



**Pomeranian Way of St James**

RECRreate - Re-vitalisation of the European  
Culture Route in the South Baltic Area



Part-financed by the EU (ERDF)

**Concept for location of winter route  
along the Pomeranian Way of St. James  
sections No 21 and 22  
Łebień – Łeba - Izbica**

**Prepared as a part of  
„RECRreate – Revitalisation of the European Culture Route in the South Baltic Area” Project,  
financed by the European Regional Development Fund within the scope of the South Baltic Cross-  
Border Cooperation Programme. 2011 – 2014.**

**Lębork 2014**

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3. Self-Government of Pomeranian Province
4. Słowiński National Park

## **The Pomeranian Way of St. James**

The initiative to revive the route within the Pomeranian region which joins the way leading across Warmia and Masuria Province with the one across West Pomeranian Province and then abroad was formed in Pomeranian Province due to the efforts of the Chapter of the Pomeranian Way of St. James established in 2008. The project prepared by Lębork Town Municipality under the acronym RECRreate, gained cofinancing of the “South Baltic” Cross-Border Cooperation Programme.

The project aims at reconstruction of historical tracks included within structures of the route which due to its high value for the development and culture of the Old Continent in 1987 was awarded the status of European Cultural Route by the Council of Europe.

### **Pilgrimages along the Pomeranian Way of St. James possible in winter**

Undisputable advantages of travelling along the route in winter time, away from invasion of tourists, give chance for spiritual renewal for pilgrims willing to travel individually, find silence, peace and combine prayer with meditation on their life; therefore the Pomeranian Way of St. James is made available all year round.

The Pomeranian Way of St. James in most parts covers the PTTK (Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society) tourist routes which are available all year.

Those travelling along all cultural and tourist routes in late autumn, winter and early spring months need proper preparation, clothes and footwear to endure various weather conditions.

We are to present possible ways to travel along the two sections of the Pomeranian Way of St. James in winter time including all winter-related attractions and obstacles.



Pic. Lębork in winter, M. Michalski Park

On the way to Łebień one cannot omit Lębork, the cradle of the Pomeranian Way of St. James, a town of valuable medieval monuments, tourist attractions and even more.

The starting point of winter pilgrimage in Lębork should be the Sanctuary of St. James the Apostle, as it is one of the oldest, and most valuable at the same time, monuments which has been preserved almost in its original form. The Sanctuary holds relics of St. James the Apostle.



Pic. The 14th century Sanctuary of St. James

After visiting the church you need to see the 14th century renovated ramparts which together with 3 towers have been completely revitalised in recent years.



Pic. Ramparts with towers



Pic. 14th century Ivy Tower

Leaving the churchyard we enter Młynarska Street, with the Museum located within the distance of approx. 100 m. Not more than a few dozen steps further, in Przyzamacze Street, we may observe the most significant medieval building in Lębork - the Teutonic Castle constructed between 1341-1364. It was built in gothic style on a square-like plan, with corner towers and a complex of adjacent buildings including: a garner, a brewery, a bakery built at the turn of the 14th and 15th century as well as still existing buildings of: a mill, a miller's house and a 16th century salt granary.





Pic. Teutonic Castle from 1364.

Pic. 14th century Salt Granary.

Other preserved buildings were constructed later beyond the medieval walls of the town. The most impressive are the following two buildings: The Town Hall in neo-gothic style, commissioned in 1900 with a representative Councillors' Hall which features hundred-year-old stained glass windows showing coats of arms of local noble families as well as the neo-gothic building of the Post Office, situated opposite the Town Hall. The building of the Municipal Public Library which used to be a villa belonging to an industrialist from Lębork is also of great interest.



Pic. Town Hall built in 1900 Pic. Post Office building built in 1905 Pic. Municipal Public Library

When we go along Armii Krajowej Street and turn left into Aleja Wolności we come to the building constructed in 1898 known as the Brewery of the Magdalińskis family.

Other monuments which are worth seeing and got integrated into the landscape of Lębork include: the neo-gothic Church of the Virgin Mary the Queen of Poland constructed between 1866-1870, complex of burgher houses dating back from the turn of the 19th and 20th century in the prettiest promenade in the town - Staromiejska Street as well as the 28-metre-high water tower built in 1912, situated on top of the Park Hill.



