

The Jewish Cemetery existed in Węgrów already in the seventeenth century. Among the tombstones, next to simple field stones with inscriptions became numerous gravestones, some richly carved and polychrome. The Jews of Warsaw also benefited from the cemetery in Węgrów from the time of the founding of the Jewish cemetery in Bródno in 1780.



During the World War II, Germans carried out mass murder of Jews on the cemetery. In the 1943-1944 Nazis liquidated the mass graves burning the corpses taken away from the camp called "small Treblinka" on Sands in Węgrów. We are going back next to the factory BOMET on Przemysłowa Street, then turning behind the building of the Court and the Prosecutor's Office to the left on Podlaska Street, which we go straight to the intersection of Żeromski Street passing on the right "Everest" hotel.

After coming to Żeromski Street next we move through the mall car park on the other side and keeping the direction of the march enter Polna Street. On Polna Street at the Department of High Voltage Switchgear, turn right onto Henryk Wieniawski Street, then, behind the residential block, turn on the first block to the left going into Ewangelicka Street. At the end draws the edifice of trees surrounding the wooden church /trail - 3,2 km/. In the past, the church was the parish church for Evangelicals, and not just for Węgrów. To 1780, until the completion of the Evangelical-Lutheran church in Warsaw, Protestants from the capital came to the church on Liwiec river.

The first temple built in this place in 1634 by Krzysztof Radziwiłł. The wooden church was burnt down in 1678. Allegedly set on fire by the monks of the Order of the reformers.



According to legend, the church was constructed in 1679 in one day in order to meet the requirements of Protestants the reluctant bishop of Łuck controlling the construction of temples in the diocese.

The larch church, was built on the framework, covered with a gable shingle roof with a tower with signatures at the top.

This place is one of the most romantic places in Węgrów: the church darkened with age is surrounded by stone slabs and iron crosses of tombstones shaded by trees and bushes that create the mood of the secret garden. The oldest tombstones are from the seventeenth century and reminds of the Scots, for whom in 1650 the owner of Węgrów Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł founded the district.



It is worth seeing the tombs of: the Mayor Campbell and the coat of arms of Campbell clan and symbols of Vanitas-candle, hourglass and a skull from 1692.; of Anne Henderson from 1696.; 2 slabs of Hueys family; cirrhotic obelisk of Marski fallen in February 3, 1863, in Węgrów; Fruboos family monuments, Klemm, Szulc or pastor Charles Tetfejlera, the builder of the temple brick.



Leaving the cemetery go straight crossing the intersection of Ewangelicka Street and Wieniawski Street. We come to the perpendicular - Narutowicza Street where parish church from 1838, Lutheran, in the depths of it there is a rectory founded in 1763 by royal banker Peter Fergusson Tepper, now Evangelical Nursing Home "Sarepta". Classicist church of the Holy Trinity is indoor, with shallow chancel with a wooden altar with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul and the image of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane from 1860. In the church there is also an ancient baptismal font and the organs with the prospectus of the neoclassical ornamentation, one of the most valuable monuments in this category in Poland /trail - 3,5 km/.

