

7 June 2013

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"Web pages of Jan Pająk - [milicz_uk.pdf](#)"

(i.e. a PDF brochure with the content of web page named [milicz_uk.htm](#) and entitled

"Curiosities and mysteries of the township Milicz from the south-eastern Poland")

Wellington, New Zealand, 2013,

ISBN 978-1-877458-69-9.

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Pająk J.: "Advanced Magnetic Devices",
Monograph, Wellington, New Zealand, 2007, 5th edition,
in 18 volumes, ISBN 978-1-877458-01-9.

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Welcome to this web page on curiosities, puzzles, mysteries, and attractions of the town Milicz from the Lower Silesia Province of Poland!

Part #A: Introductory information about this web page:

#A1. Goals of this web page:

Na many people ever have heard about the town of Milicz. This is pity. So in order to rectify this problem, herewith I am providing several basic facts about curiosities, puzzles, and mysteries of this extraordinary town named Milicz.

Part #B: What is worth to know about this web page:

#B1. Opposite to the bragging of foreigners, the most extraordinary place in the world is the one in which we were born - only that firstly we need to discover its uniqueness:

When I was a young boy, I always suspected that everything that is most extraordinary and fascinating hides in distant countries. After all, these distant countries have coconuts, volcanoes, earthquakes, geysers, sharks, huge flowers and butterflies, exotic belly dancers, etc., etc. In turn in our place a typical nut is the size of hazelnut, earth shakes only when a train is passing, while although a daughter of neighbours can dance, her movements are far from being exotic. Then as already an adult person, I visited these distant countries and was

disappointed. It turned out that the miserable taste of coconuts do NOT even compare with the richness of the taste of our hazelnuts, that volcanoes typically erupt when we cannot watch them, that earthquakes ruin houses and kill people - thus it is much better when they occur somewhere far from us, that almost all hot water from geysers since long time is redirected to the generation of electricity while what is shown in their place cannot be distinguished from a small electric jug secretly buried in the ground by entrepreneur tribe of local natives, that sharks only on films are friendly, that tropical flowers and butterflies are NOT larger nor more beautiful than ones from our country, and that European food indulged by exotic dancers makes them too fat to make it worth to invest in super-expensive tickets for their shows. Simultaneously it turned out that oldest buildings on distant countries usually have no-more that 100 years, while typically people live in there in houses made of wet cardboard, that just ordinary going to cinema, theatre, or opera in these distant countries is almost the same complex expedition as a trip to the pole of Earth, that apart from several different vegetation and landscapes they offer nothing to look at, etc., etc. After discovering all of this, it starts to sink to our awareness, that old people actually did tell the truth - namely that **the most interesting and extraordinary place on the Earth is always the one in which we were born**. Only that in order to discover this, typically we firstly need to wander to the "edge of world".

So in order to give to everyone a chance to discover sufficiently early how extraordinary and exotic place is the one in which we were born, below I am going to describe here the town of Milicz. The curiosity of this description is, that I prepared it when myself I was already living just on the "exotic edge of the world". In other words, when stating that Milicz is truly an extraordinary town, I am basing this statement on my own empirical experiences from the "first hand", not e.g. on some theoretical speculations which in past could be read from a propaganda booklet.

#B2. How this web page eventuated:

This web page eventuated when I realised that the value of folkloristic stories and curiosities concerning Milicz, is almost the same as the value of scientific facts about that town. This practically means that whatever is presented here, it tries to repeat and illustrate faithfully what various people used to tell, claim, or believe about Milicz. (After all, in old times there were no TV sets, thus during long winter evenings people used to entertain themselves with various stories. This is worth to be aware of, as even when this page repeats whatever someone knew for certain, still this information could be infiltrated by various errors caused by memory tricks.) This page is NOT aimed at proving or verifying how much of what it says is true, nor what factual, historical, or scientific value it has. Furthermore, the very nature of the information presented here is such, that even if these folkloristic stories contain exclusively historic truth, still in present times most probably it would **not** be possible to scientifically prove that this is scientifically correct. Therefore the matter of judgement about the level of truth in what is presented below, I leave to the discretion of readers.

#B3. This web page is just one amongst an array of pages about my native areas:

This web page is one amongst a whole series of web pages which I developed about curiosities and puzzles of the areas from which I originate, means about the vicinity of the village [Stawczyk](#) near Milicz. So I am going to describe below most vital amongst these web pages (click on their "[green, underlined links](#)" to shift to them).

For example, I developed a special web page named [wszewilki jutra uk.htm](#) which contains a proposal and plans for several relatively simple and inexpensive endeavours, the effectiveness was already tested in action on other towns of the world, and which in case of being implemented by authorities of Milicz, would accelerate Milicz, Wszewilki, Stawczyk and Sławoszewice in the [direction of future prosperity and progress](#). On that web page I also recommend item #J3 - in which I described the appearance of the village Stawczyk that I saw during a trip in a "[time vehicle](#)" to Stawczyk from a distant future - probably from the year 2222.

Furthermore, there is also the web page named "[wszewilki milicz.htm](#)" (in Polish), which is aimed at coordination, via internet, a possible sight-seeing of Milicz and nearby villages Wszewilki and Stawczyk. That web page tries to inform readers in what manner, through which routes, and in what dates, is best to see historic places and curiosities of Milicz and nearby villages Stawczyk, Wszewilki, and Sławoszewice. In "Menu 1" this web page is named "[Wszewilki-Milicz](#)" (click on the name of it to run it).