Pic. Magdalińskis Brewery Pic. Church of the Virgin Mary the Queen of Poland Pic. Staromiejska Street Pic. Water Tower.



Some guidebooks in Polish, English, German and Lithuanian version are available for free in the Museum and may be helpful when visiting Lębork. After an impressive day the visitors may find accommodation in the Pilgrim's House by the Sanctuary of St. James the Apostle.



Pic. Sightseeing with an audioguide



Pic. Pilgrim's House

Before we leave for Łebień we should prepare things necessary and useful during the winter travel. We can obtain e.g. a pilgrim's passport, map and guidebook in „Brama Pierścienia Kaszubskiego” (Gate of the Kashubian Ring) Tourist Information Centre in Lębork at Al. Nepodległości 6. Telephone: 59 842 01 34. The workers of the Tourist Information Centre will surely provide us with competent information and answer our questions.



Pic. Tourist Information Centre

## Accommodation facilities

### **Pilgrim's House**

ul. Basztowa 8  
84-300 Lębork  
telephone/facsimile (+48) 59 862 22 44  
e-mail: [lebork@franciszkanie.gdansk.pl](mailto:lebork@franciszkanie.gdansk.pl)

### **Guest rooms in Mosty near Lębork**

telephone 664 041 954 or 664 652 492  
[www.podkowa-mosty.pl](http://www.podkowa-mosty.pl) ,

### **Centrum Perła (Pearl Centre)**

, ul.Kossaka 90  
telephone 798 464 894  
[www.perla.lebork.pl](http://www.perla.lebork.pl)

### **Guest rooms by Karczma Rycerska (Kings Inn)**

Lębork, Al. Wolności 9  
telephone (+48) 59 862 82 00  
[www.karczma-rycerska.pl](http://www.karczma-rycerska.pl)

## Catering facilities

### Restaurants

#### **„Różana”(Rose)**

ul. I Armii WP (M. Michalski Park)  
telephone (59) 8634-600  
[www.rozana.lebork.pl](http://www.rozana.lebork.pl)

#### **"Lewinek"**

ul. Targowa 51,  
Telephone (59) 841 22 15

#### **„Karczma Rycerska” (Knights Inn)**

Al. Wolności 9  
  
telephone (59) 862 82 00

#### **Bar - Restauracja "Apis" (Bar - Restaurant)**

ul. Staromiejska 19  
telephone (59) 862 56 55

### Bars

"Coctail Bar", ul. Staromiejska 15; telephone 863 31 78

Bar "Cafe de Marco", ul. Legionów Polskich 27

Bar Kebab Way, ul. Staromiejska 17

### Pizza restaurants

"Toscana 2", ul. Staromiejska 4

"Il Peperone", ul. Staromiejska 15C/1; telephone 862 32 32

"Łukaszek", ul. Różyckiego 50 B; telephone 862 64 52

"Gowid", ul. Zwycięstwa 16; telephone 862 02 02

„LIVORNO", ul. Bat. Chłopskich 3 (Shopping Arcade by the River); telephone 863 99 99,514 20 33 70

"Olivka", ul. Staromiejska 1





## Section 21

## Section 22



## Pilgrimages along the Pomeranian Way of St. James in winter time

### SECTION 21

#### Łebień – Łeba

Łebień (0,0 km) – Łędziechowo (2,3 km) – Gęś (4,8 km) – Wiciko ( 10,6 km) – Charbrowo ( 13,2 km) – Łebieniec ( 18,4 km ) – Nowęcín ( 24,5 km) – Łeba ( 27,3 km )

*“Numerous keep to the road once chosen, still few pursue their aim consequently”*

*Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche*

Not only does the Pomeranian Way of St. James surrounded by winter scenery provide picturesque views of snow-covered fields and forests, but what is more important it gives chance for pilgrimages all the year round as well.

You may travel along the snowy roads on cross-country skis or bicycle, sledges or on foot. When setting off for the winter travel you should not forget to prepare properly with advance. You will need tourist footwear and warm, waterproof coat.

**Łebień** – a village incorporated in 1379 under the Chełm law. The village features a neo-gothic oriented church built in 1882 with a neo-gothic bell dating back from 1495. There are half-timbered buildings. Until 1975 this large village used to be the seat of gmina (administrative unit). The village features the Tourist Stanitsa (Stanica Turystyczna), open all year round.



