

St. Anna's Church



The panorama of Domanice is defined by a not high church tower with an onion-shaped cupola and a lantern. The church situated on a small hill is surrounded by a wall of rubble. Its presbytery, the oldest part of the building – the second half of the 15th century, faces eastward, towards Jerusalem. Originally it was named the church of Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1664 it was destroyed by fire. After the restoration the main founder changed its name to Saint Anna. The cult of saint Anna, who looked after married couples, mothers and pregnant women, was very popular in Silesia.

foundation inscription can be seen, but also practically all the church equipment.

The baron's first, beloved wife was saint Anna's namesake and this explains the change of the name of the church. At the main altar we can see the patron saint teaching her daughter Mary to read. The two women kneeling at the saint's feet are the wives of the baron. His first wife, Anna Seidlitz, dressed in black, is on the right. The second wife, wearing a crimson dress is Zofia nee Nostitz. Their family coats of arms are painted at the bottom of the picture.

Monteverques also founded one of the side altars where requiem

The history of this small baroque gothic church makes it distinctive among other country churches. It is connected with the founder, a German baron and general, Ludwik von Monteverques who was a fortress commander in Legnica. In 1650 he bought Domanice and a mill with hamlets on the border of two villages: Pozarzynska and Mrowiny. His portrait on canvas can be found in the church below the gallery. A stone with an epitaph dedicated to the baron is embedded in the wall of the narthex.

The church owes the generous founder not only its restoration and a brick tower – on which east side a

mass is shown. Next to the altar there is an entry to a crypt. Above the portal an angel holding a skull is placed, and vanitas symbols with an inscription "Glory of the world is passing away" are painted on the door.

Contrary to the inscription the baron wanted his descendants to remember him. Besides his portrait and the foundation inscription with his coat of arms, on the crypt ceiling there is a painting of The Last Judgment where John the Baptist standing at the side of Archangel Michael bears an uncanny resemblance to the owner of Domanice.

The Funeral Chapel, The Former Branderburg Mausoleum



Fryderyk Wilhelm von Brandenburg

The Rectory and The School

The reformation reached Domanice very quickly, but it was not until the mid-18th century that the Protestant inhabitants of the village had an Evangelical church there. It was built near the Catholic temple. Initially, it was probably a half-timbered structure: a wooden skeleton filled with clay, chaff and willow twigs. One hundred years later it was rebuilt and made of brick. Inside the church there were a stone altar, two floors of wooden triforia and a choir with pipe organs. Then a bell tower was erected next to the church, and in the 18th century the buildings which housed an Evangelical school and a rectory, were built.

Domanice survived the war without being damaged. The Evangelical church was in use until 1948 when the German inhabitants of the village left. Later, closed and neglected, it began to fall into disrepair. In the 1960s it was systematically dismantled for building materials, and in 1974 the remains of the walls and foundation were blown up.

In September 1945 in the building of the former Evangelical school a Polish school was opened.

In the early post-war years a parish priest used to live in the rectory. Later, the building housed various institutions: the district committee of the PZPR (Polish United Work-



ers Party), a health centre and a teachers' room. Currently both buildings are privately owned.

The Court Inn

On the pre-war postcards from Domanice this large building from 1821 (there is a keystone with a date above the door), set with its ridge facing the street, was called, the Court Inn - Gerichtskretscham. It owes its

The peasants were under the jurisdiction of a landowner. He selected lay judges out of the inhabitants, who, together with the village head, guarded the laws and regulations made by the landowner.

In 1742 the court in Domanice sentenced two Catholic peasants who had committed religious insults. They had to leave the village. Their lands and houses were taken over, and after

demolishing the buildings the land was allocated to the construction of an Evangelical church.

The post-war owners of the Court Inn leased the hall for dancing, wedding receptions and other celebrations. Currently, the interior of the house is rebuilt and divided into flats.



Villa Rossmann

The tenement house (Domanice No. 54), built at the end of the 19th century, is located next to the church, and it stands out among the rest of Domanice's houses because of its character and rich decoration. On the postcards from the beginning of the 20th century it was called Villa Rossmann after its owner.

The compact body of the building with a pseudo-break on the main axis, topped by an attic, was originally surrounded by a decorative fence with flower filled vases on the plinth. The facade of the villa with the main entrance on the south side, is richly decorated in the style resembling the Baroque and Rococo.