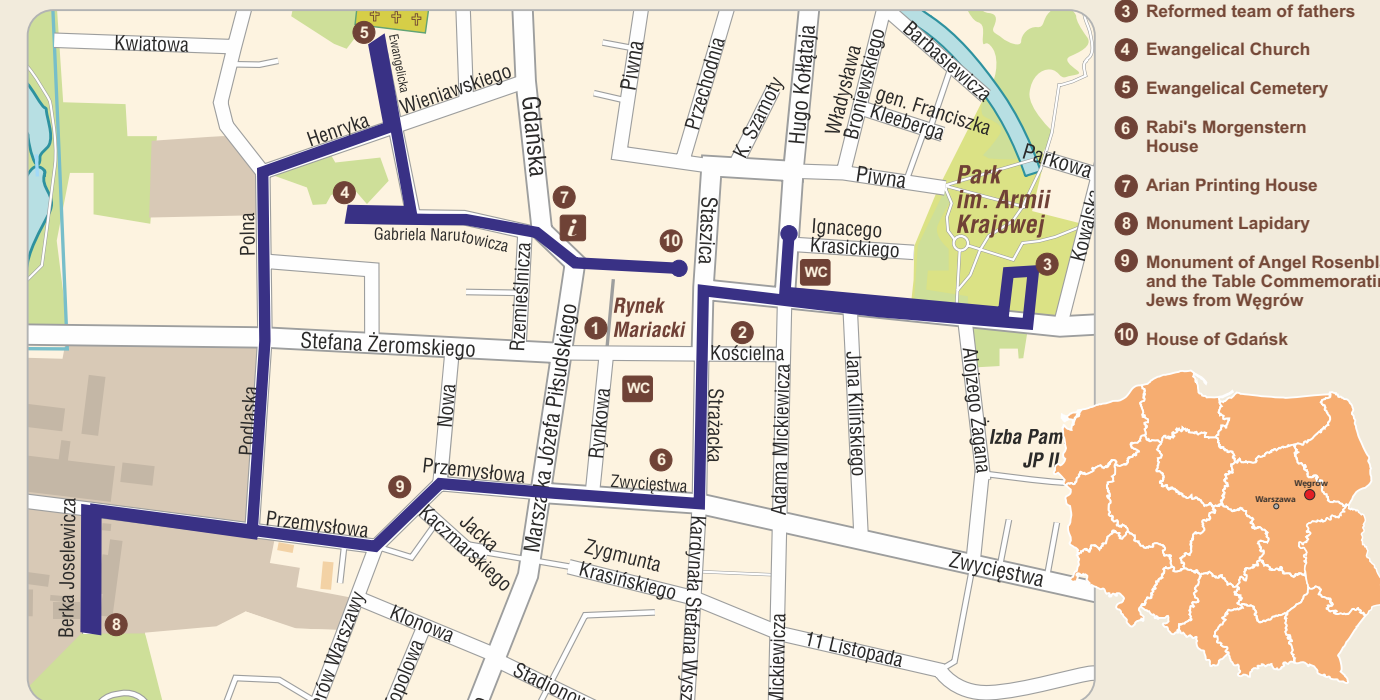
Now we are going in the direction of St. Mary's Market. The stroll is intriguing, because we go back in time. Extensive wooden houses with cobbled walkways, hidden in the shade of old lindens, remember the days when the street was called the German and was inhabited almost exclusively by Protestants. This best - preserved old street gives an idea of the appearance of the pre-war Węgrów. The walk finishes crossing Gdańska Street. We go almost directly to the so-called. "Lipka House". A late Renaissance in the form of one-storied building with a high roof traditionally identified with its registered office printers founded by Arians, which dominate the Polish brothers in Węgrów in the years 1563 -1593. Currently Tourist Information and Registry Office /trail - 3,8 km/.



There is only a small step to St. Mary's Market. From 600 years it is the centre of urban life: Minor Basilica and the House of Gdańsk. This is a place of cultural events and meetings of Węgrów residents. Here, there are also the Town Hall, banks, shops and restaurants. St.Mary's Market has been revitalized under the Regional Operational Program of Mazovia in the years 2007 - 2013 these are the most representative places of Węgrów.



The last object on the trail is restored within the RPO (Regional Operational Program) picturesque town mansion called House of Gdańsk /trail - 3.9 km/. In the XVI - XVIII centuries the centre of international trade run by merchants in Węgrów appalling in the atmosphere of the city a breath of the great world.



Currently, the House of Gdańsk is the seat of the Public Library, which has a fully equipped Office of the Regional Collection and interesting fabrics of Podlasie Museum presenting folk art from the area of Węgrów. In the basement there is a gallery for temporary exhibitions. A special attraction is to visit the Office of the Master Twardowski dedicated to the famous magician.

The Multicultural trail ends here.

Visiting the tourists attractions on trails: multicultural, a trail of Master Twardowski and a bike trail Natura you can take part in competition sending sms **BONUS ON TOUR**.

If you answer 5 questions correctly you will get a coupon that you can use in one of the Partnership Points of the Program.

More information on: [www.wegrowliwiec.pl](http://www.wegrowliwiec.pl)



Cost of sms at the rate of operator.

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- THE COURSE OF THE TRAIL**
- Center of Tourist Information and Promotion
  - St. Mary's Market
  - Minor Basilica
  - Reformed team of fathers
  - Ewangelical Church
  - Ewangelical Cemetery
  - Rabi's Morgenstern House
  - Arian Printing House
  - Monument Lapidary
  - Monument of Angel Rosenblat and the Table Commemorating Jews from Węgrów
  - House of Gdańsk



Węgrów...  
Let yourself be enchanted



## MULTICULTURAL TRAIL



The trail is recommended for all lovers of the history, especially for those who are interested in historical monuments and cultural heritage of Węgrów.

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## MULTICULTURAL TRAIL

### The length of a trail is 3.9 km.

The begining: Car park for buses at Kołłątaja Street (toilet with adaptation for disabled) - Kościuszki Street – St. Mary's Market – Strażacka Street – Zwycięstwa Street – Przemysłowa Street – Berka Joselewicza Street – Przemysłowa Street – Podlaska Street – Polna Street – Wieniawskiego Street – Ewanglicka Street – Gabriel Narutowicz Street – St. Mary's Market – end of a trail.



We start on Hugo Kołłątaj Street at the bus stop and car par for buses. Next to the car park there is adopted toilet for disabled. We are going in the direction to the basilica to the junction with Tadeusz Kościuszko Street, where you turn left. We walk along the wooden houses, which before the World War II constituted the majority of the city's buildings.