Pic. Neo-gothic, oriented church built in 1882 in Łebień.

The district road leads from Łebień (0, 0 km) towards Łędziechowo village (2, 3 km) situated by Lębork – Łeba railway track.

**Łędziechowo** – the oldest written record dates back from 1224 and is to be found in the certification granting the village to the Monastery of the Norbertines from Żukowo. Some fragments of a neoclassical palace built in the second half of 19th century have been preserved in the village. The railway station on Lębork-Łeba railway line, open only in the summer time, is situated to the right, when leaving the village.



Pic. Palace built in the second half of the 19th century. Pic. Railway station on Lębork-Łeba railway line.

Winding road through Łędziechowo leads towards a small village Gęś (4, 8 km).

**Gęś** – a village situated within 20 km from Lębork. The first written record as the name of the field dates back from 1347. It initially used to belong to the Wejher and Somnitz families, as the first record includes a “Wejher” from Gęś. Preserved monuments include a half-timbered building and a manor built in the second half of the 19th century.

During the II World War this small village featured the evacuation subcamp of Stutthof concentration camp. The site of the former camp in Gęś is marked with a monument commemorating the victims of the so called “Death March”, a harsh forced evacuation march of the prisoners. Bodies of 162 prisoners were

found here, and their ashes were buried on the cemetery in Krępa Kaszubska. Nowadays there is a Memorial Hall for the Victims of the Death March here.



Pic. Monument commemorating the Victims of the Death March in Gęś.



Pic. Memorial Hall for the Victims of Stutthof camp in Krępa Kaszubska

Two routes: the black and the green one cross in Gęś; the village also features a former evacuation camp memorial site (7, 0 km).

Where the roads fork, before a small canal we should turn right and walk along dirt forest roads to the first buildings of Wicko village ( 10,6 km ).

**Wicko** – various historical sources from 1404 and 1437 mention it as a knights' settlement and a village under Polish law; nowadays it is a large village - seat of the gmina administrative office. A courtyard dating back from the middle of the 19th century which was reconstructed many times have been preserved here and serves as a school building now.

Cultural and Sports Centre of the Gmina features an accommodation facilities and a facility for keeping winter equipment: skis and sledges for the pilgrims travelling in the winter time.





Pic. Cultural and Sports Centre of the Gmina in Wicko

The Pomeranian Way of St. James leads us further along the province road No 214 and after a kilometre we walk into a small village called Charbrowo ( 13,2 km ) which welcomes us with a beautiful 17th-century church situated on a small hill.

**Charbrowo** – a village which used to be a seat of some noble Pomeranian families: the Wejher, Krokowski, Somnitz, who held the highest offices in Lębork powiat (administrative unit) in the 17th and 18th century. An interesting building of the village church under the invocation of Saint Joseph the bridegroom of the Blessed Virgin Mary situated at the entrance to Charbrowo was built in 1669 and features a sculptured and painted altar as well as some baroque amenities. Notice the railway station in Charbrowo whose central part most likely stems from 1660, the left annex to the church from 1844 and the right wing and a tower with a copper dome from 1907. The courtyard is surrounded by fragments of an old park with the Somnitz family's mausoleum from the first half of the 19th century, which unfortunately got completely devastated by the so called "treasure hunters". The park gate features two coats of arms.



Pic. 17th-century church in Charbrowo.



Pic. The Pomeranian Way of St. James route, road turning right towards Lebieniec.

Leaving Charbrowo we walk first along the province road No 214 up to the moraine hill ( 37,2 m.a.s.l. high), and then where the roads fork ( 15,0 km ) we walk into a dirt road and starting from that point we can make use of ski equipment or sledges. The dirt road to Lebieniec leads through forest along the medium voltage transmission lines and then across the grade crossing (18, 4 km).

**Łebieniec** – a small village situated to the south of Łeba, by the route to Ulinia and Sasino. The first record of this village comes from 1402.

There are a few huts and a barn of a half-timbered construction filled in with clay.

While walking through Łebieniec we pass the filial church under the invocation of St. Saint Eugène de Mazenod (19, 5 km). Then we move along the road to Szczenurze (20, 5 km) where we turn left into the powiat road leading to Łeba. The road leads directly to Sarbsk where in the summer time we can visit the Sea Park, i.e. the seal centre ( [www.seapark.pl](http://www.seapark.pl) )

**Szczenurze** - the oldest record of this village comes from 1402. It was a settlement owned by the Wejher, Somnitz, Zitzewitz and Neitzl families. A row of half-timbered buildings constructed at the turn of the 19th and 20th century has been preserved here as well as monument of the residents of Szczenurze who died during the I World War.