My native village named [Stawczyk](#) is described more comprehensively on the web page with the physical name [stawczyk uk.htm](#). Especially I recommend in it items #F2 and #F3. This is because I described in them the supernatural capabilities of Polish snakes (and also other creatures with supernatural powers) - which still remain unknown to official science, while the existence of which was demonstrated to me in Stawczyk. Stawczyk is also worth getting to know for historical reasons. This is because probably it is the remain of an oldest Polish village.

The village which is nearest to Stawczyk, from which Stawczyk in fact was separated only around 1875, is the village named [Wszewilki](#). Wszewilki is also described on a separate web page with the physical name [wszewilki uk.htm](#). Especially on that web page I would recommend item #E1 in which I described the mysterious persecution to which this village was subjected for several centuries. Only relatively recently I discovered and described on several web pages (e.g. see item #H1.6 on the web page [newzealand visit.htm](#) or "part #G" on the web page [eco cars.htm](#)), that just to such persecutions are subjected all "group intellects" which are to contribute in the future something extremely important for the progress and development of the entire humanity.

I should add here, that independently from the vicinity of Milicz, one important year of my views shaping childhood I spend in the [village of Cielcza](#) near Jarocin, Poland. Thus, to the description of that vital for me village I

also devoted a separate web page named [cielcza uk.htm](#) - especially see item #L3 in there. After all, that village Cielczas also exerted a significant influence on my views of the world, and thus on the later shaping of the [philospby of totalizm](#).

Part #C: The very beginning of Milicz:

#C1. Milicz as a by-product of the "amber route":

In antiquity, two most important roads of our planet were called the "silk route", and the "amber route". The silk route was a transcontinental road that linked Mediterranean countries with China. In turn the amber route was a trans-European road which linked Mediterranean countries with coasts of the Baltic Sea. One of the branches of this enormously important trans-European artery led from Wroclaw to **Milicz**, and later via Gniezno to Gdansk and to coasts of the Baltic Sea. So "amber" turns out to be a dynamic, town-creating substance, due to which Milicz owns its origins and evolution to the present form. In old days amber was an enormously desired commodity. Merchants from the south of Europe and from northern part of Africa flooded vicinity of the present city of Gdansk in order to purchase this substance. In turn the road which they followed then, needed to be carefully selected. Namely it needed to lead through areas relatively free from bandits and hostile tribes. It also needed to have a human settlement every around one day of travel in a slow horse wagon, so that these merchants could stop there safely for nights. This carefully selected, relatively safe road, along which were then travelling merchant caravans carrying amber, as well as various long-distance travellers, with the elapse of time was called the **amber route**. Although gradually amber lost its role of a stimulator of trade, still new goods and new political reasons appeared, which forced people to travel between north and south of the Europe. So in spite that many centuries elapsed, the "amber route" remained the most important communication artery of the Europe, through which were shifted huge masses of people and goods. For a lucky benefit of citizens of Milicz, one of the branches of this important and busy artery was leading through their town. (One of the most convincing evidence that the "amber route" in fact led through Milicz, were relatively frequent findings of weathered ancient amber products taking place in times of my youth. I remember that in second class of my primary school I had a classmate, who was bringing to the school a lot of very old jewellery made of weathered amber, pieces of which probably were over 1000 years old. The amber in them was already so weathered, that it lost the colour, cracked, and was very brittle. I believe, that someone from his family most probably discovered somewhere in Milicz an ancient "amber treasure" of some sort, similar to the one found in the suburb

Wrocław-Partynice, which is discussed on the web page [Wrocław](#) from Menu 1.) Milicz in old days was located very conveniently on this "amber route". It was distant from Wrocław exactly by two days of walk on foot or drive in a heavy horse wagon, or by a single day of a fast ride on horseback or in a fast cart. So in Milicz were stopping for night both, the slow travelling merchant caravans loaded with heavy goods, as well as fast travellers on horseback and in fast carts. Thus with the elapse of time Milicz become a kind of a "hotel town" on the amber route. It supplied travellers with all sorts of "hotel services". Merchants and travellers stopped there for a night or two, rested, ate, drank, gambled, visited local prostitutes, sold their goods, replenished supplies, repaired damaged equipment, buried those amongst them who died on the road, while in times when Christianity become popular in Europe - also prayed in churches of Milicz for the lucky course of their further trip. (For details of these "church services" from Milicz - see the web page from Menu 1 about a church of [St. Andrea Bobola](#).)

#C2. A history of Milicz:

