neo-Gothic church built in 1904. In 1929, its entry porch was rearranged. The rear part of the building includes a residential annex connected to a chapel.



The Court

The complex of buildings constructed in 1867 houses a court and a prison. The entire complex was extended in 1912. Both the neo-Renaissance architecture of the court building and the material used for the facade, i.e. yellow brick, totally depart from the forms and principles applied in construction works in Prussia at the time the building was created.



The Brewery

Built in 1898 by Friedrich Daum, the modern brewery was one of the largest facilities in the region. It manufactured beer until the 1990s.



St. Mary of the Assumption Church

A neo-gothic church constructed in 1898–1899. It was partially destroyed during World War I. After the end of war, the devastated top of the tower was reconstructed, changing the original shape of the church. The polychromy of the vault and the pillars, the stained glass set and other elements of uniform, neo-Gothic architecture of the interior were preserved from the times the church was constructed.



The Mazurian Hut

A Mazurian hut dating back to the mid-19th century shows the remains of the wooden buildings of the former Bartna Strona village. The village, located on the northern shores of Szczytno lakes, was set up by Polish bee keepers in 1360.



The Evangelical Church

Built in 1714–1719 in the centre of the town, in the place where the first, wooden church was located in the 15th century. The architecture of the temple features the late Baroque style. The main altar was created in 1719. It was painted and gilded fifty years later.



A Private Villa (Pharmacy)

The villa was built for the first, long-term director of the Szczytno hospital – Richard Kutz om 1908. This is a building featuring interesting Art Nouveau architecture, designed by Leo Lottermosera. It currently houses a pharmacy and residential premises.



The Polish House

In 1906–1939, the seat of the Polish organizations – Mazurska Partia Ludowa (Mazurian People's Party), Mazurski Związek Ludowy (People's Association Mazury), and the editorial office of the Polish newspaper "Mazur", the aim of which was to protect Mazurians – the population of Polish origin, against political and economic domination by the Germans.



The Tax Office (former District Office)

One of few monumental buildings preserved at Warszawska Street that used to be densely built-up. The building was constructed in 1885 and was used as the seat of the district authorities. In 1927, the building also housed the residential premises of the District Governor. Currently, it is the seat of the Tax Office.



The Hospital

The Hospital was built in 1908–1909, with several subsequent extensions. Apart from Nouveau Art decorations of the hospital buildings with typical, wooden loggia and bay windows, the building also features a small, interesting pre-funeral chapel.



The Railway Station

Constructed in 1883, it was the first railway line connecting Szczytno with Olsztyn was opened. The station has been preserved in its historical form until today.



The Evangelical Cemetery

Opened in the first half of the 19th century. In the 1980s it was converted into a municipal park. The original arrangement of alleys has been preserved until today. A military section from the period of the World War I is situated in its central part.



The School (School Complex No. 2 in Szczytno)

The oldest school building preserved in Szczytno. Constructed in 1885. At the end of the 19th century, it was one of the most significant municipal buildings. Before World War II, the school was known as Hindenburgschule.

Did you know?

1. The oldest church in Szczytno is a late-Baroque Evangelical church built in 1714–1719. A neo-Gothic Catholic church was constructed in 1898–1899 in Bartna Strona.
2. The most important monuments of Szczytno include a Jewish cemetery set up in 1815.
3. During the battle of Tannenberg, on 27 April 1917 Szczytno was torched by Russian troops retreating from Biskupiec.
4. Three days later Russian artillery completed the total destruction.
5. In 1907 the Polish House, which included also a Polish library, was visited by Henryk Sienkiewicz.
6. Bartna Strona was included within the administrative boundaries of the town as late as in 1913.

THE OLSZTYN-MAZURY AIRPORT

Find out more about the Olsztyn-Mazury Airport at www.mazuryairport.pl

The Olsztyn-Mazury Airport is a modern international airport situated in the heart of Warmia and Mazury. It is located in Szymany, 8 km from Szczytno and 55 km from the capital city of the province – Olsztyn. Passengers arriving here with their cars can leave them in one of 400 parking lots at the paid, monitored car park near the terminal. The Olsztyn-Mazury Airport can be quickly and easily reached by a railbus – the railway platform is situated in the nearest vicinity. The airport terminal also features car rental offices and taxi stands.

The passengers of the Olsztyn-Mazury Airport can use the panorama terrace, providing a perfect place to watch take-offs and landings.

The facility opened in 2016 and is adapted to handle regular, chartered and General Aviation passenger planes. The soothing architecture and design of the Olsztyn-Mazury Airport terminal refers to the regional style of the Warmia and Mazury region. The design of the airport terminal was inspired, among others, by the form of old Mazurian wooden houses, the

shape of flying cranes and tree-tops. The Olsztyn-Mazury Airport is a place friendly to General Aviation traffic, i.e. owners and users of private planes. In order to meet the expectations of the most demanding passengers, the Olsztyn-Mazury Airport has prepared an attractive offer addressed to business clients travelling in the General Aviation sector – the GA Premium Service. It is intended for the passengers who value their time and privacy and who expect to be served individually in comfortable conditions.