You may have a rest by the cemetery before continuing your winter pilgrimage.



Pic. A place where tourists may have rest during their winter pilgrimage.

We leave Szczenurze walking along the powiat road towards Nowęcín. Walk along the route (covered by the green PTTK- Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society route) and you reach Nowęcín settlement (24, 5 km) which is a kind of suburban area situated within the distance of 3 km westwards from Łeba.

**Nowęcín** - a village founded as soon as in the 14th century by the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, who granted the area to the Wejher family. The Wejher family transferred their seat here from so called Stara Łeba (Old Łeba) where it had suffered damage caused by storms and shifting sands.

At first, a small gothic-style castle was built in Nowęcín. Some traces of ground and water reinforcements (a moat) prove that it used to have a defensive character. The castle has been reconstructed several times. The oldest element is a gothic Jerusalemite chapel, which has been added a renaissance-style annex. The last reconstruction took place at the beginning of the 20th century when a new wing and a tower were built.



The castle is surrounded by an old park with ancient trees and a burial chapel from the middle of the 19th century.

Nowadays the castle serves as a restaurant and a hotel. The farm facilities have served for many years as a stud and have farm tourism character.



Pic. Restaurant and hotel complex in Nowęcín.



Near the palace in Nowęcín while walking along the main road we pass the biggest Dinosaur Park in Poland - 22 ha ( [www.lebapark.pl](http://www.lebapark.pl) ) which is unfortunately closed in the winter time. Walking along

Łebska Street we reach the roundabout and then turn right into the Avenue of St. James (Aleja Św. Jakuba). Next we walk up to a modern construction of St. James the Apostle Church in Łeba (27, 3 km).

**Łeba** – just like Lębork this place is particularly related to the cult of St. James the Apostle. The church under the invocation of St. James in Łeba is the one which is situated the furthest north in Poland. It also holds the relics of the Saint and atmosphere of pilgrimages are giving the town more and more specific character.



Pic. Church of Saint James the Apostle and Pilgrim's House in Łeba

Most of hotels, restaurants, recreation centres and guesthouses are closed during the winter season. Only few facilities provide services to tourists then. Nevertheless, visiting Łeba in the winter is still attractive.

### **Winter tourist attractions in Łeba:**

**ŁEBA MORS POLAND - MORSY ŁEBSKIE (ŁEBA WINTER SWIMMERS ASSOCIATION).** It has been active since 1st September 2012. The aim of association's members is to swim in cold water regardless of the season or weather.



Pic. Winter swimmers on the beach in Łeba.

### **ZDROWOTEL ŁEBA – NORDIC WALKING**

Zdrowotel offers activities connected with Nordic Walking which is becoming more and more popular. Zdrowotel operates all year round.



Pic. Winter Nordic Walking in Łeba.

## „MAGIC SHADOW”



Pic. Łeba off-road vehicles event on New Year's Eve in Łeba

### **Practical information:**

#### **TOURIST INFORMATION, ACCOMODATION FACILITIES AND A FACILITY WITH WINTER EQUIPMENT: SKIS AND SLEDGES.**

Cultural and Sports Centre of the Gmina in Wicko  
Wicko 39 84-352 Wicko Telephone: 59 861 11 17

#### **TOURIST INFORMATION**

##### **LOT ŁEBA Tourist Information**

ul. 11 Listopada 5a, Łeba

telephone(+48) 59 866 25 65 [www.lotleba.pl](http://www.lotleba.pl)

##### **Łeba Tourist Information Centre**

ul. Kościuszki 121, Łeba

telephone (+48) 504 247 615





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Culture Route in the South Baltic Area



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### ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

**Gmina Community Centres in: Łebień - GOK NWL (Cultural Centre of Gmina, Nowa Wieś Łęborska), telephone (059) 8612 253, in Lebieniec - GOKS Wicko (Cultural and Sports Centre of Gmina), telephone ( 59 )861 11 17, in Nowęcín GOKS Wicko (Cultural and Sports Centre of Gmina), Telephone: (+48) 59 861 11 17**