Milicz is a small township locates in the province of Poland called "Lower Silesia", means locates in the south-western corner of Poland. Milicz is a very old town. On the present territory of Milicz, human settlements supposedly existed already in around 7 000 B.C., means still in prehistoric times. Remains of old Slavs fortifications locally called "Chmielnik", which are dated from that prehistoric period, are located on the right bank of the river Barycz, between Milicz and the present village Wszewilki, means not far from the present street called "Krotoszyńska". As a quite sizable medieval town Milicz existed already in 1136, when it was for the first time mentioned in writing in the so-called "bulli dla arcybiskupa gnieźnieńskiego" (i.e. "Bulla for Gniezno Archbishop"). Already then it was an important trade and craft centre. It was also a hometown for an old Slavic province capitol located on the road between Wrocław and Gniezno. Starting from 12 century until a mid 14 century it belonged to the Wrocław Capitulat. Then, until the year 1492 Milicz was owned by Prince of Oleśnica. The town rights Milicz received in 1323. In 14 century a large fortified castle was constructed in Milicz, the ruins of which exist until today in Milicz park. In 1339 Jan Luxemburg captured this castle by a trick. In 1432 the town and was captured by Husyts. In 18 century the fortified castle in Milicz was burned, to never be rebuild again. Until today only ruins remain from this castle, which can be looked upon in the Milicz communal park. Also numerous underground tunnels are left, which are to be described in more details in various items of this page. In 1742 Milicz was included into the country Prussia. In 1875 it received a railway connection with the outside world. In 1945 was again joined with Poland. Currently it is a blooming city and the target of visits of increasingly larger number of tourists and holiday makers. A satellite photograph of present Milicz can be seen on the web page <http://maps.google.com/maps?ll=51.551406,17.286901&spn=0.026010,0.058545&t=k&hl=en>. (Please notice on this photograph the course of the railway that runs vertically close to the left side of the photo, and also the course of river

Barycz, which crosses the photograph horizontally in half of the height. Notice that a similar satellite photograph of the nearby village Wszewilki is available from the web site on [Wszewilki](#).)

#C3. Numbers of inhabitants in Milicz:

The present population of Milicz is difficult to determine, because the administrative borders of Milicz do not coincide with natural breaks in human settlements. In the result, such suburbs of Milicz, as Wszewilki, Sławoszewice, czy Karłów, administratively do NOT belong to Milicz, although in fact are combined with Milicz into a single town-system. Of course, in old days these suburbs were separate human settlements. Thus old counts of population of Milicz are more precise. According to a book "Na Ziemi Ojcow - Rocznik Ziem Zachodnich i Polnocnych" (i.e. "On Lands of Ancestors - Almanac of Northern and Western Provinces") published in 1962 by "Towarzystwo Rozwoju Ziem Zachodnich" (i.e. "Association of the Development of Western Provinces"), in 1761 Milicz had 719 inhabitants, in 1825 - 2207 inhabitants, in 1914 - 3 374, in 1936 - 4 816, in 1945 means immediately after the war - only 450 inhabitants, while in 1960 - 6 333 (in this number 3 450 was under the age of 25 years old). In 1993 Milicz was already having 12 500 inhabitants (data from 6-volume "Nowej Encyklopedii Powszechnej", PWN, 1998). However, all these are data for the old town of Milicz. In turn the entire town complex of Milicz, which includes also suburbs linked with Milicz, in 2004 probably counted to around 30 000 inhabitants. Of course, in present times of computers, lacking telephone books, diminishing boundaries between human settlements, and rapid migrations of population, it is extremely difficult to keep a correct count how many people actually live in Milicz. After all, one would firstly need to clearly define where finishes the sphere of direct influences of the town Milicz - as we know such a task is not easy to complete.

Part #D: Curiosities, puzzles, and mysteries of Milicz:

#D1. Prehistory of Milicz, means ancient fortifications [Chmielnik](#):

On the right bank of the Barycz river, in the area where this river formed almost a complete loop, located is the ancient fortified settlement from which present Milicz originates. This ancient fortified settlement is now popularly called

"Chmielnik". The best access to it is by the road that runs parallel to the river Barycz, and begins from the present street named "Krotoszyńska". This fortified settlement is located between the river Barycz, village [Wszewilki](#), a street of Milicz named "Krotoszyńska", and railway track from Milicz to Krotoszyn.

The written information that I saw in Regional Museum of Milicz, states that traces of human settlements found in the area of present Milicz indicates that Milicz was already populated around 7000 years B.C. If this information is a hard fact that results from solid archaeological research and from e.g. carbon dating, then it would make the ancient settlement of Milicz older than Polish Biskupin and even some Egyptian pyramids.

In order to learn more details about the prehistory of Milicz, it is worth to visit the Regional Museum of Milicz (in Polish called **Izba Regionalna**). It is located in closest to the town wing of the palace of Maltzan, in which in 2004 the Complex of Nature Schools of Milicz was located (in Polish named the "Zespół Szkół Przyrodniczych"). That Regional Museum of Milicz is described in item #D9 below.

