

# Guide to Gizycko

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- **The first gizycko attraction will be the Water Tower**
- **The tower is located on a hill, which makes it a nice vantage point. Inside, there are winding stairs leading up to several levels, exhibits on each of them. At the very top is an intimate glazed restaurant with a nice panorama of the city and lake, where you can drink hot coffee on windy and wet days. Eat something sweet or a normal meal.**



## Bruno's cross

The cross stands southwest of the city center, on a hill above Lake Niegocin, next to the Olsztyn - Giżycko railway route. He was put there because the Germans thought that it was here that he suffered a martyr's death by converting pagan Prussians. However, some historians consider this a legend. They claim that the saint died on the Lithuanian-Ruthenian border.





## Boyen fortress

The Teutonic castle of Giżycko ceased to be a fortress in the 16th century. The fortification of the isthmus between the lakes Kisajno and Niegocin was a necessity that was noticed after the Napoleonic wars. The first proposals for undertaking work appeared in 1819. In 1824, a site was chosen for the construction of the future fortress. The location of the fortress was excellent: between the large lakes Kisajno and Niegocin



## Castle of Saint Bruno



The prosecutor's castle was built by the Teutonic Order around the mid-fourteenth century, which is indicated by the mention of 1340 about the Teutonic prosecutor residing here serving as a judiciary, command and administrative. It is not certain, however, whether it existed then in the place of today's castle. This fortification was destroyed by Lithuanians in 1366, after which it was not mentioned for several dozen years, until 1400.



## Rotary Bridge

The bridge was built in 1898 by Beuchelt & Co. Grünberg i.Schl. from Zielona Góra to provide access from the city to the Boyen Fortress on the west side of the canal.

It is a rotary bridge along Stanisława Moniuszki Street, in which the entire bridge span rotates sideways 90 ° and stands parallel to the quay. Opening the bridge stops traffic and allows water units to flow through the canal.

The bridge was blown up by the retreating German army and rebuilt after the war.





## Evangelical Church

The first wooden Protestant church in Giżycko was built during the Reformation. A new, larger and stone temple was built in 1633, and the tower was added to it in 1642. The building was destroyed by fire in 1686. The reconstruction of the burnt church began in 1709. In 1728, three bells of different sizes were purchased. On April 3, 1822, a city fire broke out, and the building was destroyed again



Thank you for watching