### Łeba

**Parish house by the Church  
of St. James the Apostle in Łeba**  
Al. Św.Jakuba 25, Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 866 10 36  
www.parafia.net

**Dom Wypoczynkowy Horn (Recreation House)**  
ul.10 Marca 2b, Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 866 10 71; 512 009 256  
[www.horn.leba.pl](http://www.horn.leba.pl)

Villa Victoria  
ul. Wysockiego 10, Łeba  
telephone (+48) 59 866 18 57; 609 524 718  
www.villa-victoria.pl

Pensjonat Angela (guesthouse)  
pl. Dworcowy 2a, Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 866 26 47; 602 453 640  
[www.angela.interleba.pl](http://www.angela.interleba.pl)  
www.angela.afr.pl

Villa Arkadia  
Al.Św.Jakuba 8,Łeba  
telephone (+48) 783 783 743  
www.arkadialeba.pl

Villa Łeba  
ul. Bałtycka 17, Łeba  
telephone(+48) 603 787 626; 601 847 576  
www.villaleba.pl

Wodnik (Aquarius) \*\*\*  
ul. Nadmorska 10, telephone +48 59 866 13 66

Hotel Nadmorski (Seaside Hotel) \*\*  
ul. Nadmorska 9, 84-360 Łeba tel. 59 866 23

Gołębek\*\*\*  
ul. Wybrzeże 10, 84-360 Łeba  
telephone +48 59 866 29 45

Przystań Łeba Resort & Restaurant (Harbour Łeba Resort &  
Restaurant) ul. Jachtowa 8, +48 59 866 29 73

### CATERING FACILITIES

#### **Restauracja Pasja (Passion Restaurant)**

ul. Grabskiego 25, 84-360 Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 866 13 87

#### **Bar Fama**

ul. Kościuszki 41/2, 84-360 Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 866 26 77

#### **Bar Pod Strzechą (Bar under the Thatched Roof)**

ul. Nadmorska 3a, 84-360 Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 866 10 82

#### **Tawerna Rybacka Viking (Viking Fishing Tavern)**

ul. Powstańców Warszawy 4, 84-360 Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 866 17 49

#### **Karczma Słowińska (Słowinska Inn)**

ul. Kościuszki 28, 84-360 Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 866 14 14

#### **Smażalnia ryb Chata Rybacka (Fishermen Hut;**

**fish-frying bar)** ul. Abrahama 8, 84-360 Łeba  
telephone(+48) 501 145 909

## SECTION 22

### Łeba – Izbica

Łeba (0,0 km) – Żarnowska (6,5 km) – Gać (13,8 km) – Izbica (17,6 km)

*“But the true voyagers are only those who leave just to be leaving”*

*Charles Pierre Baudelaire*

We set off from the Church of St. James (0, 0 km) in Łeba and we head towards the sea. After 600m, before the bridge we turn left into 10 Marca Street and we walk to the railway station. Having passed the railway station we turn left (1, 4 km) and we **walk or make use of winter equipment just to Izbica following the yellow PTTK route**. Leaving Łeba we walk along the road made of concrete slabs and then along the unsurfaced road parallel to the shore of Łebsko Lake. We can see the dunes of Słowiński National Park (2, 5 km) in the distance behind the lake, then we pass the municipal sewage plant and after 45 minutes we reach Żarnowska (6, 5 km).

**Żarnowska** - an old Slavic settlement. In medieval times it used to be a fishing station for Cistercian Nuns from Żarnowiec (the origin of the name). The village features some preserved buildings from the turn of the 19th and 20th century. Nowadays, Żarnowska is a summer resort village situated by Łebsko Lake on the edge of Słowiński National Park.



Pic. Łebsko Lake

Leaving the village on the right we pass the church under the invocation of St. Albert with relics of the patron (7, 2 km) and an old cemetery of the village inhabitants with numerous gravestones. Then we continue walking along the forest road to the gate of the so called “welcoming sign” of Słowiński National Park (8, 0 km). From that point we are obliged to follow the regulations of the Statute of Słowiński National Park and walk along the appointed route only.

**Słowiński National Park** – one of 23 national parks of our country and one of few included in UNESCO list. Out of all Polish National Parks this one is situated the furthest north in Poland and covers the area of Łeba Spit, the following lakes: Gardno, Smołdzińskie as well as Dołgie Wielkie and Dołgie Małe, as well as the fields and wetland habitats of halophytes surrounding the lakes. The complete area of the park is 327 km<sup>2</sup>.