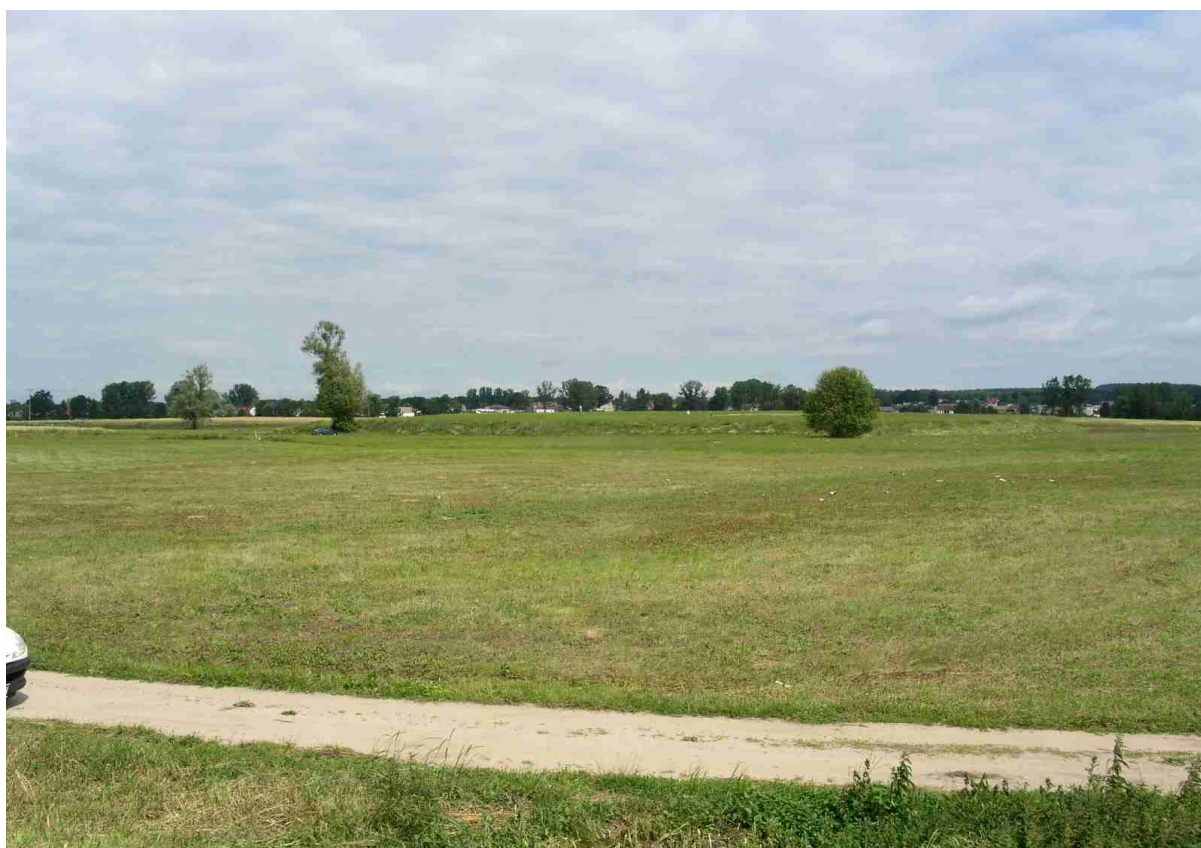


Fig. #D1: This photograph was taken in July 2004 from the top of a flood barrier of the present river Barycz. The photographing lens was directed towards north. The photograph shows the present appearance of an ancient fortifications called "Chmielnik" from which present Milicz originates. This fortification is actually that circular flat hill in the centre of the photograph, under which two sizable trees are growing, while on the flat top of which several working archaeologists are visible (one of them in white shirt). The buildings of the village on horizon behind this fortification are [Wszewilki](#) (i.e. the village, in the separate end of which named [Stawczyk](#) I was born in 1946).

(**Notice** that you can see the **enlargement** of each photograph from this web site, simply by **clicking** on this photograph. Most of the Internet browsers that you may use, allow also to **download** each illustration to your own computer, and then look at it, reduce or enlarge the size of it, or print it, with your own graphical software.)

#D2. Pre-Christian believes from Milicz, means the Ruler of Milicz:

Before Christianity arrived to Milicz, local Slavs used to worship a range of various pagan gods. The most important out of these was the "Ruler of Milicz", means a local pagan god which was the subject of a "fear worship" (possibly it was a morally decadent UFO-naut, that used to show himself to local primitive people and indulged in scaring these people). This pagan god, carved from a single piece of oak timber and preserved until today, can be seen in the Regional Museum of Milicz discussed before. A photograph of this pagan god is shown in Fig. #D2. The fact of the use of oak timber for carving this god, suggests that most probably this "Ruler of Milicz" was actually a Slavic god named "Pierun" (this one which is still commonly used in a popular saying from vicinity of Poznań in Poland, stating that "go to Pierun" - meaning almost the same as "go to hell").



Fig. #D2: This is a photograph of a pagan god, which in Regional Museum of Milicz is exhibited under name of the "Ruler of Milicz". We do not know much now on his subject, apart from the fact that once it was a subject of pagan cult on the area of present Milicz. I personally believe that it represents a Slavic god that used to be called "Pierun", and that in pagan times it was originally placed under an old oak located in the area of pagan cult practiced in ancient times on what presently is the cemetery in Wszewilki. This cemetery and the god "Pierun" worshiped in there are discussed in items #C2 and #L2 of the internet page [Wszewilki](#). The premise which led me to such a belief that most probably it is a god "Pierun" from the cult area of Wszewilki, is firstly the fact that this sculpture was carved from a single piece of oak timber, in the scale of 1:1 (means it has the size of an adult man). In turn oak for ancient Slavic was a holly tree "reserved" for the cult of this god "Pierun". In turn the premise that this sculpture most probably originates from ate cult area of Wszewilki, is the fact that in a close range from Milicz apart for Wszewilki there was no other cult place devoted to this god. It is worth to add, that in times of preparing this description, the sculpture was not carbon dated yet. However, by the level of decay it can be estimated that it is over 2000 years old.

In turn this age would coincide with the approximate dating of the discussed cult area, explained in item #C2 on the web page devoted to [Wszewilki](#).

#D3. Milicz fortified castle:

In the second half of 14-the century, the prince of Olesnica constructed a fortified castle in Milicz. It was build in the gothic style. It was surrounded with a moat and a wide defence wall. Inside of it, an oval yard (i.e. the castle's "keep") with a well was located. This castle was burned during wars with Husyts. In 16th century it was rebuild again, but this time in a renaissance style. In 1797 this castle partially burned again. In the consequence of this fire, owners of this castle then, means family of Maltzans, discouraged by such constant fires and the need to rebuild it repetitively, instead of rebuilding it, decided to build a separate palace nearby. This palace exists until today - see "Fig. #D8". In turn the castle gradually fall into disuse. Especially fast it degenerated after the second world war. I remember from times of my childhood (i.e. from 1950s), that the ruins of it were in incomparably better state than they are now.