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THE MAZURIAN MUSEUM IN SZCZYTNO

An exhibition dedicated to the history of Szczytno presents the history of Szczytno and its surrounding areas in three different parts. The first exposition presents the prehistoric period of the Szczytno area, among others, through exhibit items presenting the Neolithic Period, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, the period of Roman impact and the early Middle Ages in the form of vessels, tools, weapon elements and various ornaments and jewellery created in that period. Another part of the exposition presents items related to the late Middle Ages. These are items found during excavations in the area of the Teutonic castle, with added replicas of medieval arms, including complete armour of a Teutonic knight and a lady-in-waiting's dress. In its third part, the exhibition shows the history of the region from the establishment of the

Duchy of Prussia to the end of the World War II. The displayed items and information boards allow the visitor to discover a lot of information about the history of Ortelsburg (the former name of Szczytno), about granting its municipal rights as well as about the economic development of the city.

However, the most important collections displayed in the expositions are the archaeological collections originating from the periods between the Neolithic Period to early Middle Ages, Mazurian stove tiles, furniture and fabrics, and various items used by local population for work and for various farming and household activities. Mazurian stove tiles represent, undoubtedly, the richest collection (apart from that in Olsztyn) of this type in the region. They were manufactured in family-run tile workshops, among others,

in Nidzica and Pasym. They are decorated with various plant, zoomorphic and geometric motives, as well as genre scenes usually accompanied by texts in the Mazurian dialect, shedding some light on the everyday life and customs of Mazurians. The collection is supplemented with reconstructed stoves. Among the Mazurian furniture, the prevailing items are wardrobes decorated with plant ornaments and figural motives, as well as dowry boxes, kitchen sideboards, corner closets, benches, tables, stools and a canopy bed. It is completed with an exposition of double-wrap Mazurian fabrics and linen processing tools. The exhibition also features a rich collection of ceramics, and more specifically, kitchenware and tableware, such as jugs, bowls, dishes, famous double pots and grey mugs ("siwaki").

Time needed to visit the museum – 1 hour.

Guide in the Polish language – PLN 35 (upon previous reservation)

Opening hours:

From May to September 9 a.m. – 17.00

From October to April 8 a.m. – 16.00

Mondays – closed

The Museum recognizes the Large Family Card.

Mazurian Museum in Szczytno

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THE POLICE ACADEMY IN SZCZYTNO

The Police Academy in Szczytno is an organizational unit of the Police in the meaning of the Police Act of 6 April 1990. Additionally, under the Law on Higher Education Act of 20 July 2018, it is a higher education institution of governmental services, supervised by the minister in charge of internal affairs.

The Mission of the Academy is to reveal and to disseminate the truth in the area of social sciences, in the disciplines of security sciences and legal sciences, in particular concerning public order and security, by conducting research, educating academic staff, doctoral candidates, students, observers, course and training participants.

The history of Police education in Szczytno has a long tradition. The Academy in Szczytno refers to the praiseworthy traditions of the Polish Police, emphasizing the role of ethos in the Police service. The Police Academy in Szczytno preserves the memory of the

dedication of the Polish Police officers and their involvement in the fight for the independence of Poland.

The Academy holds rights to grant academic degrees in social sciences: doctor and doctor habilitated. Every year, it provides education to about eight thousand observers and students – officers of services under the control of the Minister of the Interior and Administration, as well as civilians.

The Academy has a Hall of Memory and a library with a unique collection of books (as at 31 December 2018 the number of volumes amounted to almost 218,000). It also has its own publishing and printing house, issuing monographs and periodicals, such as "Internal Security", "Przegląd Policyjny" and "Policja. Kwartalnik kadry kierowniczej Policji".

Besides Polish universities, the Police Academy in Szczytno cooperates with foreign police academies, including in Hungary, France, Slovakia, the Czech

Republic and China, as well as with other international entities, i.e. CEPOL, AEPC and Frontex. International research conferences, seminars, research workshops, organized by the Police Academy in Szczytno and attended by representatives of uniformed services or scientists from Poland and abroad, provide an important forum for sharing knowledge and experience. As a participant of the Erasmus+ Programme, the Academy can offer a scholarship for student and employee exchange in cooperation with partner schools and institutions. The events taking place in the Academy include: promotion to the first officer rank, Assistant Police Commissioner, with the participation of the highest state authorities, annual consultations of the Polish Police Management, the events related to Police Day, Open Competition of Uniformed Services in Swimming and the Open Competition of Uniformed Services in the Police Biathlon.

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The brochure has been commissioned by the Town Hall in Szczytno.

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