The park features most recognizable and valuable natural element - the dune band of spit with shifting sand dunes situated a few kilometres westwards from Łeba. The most popular sand dune which until recently also used to be considered the highest one is Łącka Góra (Łącka Hill) of 42 m.a.s.l.

Rowokół - a holy hill of the Slavs, the lighthouse located on the sand dune in Czołpino as well as the Slavic Village Museum in Kluki are also situated in Słowiński National Park.



Pic. Słowiński National Park - sand dunes

The road leads now within the distance of several hundred metres from the south shores of Łebsko Lake through coniferous, pine and birchen mixed forests and old inland sand dunes up to 24 m in height. After approx. 3 km of walking we reach a marked space for rest and a spacious wetland called Wielkie Bagno (Great Marsh) (11 km) with transitional and raised bogs as well as coniferous and wet forests including those with birch swamp forests, alder and ash riparian forests and alder swamp forests.

It is the biggest in Poland staging area of cranes as well as a refuge for a non-breeding birds and overnight stay for flocks of migratory cranes, also in winter and spring period.

Within the distance of 2 km when we walk along an unsurfaced road to the south along the borders of the Park we reach an active raised peat mine on Krakulice Peatbog (Torfowisko Krakulickie). Deep deposits of peat are extracted here by use of industrial methods and the peat is transported then by track rail to Krakulice village nearby in order to macerate the peat in the mill and prepare it for shipping.

The mine is an interesting facility from the cognitive point of view. Nevertheless, the results of vast-area damage caused by the peat bog adversely affect the natural environment, hindering actions towards protection of valuable ecosystems and organisms which the Park aims at.

Leaving the area for rest and continuing walk along the route, after approx. 1, 5 km on the right we may observe an alder forest (alder swamp forest on low peat bog) which under strict protection functions as a reserve called "Olszyna" (Alder Forest). After leaving the forest area we soon reach a small settlement called Gać (13, 8 km).

**Gać** – a fishing settlement situated within the area of Słowiński National Park. In the village at No 14 there is a house built at the turn of the 19th and 20th century with some rooms for rent. Nearby, to the north of the village on Gacki Peninsula (Półwysep Gacki) there are nesting grounds of waterfowl called „Gackie Łęgi” which are under strict protection.





Pic. Łeba River

Just outside the village we go across the bridge on Łeba River (15,0 km) which enters Łebsko Lake in the distance of 1 km. In the outflow point of the river there is a kind of pier which may serve as a vantage and educational point with a view of Łebsko Lake. The pier is a part of Żarnowska Educational Path covering a harsh route from the bridge to the village.

It leads through Gać westwards, in the shape of a loop, to the right and left towards a yellow route via forest areas with valuable forest complexes, including the reserve under protection. An open-air umbrella roof is also situated on the path.

Starting from the bridge we head towards Izbica. Two marked routes cover this way: the yellow PTTK route which was mentioned and R – 10a international cycling route.

A few hundreds meters further we cross the bank of the old Łeba and we enter Izbica (17, 6 km), where we head for the church under the invocation of St. Joseph, and this is where our travel ends.

**Izbica** - our finishing point, an old Kashubian village with fishing tradition. A neo-gothic filial church under the invocation of St. Joseph built in 1904, a court park with monumental trees, several grange buildings from the 19th century and an evangelical cemetery are preserved in the village.



Pic. Łebsko Lake and dunes



Pic. Church under the invocation of St. Joseph  
built in 1904.



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### **Practical information:**

## **ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES**

### **Bursztynowy Dworek (Amber Manor House)**

ul. Jeziorna 23; 84-360 Żarnowska  
telephone (+48) 698 485 903

### **Gospodarstwo Agroturystyczne u Wojtka (Agritourism Farm at Wojtek)**

Izbica 12; 84-360 Łeba  
telephone(+48) 59 811 63 77 ; 694 261 937

### **Guest Rooms**

Gać 26  
telephone (+48) 696 539 836

### **Baza Turystyczna FAMILIA (FAMILIA Tourist Facility)**

Izbica 44  
telephone (+48) 59 811 63 81; 602 324 058