Fig. #D3: Ruins of the Milicz castle. These can be seen in the Milicz communal park, not far from the palace of Milicz margrave (in Polish "margrabi").

In years 1960 to 1964, means when I still attended my high school studies in the Lyceum of General Education in Milicz, ruins of this fortified castle were still in a relatively good state. Thus more courageous out of my school colleagues could

play in large rooms of this castle, as well as investigate its hidden passages and undergrounds. Especially exciting was then the fact that in ruins of this castle, still was then accessible the entrance to underground tunnels and chambers, that led from this castle to several different locations. In turn in these tunnels, according to various stories, old treasures supposed to be hidden. These tunnels were investigated quite thoroughly by Zbyszek - famous tracker of mysteries, and my colleague from an older class in the Lyceum, as well as the neighbour from the same village Wszewilki. As probably some older residents of Milicz may remember, Zbyszek discovered in these tunnels a storage of old white weapon and knights' armours. After wearing these he used to scare people that walked in the park. Finally, dressed in a full knight's armour and carrying a heavy sword, police managed to catch him, and paraded along the entire town before at the police station they managed to convince him to stop further scaring of people in the park. Out of whatever was rumoured about these underground tunnels in times of my studies in the Lyceum, one such tunnel supposed to lead from this fortified castle to the palace of margrave (margrabia) Maltzan, then to the tomb of margrave. Other tunnel led to cellars of the town-hall in Milicz, and to several cellars of buildings in Milicz old town centre. Still another led under the river Barycz to Stawiec, where it emerged to the surface near sources of water for the Palace of margrave (margrabia). This tunnel to Stawiec was connected with the tunnel from the palace of Sapiecha family in Cieszków, while it emerged to the surface in forests near Cieszków (see "Fig. #D5a"). The part of it close to Cieszków was separated with a wall and utilised as the storage for wines and spirits before the World War Two. At present time this exit serves as the shelter for bats (it is shown in "Fig. #D5a" from this web page).

#D4. Medieval wells in castles – secret doors to freedom:

Old fortified castles used to maintain numerous underground tunnels and cellars for cases of invasion. Exists from these tunnels were hidden in forests many kilometres from a given castle. The fortified castle in Milicz was not an exception from this rule. It also had numerous tunnels that led from it in various directions. Many of these tunnels were still in good order just after the Second World War. I remember that some of my school colleagues used to seek hidden treasures in them.

In medieval times entrances to underground tunnels usually were hidden in wells that as a standard were located on castles' yards. Even today many of such wells from castles contains these entrances to underground tunnels. For example, such entrances are in wells from: (1) the high castle in Malbork (this with the sculpture of a "pelican"), (2) the castle in Otmuchów, south of Wrocław (from this well in Otmuchów, tunnels run as far as the fort in Kłodzko), and also (3) the castle in Gniew - see "Fig. #D4". In fact, ruins of the fortified castle in Milicz also used to have a well on the yard (i.e. the castle's "keep"), with an entrance to tunnels. Remains of this well still existed in times when I was

attending a primary school.

One of best known underground tunnels that led from the castle in Milicz, was the one that had the exit in forest near Cieszków. This exit is shown in Fig. #D5a below.



Fig. #D4: Castle well from the Teutonic Knights castle in Gniez from the northern Poland. The photograph taken in July 2004. The person photographs is me (Dr Jan Pająk). When one looks inside of this well from the point from which I am looking into it, one can clearly see an entrance to underground tunnels. In turn these tunnels always had at least one exit located in forests far beyond walls of the castle.

A curious detail of tunnels and cells from the above well in Gniez, is that in these cells a lot of victims died walled up over there. As the local rumours state it, ghosts of some of these victims are seen in the castle until today. These ghosts are even a tourist attraction of the castle in Gniez. Just as such an attraction they are presented in the article **[LOT-1]** "Castle holidays - wakacje z zamkami", published on pages 64 to 72 in bi-lingual monthly magazine of Polish Airlines LOT SA, entitled "Kaleidoscope", vol. 69 no 7, issue dated in July 2004 (address of the editor: Wydawnictwo Business Press, Al. Jerozolimskie 125 A, 02-017 Warszawa, Poland).

#D5. Mysterious underground tunnels

under Milicz:

For just an average person from a street, township of Milicz seems to be just an ordinary place. However, if the ground turned to be transparent, then everyone would get astonished. Under Milicz another mysterious town is hiding, which takes the form of a whole labyrinth of underground tunnels. As every medieval town, Milicz had an entire system of tunnels that were hidden under it. These tunnels were repaired and kept in a good order until the end of the Second World War. Only after the Second World War people gradually forgot about these tunnels almost completely. Therefore by now these tunnels probably are in ruins.