After 150 meters we come to a wall with red bricks of the eighteenth century formerly surrounding estates of Reformed Order of the fathers. At the entrance to the park monument commemorating the AK (The Home Army) and the release of Węgrów in August 8, 1944 by the Home Army commanded by Maj. Zygmunt Maciejewski "Wolski" (proj. W. Ratajski). Further, on a brick pillar at the entrance to the park we can see a sign of the Fighting – Polish independence underground, and above all the Home Army. It was formed with the combination of the letters P – Polish and – anchor a symbol of hope that is read together "W" - Fighting Poland. The sign was designed in 1942 by twenty-two years old scout girl, Anna Smoleńsk - "Hank". Through a gap in the wall there is a visible powerful lump of the monastery: two-storey cloister indoor high roof, combined with lightweight and slim Baroque church.

Continuing a pleasant stroll along the broad linden avenue we come to the Baroque monastery gate. Another gate with a gateway to the church is decorated with the coat of arms placed in the tympanum of the Franciscan Order, from which Reformed descended: arm of the cross of Christ connected with the arm of St. Francis.

On the right of the gate, painted on the wall anchor PW (Fighting Poland) and faded by the time with OKTOBER inscription. The inscription made in October in 1942 by Army a branch circuit "Tar". It reminded the defeats of the German Army in October (Germ. Oktober) 1918, completed the surrender of Germany in World War I. These activities were to weaken the fighting spirit of the Nazi soldiers. This is one of the last preserved inscriptions on the street in Poland during the World War II at the intersection of the linden alley with Kowalska Street (with preserved pavement stones).



A stylish pump of Warsaw company Troetzer & Co. a unique technical monument from the nineteenth/twentieth century. Behind the gate, the church yard with a stone statue of the Virgin Mary from 1859. Around the courtyard there is the wall with the shrines of the Passion of wooden sculptures of Boruty L. from Drohiczyn (1978). The Baroque facade modelled on the Church of the Blessed Sacrament from Warsaw adorned with stone statues of St. Francis of Assisi (left) and St. Peter of Alcantara (right). The pediment is crowned by figure of Christ - Serafin. Above the main entrance erectile array of gray sandstone in the form of the folded drapery from 1706. Above the church towers decorated with gilt there is a signature of turret crows with the coat of arms of the founder.

The church has one nave with a transept. The church's interior decoration preserved of Reformed regular temple predominantly brown and white in colour. The great altar was copied from the altar of Alessandro Algardi in church of S. Nicola da Tolentino in Rome. The sharp and monumental altar setting contrasts with the blue - golden tabernacle in the form of the facade of the church that emphasizes the value of relics placed in niches without glass; their authenticity confirm papal seals. In the altar there is a great sculpture of Christ Crucified the chisel of Andreas Schlüter from approx. 1690 and Michelangelo Palloni fresco from approx. 1710. The dome presenting the saints adoring the Virgin Mary and the Holy Trinity Church (triumphant). Here, the artist presented the triangular sails, "Creation of the World", "Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise", "Giving X Commandments," "Baptism of Christ".



In the side altars there are paintings by Simon Czechowicz, John Niezabitowski and Józefat Lukaszewicz of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the smaller domes of the side chapels the frescoes of Sebastian Eckstein (the Death of St. Peter of Alcantara, Feast of Simon, the Marriage of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph) from the middle of the eighteenth century and Palloni (Apotheosis of St. Anthony of Padua, 1711-1712?).

In the right transept there is a perfect artistically tombstone church of the founder John Dobrogost Krasieński and the project probably by Tylman Van Gameren, realized (c. 1703-1706) by outstanding artists: Andreas Mackensen II (goldsmith), Michael Wittwercka (brown table) and Master of the Kotowscy Chapel (stucco). The cloister of the monastery the unknown painter done in the mid-eighteenth century series of images.

After visiting the monastery we back the same way. On the left side of Kościuszko Street there is a team building Primary School of John Paul II, decorated with a portrait of the Pope - Pole. The school has a memorial chamber devoted to patron.

A little further visible outlet of Kiliński Street. It is one of the last of the old streets preserving the mood of Węgrów, built century-old wooden houses. After passing the intersection of Hugo Kołłątaj Street its inspector, going forward we come straight to the wall surrounding the basilica, the oldest church of Węgrów.

/trail - 0.9 km/ - Minor Basilica on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The foundation act of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Apostles Peter, Paul and Andrew and St. Catherine Virgin Martyrs staged in 1414 the owner of Węgrów and a governor of Mazovia province Peter Piłk (Pilikowicz).