The first floor living rooms played a representative role: piano nobile.

After the Second World War the villa housed various institutions, including Municipal and Village Councils, a library, a health center and the Farmers' Wives' Association.

Today, the building without the decorative fence and attic, has lost its character and looks more like a tenement house. On the triangular pediment above the second floor window we can still read a fragment of the German inscription: Welcome, let good fortune enter this house with you.

The German Emperor Inn

The inn located at the entrance to Domanice was a very popular place in the area – it is shown in almost all pre-war postcards.

The ridge of a large, two-storey building with a usable attic was facing the road and the main entrance was straight from the street.

The name of the inn refers to Wilhelm I, who in 1871 was proclaimed the first emperor of the united Germany. Interestingly, Wilhelm I was related to the owner of Domanice, general Fryderyk Brandenburg, a grandson of the King of Prussia.

In the inn there was a large dining room with a stage, later, in the 1930s, the Deli Cinema with 150 seats was opened there.

As it was said, the inn used to be a very popular place and probably during the state ceremonies participants of the wars of Prussia with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (1870-1871) met there for beer – in 1906 a Veteran Union, which had 117 members, was established in Domanice.

The German Emperor Inn was not the only one in the village. For many years there was another one – the Green Tree Inn – located closer to the Catholic church (Domanice No. 50)

The Mietków Reservoir

Domanice is situated next to the Mietków Reservoir, the largest artificial lake in Lower Silesia, which was completed in 1984. It is located in the Bystrzyca Valley Landscape Park and due to good wind conditions it is popular among surfers and kitesurfers as well as anybody who likes relaxing by the water.

The birds' migration time is attractive for the birdwatchers. Big gaggles, over 60 thousands birds, of bean-geese stop here. Most of the water birds living in Poland can also be found there. The island in the reservoir is a breeding site for some of them. We can find there common terns, little terns and black-headed

gulls. The waters of the reservoir are home for 20 species of fish (eg. pike, perch, pike perch)

In Borzygniew there is a Water Sports and Recreation Center. You will find there a beach with a pier, a water equipment rental, a camping site and a seasonally open cafe.

A walk along the top of the dam is one of the sightseeing attractions. From there we can admire the view of the church and the ruins of the palace in Borzygniew. In the background we can see the Ślęza Massif, the Wałbrzyskie Mountains, and when visibility is good, the Karkonosze Mountains.



The Valley Of Palaces, The Great Reservoir And Technical Monuments - Tourist Attractions In The Vicinity Of Domanice

The area near Domanice abounds in churches of medieval origin, fortified manors, palaces (nowadays mostly romantic ruins) surrounded by parks, old mills and bridges, monuments of Saint John of Nepomuk, stone reconciliation crosses – interesting sacred and secular monuments as well as technical ones.

The Bystrzyca Valley Landscape Park is an ideal place for walks and bicycle trips. The Mietków Reservoir located in the Park is well known to fishermen, water-sports enthusiasts and avifauna lovers. The Valley was a frequently chosen place for defensive buildings – for

example residential towers, and comfortable representative seats: mansions and palaces. The proximity of the river was important. In spring it flooded and created backwaters providing natural protection against the enemy. It also provided water to the deep moats surrounding the defensive buildings. The picturesque nature of the winding riverbed was of great importance. Palaces and manors were built in such a way that it was possible to see from the windows or viewing terraces the river and Ślęza, the mythical mountain shrouded in mystery,



Siedlmowice - Ruins of the palace

Borzygniew – the medieval church of St. Barbara, the ruins of the mannerist manor house from 1613.

Maniów Wielki – the ruins of the palace from the 19th century, the gothic church of Immaculate Conception of Blessed Virgin Mary, two figures of St. John of Nepomuk from the 18th century.

Maniów Mały – a medieval settlement, the ruins of a classical palace of the von Schweinitz family, a granary from the mid-18th century.

Siedlmowice – the ruins of a neo-renaissance palace of the von Korn family from the 19th century, a historical, still operating mill from 1840.

Krasków – a late baroque chateau with a landscaped park.

Pozarzynsko - St Joseph gothic church with a neo-gothic tower.

Siedlmowice - inside the mill

Borzygniew - St. Barbara's gothic church



Maniów Mały - Ruins of the palace



Pozarzynsko - The gothic church