The labyrinth of underground tunnels hidden under Milicz originates from two sources. The first of these sources were defence needs of medieval Milicz, and the fortified castle nearby. These needs I already described before. But under Milicz are also different tunnels, that do not originate from medieval times. This is because to the original tunnels constructed in medieval times by owners of the fortified castle, additional tunnels were added later by the margrave (margravia) family - owners of the palace in Milicz. Actually the family of Maltzans used to fancy the construction of new, and repairing old, underground tunnels under Milicz. They constructed and repaired tunnels that led from their palace in practically all possible directions. The last of such new tunnels was built at the beginning of 20th century. It led from the tomb of margrave (margravia) to his palace (this tunnel is described in more details in item #D7 below). Out of these more famous tunnels constructed by family of Maltzans, the most well-known were four. The one constructed at the latest date led from their palace to the tomb of margrave (ruins of this tomb are shown in Fig. #D7). Other led from the palace to Evangelic church shown in Fig. #D29. Another led from the palace to the farm/station in Stawiec (the entrance to this tunnel still existed in 1958 and 1959, when I attended the sixth and seventh class of the primary school in Stawiec - it was located near the inlet of water supply for the palace in Milicz). A further tunnel led from the palace to undergrounds of the fortified castle in Milicz, where it connected with an entire system of tunnels that already existed under this castle since medieval times.

The folklore stories claimed, that one of the well-known underground tunnels from Milicz had the exit in forest not far from Cieszków. The present appearance of this supposed exit is shown in "Fig. #D5(a)" below. Other such a tunnel led from the fortified castle in Milicz to the old town. Under the old town it branched into several separate tunnels. Some of these just after the second world war still had open entrances which were joined with cellars of homes in Milicz. When I was in the first class of my primary school, one of such entrances was still open in the cellar of a building located on the other side of the street and almost opposite to the bookshop of that time (this bookshop was then several houses further from the central square than at present). As I remember, the cellar with this entrance was as if two stories deep, while the entrance to the tunnel was on the lowest cellar in its western wall. We looked inside of this tunnel with my friends, but because we had no torches none of us had the courage to enter the tunnel. Soon afterwards the authorities walled up not only the entrance to this

tunnel, but also other entrances to underground tunnels located in different cellars of Milicz old town. One of these tunnels led to the cellars of the town-hall from Milicz, and was still accessible at beginning of 1950s, before ruins of the town-hall were cleared up, while entrances to deep cellars of the town-hall were blocked and covered with soil. These tunnels also joined together undergrounds of all three churches in Milicz (see descriptions from item #D29).

The fact that an entire labyrinth of underground tunnels exists under Milicz, hides an unutilised potential for that town. After all, these tunnels can now be opened, reinforced, and made available for tourists as a local tourist attraction. After all, in a similar manner underground tunnels were made accessible by Kłodzko town. In 2004 tunnels under Kłodzko provided a semi-permanent employment and source of income for at least 10 people. Milicz still did not consider a possibility of opening its tunnels for tourists. But if it is done so, for sure these medieval tunnels and their shocking secrets become a vital attraction of Milicz and provide a semi-permanent source of income for at least several people.



Fig. #D5(a): The exit from an underground tunnel. It is hidden in forest not far from Cieszków (i.e. around 8 km north from Milicz). The photograph taken in July 2004. In order to illustrate the size of this tunnel, at the exit gate stands myself (i.e. Dr Jan Pajak) and my wife. People used to say, that this tunnel originally was connected with the fortified castle in Milicz. But before the second world war a final part of it was separated from the rest by a wall, and utilised by a local distillery as a cellar for maturing alcohols. Presently this tunnel is established as bats reservation. The entrance to (or rather an exit from) it is locked permanently and inaccessible for the general public.

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Fig. #D5(b): [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D5\(b\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

The illustration "Fig. #D5(b)" shows the appearance of a typical underground tunnel from medieval period. Photographed in July 2004. This tunnel is accessible for tourists in Kłodzko. Entrances to it are located near the town-hall in Kłodzko, and also near the Kłodzko fort. It is well lit up, secured against someone getting lost in it, and full of medieval museum artefacts, thus it is really worth of seeing - I warmly encourage to go to it. An entire labyrinth of underground tunnels similar to that one is located under the surface of Milicz. Only that now almost no-one knows about their existence. Perhaps it would be worth while to consider making them available for tourists, similarly as this is done in Kłodzko. After all, this would provide Milicz with an additional tourist attraction, not mentioning about a source of income and bread for a number of people.

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Fig. #D5(c): [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D5\(c\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

The illustration "Fig. #D5(c)" shows the remains of a skeleton of a victim locked in the cell from underground tunnel in Kłodzko. The photograph taken in July 2004. Underground tunnels used to serve in medieval times as prisons in which victims were locked forever. These victims were never visited again, so they simply died out of the lack of water, food, and light. Similar medieval underground cells exist under Milicz.

#D6. Walled alive as an example of medieval treatment:

In medieval times one of the most popular methods of killing people depended on walling them up alive in secluded underground cells, or on throwing them into a tower that had no windows and the only entrance to it was through a small hole in the ceiling. A best example of just such a tower, in which literally hundreds of people died, is the famous "hunger tower" in Paczków shown in Fig. #D6(b) below. (Paczków is a small town in southern Poland, located around 60 kilometres on south from Wrocław.) This medieval "hunger tower" remained walled up until mid 1950s, when the local council decided to cut a footpath through it. After the tower was open, it turned out that the entire volume of this tower was occupied by a single cell without windows, which had only a small hole in a high ceiling. This cell was filled up with hundreds of human skeletons, that lied over there in a layer several meters high. It turned out, that medieval rulers of Paczków used to throw to this tower by the only window in the ceiling every person who for some reason was disliked by them. In turn after being thrown to this tower, victims simply died out of hunger, thirst, and the lack of light. Of course, other medieval cities were not better at all. For example in undergrounds

of the city Kłodzko from southern Poland, tourists are able to see an underground prison cell, with a human skeleton. (You can see it on Fig. #D5c.) In this cell someone was imprisoned, and then authorities "forgotten" to feed him or release him.