Another church was built in the sixteenth century. It was a great stone church in a basilica style (the nave above the side) of a defence, as evidenced by preserved towers with loopholes. During the Great Northern War burned by the Swedes in April, 13 1703. Thanks to the generosity of the town's owner John Dobrogost Krasieński the church was rebuilt in the years 1703 to 1707, as information from the table above the main entrance presents.

The harmonious architecture of the temple is the northern Baroque features based on the Palladian formulas, represented in Poland by Tylman van Gameren. The church is distinguished by size: with 2 bell towers occupies the entire eastern frontage of the market. Unusual addition of two turrets and other fault scarp of the Gothic church. The design of the church created probably by John Reisner together with Carlo Ceroni, it also attributed to van Gameren.



The interior of the temple consist of a team of nine murals - altars painted illusive by Michelangelo Palloni (1707-1708), numerous paintings presenting an amazing mood "Dance of Death" and two works of Simon Czechowicz at the forefront; altars, confessionals and stalls and black marble baptismal font from the first half of the eighteenth century. The epitaph portraits of John Reisner from 1713 and Helena Rybczyński Jounji (Young /?/) from 1715 and 2 majestic portraits from 1712 of John Dobrogost Krasieński, the founder and a bishop of Łuck Alexander Wyhowski, the consecrator of basilica.

The sacristy is a small museum with original wood panelling, a gallery of portraits, and above all the famous in the whole country the Mirror of Master Twardowski from the sixteenth century which *Twardowski used to do magic tricks, but for the glory of God it is rotated as the inscription on the frame of the mirror.*



The Sarmatian portrait gallery is comprised of images of benefactors and superiors priests communists institute who managed the church in the years 1711-1839. Next to the founder of the church, and his son, Stanislaus and their spouse can recognize images of Hetman John Klemens Branicki, Alexander Wyhowski and other bishops of Łuck, Florian Jerome Radziwiłł, popes Benedict XIII and Clement XIII and clergy associated with the assembly of priests communists in Węgrów.

Coming out of the basilica, turn left. Heading south, we pass through the intersection of the Kościelna Street and go on Strażacka Street. On the left opens up the prospect of Kościelna Street. This is the most "baroque" part of the city. The street owes its unique atmosphere the preserved building from the eighteenth century. The south occupies the former college of priests communists, cancelled in 1833 by the Russians for help the insurgents from November. On the wall there is a plaque commemorating the "soldiers cursed" - patriots imprisoned in the Communist Security Office in the years 1944 - 56. In the courtyard behind the gate picturesque parsonage built in the twentieth century - the interwar period in the fashionable style of the manor. On the opposite side of the street of the church there is a gate decorated with sculptures from the second half of the seventeenth century depicting Hercules and Diana.

We continue our trip through Strażacka Street close to the State Fire Service we turn right onto Zwycięstwa Street, on the other side of the intersection there is a big building of Cultural Centre in Węgrów.

/trail - 1.2 km/ After several meters we come to the home of Rabbi (No. 5). In this stately wooden house with a glassed – in porch and balcony lived the last Rabbi Yaakov Mendel Morgenstern in Węgrów. He was murdered by German soldiers in September 23, 1939. Rabi was a priest and managed the Jewish community. He was responsible for religious affairs, a synagogue and a school. The Rabbis were educated, deeply respected as teachers, judges and spiritual guides of the Jewish community.

Further, we go Zwycięstwa Street through the intersection of the Marshal Józef Piłsudski Street. At the junction, we see the Police Department building with a plaque dedicated to police officers from the county of Węgrów imprisoned and murdered by the Soviet NKVD in 1940 in Ostaszów, buried in mass graves in Miednoje.

Going to the west on Zwycięstwa Street we come to the zebra crossing on Nowa Street, turn left going forward Przemysłowa Street before us appears a square with erratic boulder on a pedestal /trail - 1.5 km/. This is a monument of Angel Rosenblat /1902 - 1984/ born in Węgrów, a prominent researcher in Latin America. Below the stone there is

a board with stars of David and there are texts in three languages in honour of 8000 Jews from Węgrów murdered by the Nazis during World War II in the death camp in Treblinka and ghetto in Węgrów. Near the centre in the district there were two synagogues destroyed by Germans in the years 1942 - 1943.



We go along Przemysłowa Street to the south, then turn back toward the west. After approx. 150 m, close to the building of ADDIT company turn left onto Berka Joselewicza Street. At the end of the street /trail – 2.1 km/ there is a monument in the form of lapidary (proj. Wiesław Ratajski) unveiled in 1982 on the 40th anniversary of the liquidation of the ghetto in Węgrów on the side of the destroyed cemetery. It consists of approx. 400 tombstones: tombstones and headstones, and its central accent are stylized tables of Ten Commandments with inscriptions in Polish and Hebrew commemorating exterminated by the Nazis during World War II, the Jewish population of Węgrów.