Cells similar to that from the Cathedral in Kwidzyń, the "hunger tower" in Paczków, or undergrounds of Kłodzko, means designated for burying people alive, existed under the fortified castle in Milicz, and also in undergrounds of the town of Milicz. Only that people who died in them never attracted attention of the society. Therefore, now no-one knows about their fate.

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Fig. #D6(a): [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D6\(a\)" to call and view this illustration!](#)

The photograph from the above illustration "Fig. #D6(a)" shows the cell in which blessed Dorota from Mątowów (1347-1394) was buried/walled alive. The photograph taken in July 2004. (Of course, the furniture present now in this cell did NOT stand there in times when blessed Dorota was dying. Nothing usually were in cells designated for walling up alive people, apart from the person imprisoned there, and also apart from iron rings on walls to which chains of imprisoned people were tied up.) The cell shown above is located in the Cathedral from Kwidzyń (north of Poland, not far from Gdansk). The only guilt of blessed Dorota was, that she saw UFO-nauts, and that she reported to authorities about these her meetings with unearthly creatures. In present times instead of being walled up alive, she would rather write books about meetings with UFO-nauts and about visits to distant planets of UFO-nauts.



Fig. #D6(b) (T1 in [10]): The so-called "tower of hunger" (in Polish: "wieża głodowa") from Paczków in southern Poland. The photograph taken in July 2004. It is this tower where medieval authorities of the town Paczków used to throw people which somehow made a bad impression on them. This tower had no windows, apart from a small porthole of a human size in the middle of high ceiling. Thus every victim thrown into this tower died fast from the lack of water, food, and light. When in 1950s the walls of this tower were cut open to pass through it a footpath shown on this photo, it was filled up with hundreds of skeletons of humans thrown to it to die. At this point it is worth to realise, that humans would not commit this type of crimes, if our planet is not in power of evil UFOnavts, that constantly instigate one group of people against others.

#D7. Tomb of margrave Maltzan:

My mother frequently used to tell me about the burial of margrave (margrabia) from Milicz, which took place in times of her youth. (As I estimated

this, most probably around 1920s.) The burial was carried out with an enormous pomp and splendour. Delegates from practically all farmsteads (granges and estates) owned by this margrave (margrabia) were taking parts in it, including my mother and her parents. The margrave (margrabia) was a proud owner of exactly 99 farmsteads spread around Milicz and nearby Żmigród. This number was justified NOT by his wealth, but by politics. According to the Prussian law of that time, people who owned 100 farmsteads, or more, were obliged to equip with their own expenses an entire regiment of army for the service of Prussian government. Thus, having "only" 99 farmsteads, was a past manner of avoiding paying additional taxes for the Prussian government.

Milicz margrave (margrabia) was buried in the tomb, which he prepared earlier for himself. The curiosity of this tomb was that it was linked through an underground tunnel with the palace of margrave (margrabia). People used to say, that margrave (margrabia) even after the death wanted to supervise his own palace. From the palace to the tomb an alley planted with oaks was leading, that passed through palace's park. However, the tomb was not located in the park, but beyond the road that led from Milicz to Sułów. Oaks were growing along this alley still in times when I attended my Lyceum - while the tomb still was then in a relatively good condition, although was already empty. But when in 2004 I visited this tomb again in order to take the photograph 7, oaks already were cut down, while only ruins were left from the tomb.



Fig. #D7: Remains of the tomb of margrave (margrabia) Maltzan, which still exist near Milicz. The photograph taken in July 2004. It is from this particular tomb, that the famous underground tunnel led to the palace of margrave (margrabia) in Milicz. This underground tunnel most probably exists until today, although the entrance to it is already blocked.

#D8. Palace of margrave in Milicz:

Starting from 13 century, administrators and owners of Milicz lived in the fortified castle of Milicz, described before. But this castle was located in an area of rather bad **feng shui** (see item #D26 below). So it constantly was burned or destroyed. Therefore, after a subsequent fire in 1797, when the castle was again partially burned, owners of this castle at that time decided to not rebuild it, but to rather shift their quarters to another location that had much better "feng shui". So they build for themselves a palace just several hundred meters from the castle. This palace had very good "feng shui" and it successfully resisted all storms of history. It stands until today in the original location. The photo of it is shown here - see Fig. #D8.

The margrave's palace from Milicz is constructed in the classical style. It is located in the centre of a huge park of the total area of 48 hectares, which before the second world war was famous from beautiful rhododendrons and azalias. The park was surrounded with a high wall and fence. From the Milicz town to the park led two gates. The first of these two gates stood behind the last buildings of the city, means in the area where in past the western gate in the town's defence wall was located. The second gate to the palace was an ornamental welcoming gate, constructed in 1844 by the design of Leonard Schatzela. As the building material for this ornamental gate fragments so-called "paddock ore" (in Polish "ruda darniowa") retrieved from last fragments of medieval walls of the Milicz town were used. So in fact this gate symbolised the dismantled walls of Milicz. The top of this gate was ornamented by a huge sculpture of a lion. But around 1980s even this gate was dismantled. Only a small symbol remains from it until today, which is this sculpture of a lion. This sculpture and the base for it, is all what remains until today from original defence walls of Milicz (see also Fig. #D27b).

The margrave palace of Milicz hosted many famous people. For example, it is known that in 1813 this palace was visited by the Tsar of Russia, Aleksander the 1st.



Fig. #D8: The palace of margrave (margabia) in Milicz. The photograph taken in July 2004. Presently this palace is used for the campus of Nature Schools (in Polish named "Zespół Szkół Przyrodniczych"). In the right wing of this palace (not visible on this photograph), formerly used by servants, a small museum of Milicz is located (in Polish named the *Izba Regionalna* that translates as the "regional hall"). This miniature museum is described in item #D9 below. It is from this palace that an underground tunnel began, that led to the tomb of margrave (margrabia) shown in Fig. #D7.

#D9. Regional Museum from the palace in Milicz:

Milicz has the beginnings of own regional museum. It is still very miniature, still it has rather a small number of artefacts, it is still open in limited number of hours, but it already represents an initial stage of what, let us hope, in the future transforms into a much needed true museum of Milicz. In order to avoid problems caused by various bureaucratic limitations imposed on real museums, this miniature regional museum is named **Izba Regionalna** (means "regional hall" in Polish). My bravos for Milicz for this initiative so much needed.

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Fig. #D9: [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D9" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

The illustration "Fig. #D9" describes the history of beginnings of Milicz administrative centre, described on a banner from the Regional Museum from Milicz. The photograph taken in July 2004.

The regional museum of Milicz is located in the right wing of the former palace of margrave Maltzans, in which the Group of Nature Schools (in Polish "Zespół Szkół Przyrodniczych") was located in 2004.

In July 2004, this regional museum of Milicz was open in every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, between 8 am and 12:30 pm. There was NO entrance fee (i.e. it was for free).

#D10. A hidden symbolism, means meaning of a sculpture from the palace in Milicz:

Common marriages out of love are actually an invention of the final part of 20-th century. In old days people do not married out of love - in the majority of cases marriages were arranged for them. Still marriages are arranged in many countries of present world, for example in India, and also in countries that surround India, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, or Sri Lanka. Especially well-rooted was arranging of marriages for rich people. After all, it was necessary to find partners for marriage which both had similar levels of wealth.

Of course, the fact that these arranged marriages were deprived of love, in conjunction with the fact that they were living in palaces or castles in which the "man of the house" had usually an absolute power over others, led to the tradition of various psychoses, anomalies, deviations, and decadency. It is from this tradition that for example the "well of unfaithful wives" from the castle Czocha on the south of Poland originates (this well is described on page 70 in the article [LOT-1] refereed in item #D4 above). Owners of the castle Czocha used to drown their wives in this well, if wives were suspected of NOT being faithful to their husbands. The last wife was drowned in it in 1792. It is also from this tradition that the English king Henry the 8th, contributed to the history of England mainly by murdering his numerous wives. Echoes of this barbaric treatment of wives are also contained in the classical Polish literature. For example, everyone in Poland knows the classical Polish poem by Adam Mickiewicz, entitled "Golono, Strzyżono" (means "Shaved, Sheared"). This poem in a jocose manner describes how an insignificant marital quarrel debating whether the fur of their family dog was "shaved with a razor or cut with scissors" led to the situation that a husband finally drowned his wife in a pond (by the way, even during this drowning the stubborn wife still lifted two fingers above the surface of water and showed to her husband a sign of cutting with scissors"). It is this poem that provided a popular currently in Poland idiom "**sheared - shaved**" or "cut, shaved" (in Polish: "strzyżone - golone") to describe all ridiculous quarrels. Some Poles are also saying, that it is also this poem that generated the famous international sign of "victory at all costs" (or "V" sign) shown with two fingers being lifted like open

scissors. This killing type of behaviour was "normal" in old days. Of course, the unloved wives of these barbaric times paid back to their husbands with the same coins. When they only felt that their husbands think of any excuse to kill them, usually they tried to act faster and they killed husbands first. Most frequently they used poison for this purpose. Secrets of skilful poisoning were in these times passed from mother to daughter, and appreciated as the most vital life-saving knowledge. It is from this macabre tradition that the known queens of poison originated, the most famous of which was probably the Italian lady, Lucrezia Borgia. Also the Polish queen, Bona Sforza (1494 - 1557), wife of the Zygmunt Old, was known for the cultivation of this poisonous tradition. Of course, if these wives managed to poison their husbands, then it was them that become absolute powers in their castles or palaces.

Milicz palace also has a special tribute to the "unloved wives". It is the sculpture of a "silent admirer" shown in Fig. #D10 below. This admirer for a hundred of years is staring in the windows of bedroom of the "mistress" of that palace. This copper admirer, was just a piece of "artwork", thus for having it these wives were NOT drown or thrown to lions. But still it was a taste and a substitute of a real admirer, the right to have whom these unfortunate rich women were completely deprived.



Fig. #D10: The sculpture of a "silent admirer" that looks into windows of the bedroom of a first lady in the palace of margrave (margrabia) of Milicz. Marriages for so rich people used to be arranged by their parents. Therefore deprived love, rich "mistresses" of the palace, were satisfied even by motionless sculptures that stared into windows of their bedrooms.

* * *

Although owners of the palace in Milicz tried to keep secret their marriage problems, this does not mean that such problems did not exist for them. After all, such marriage problems resulted from the epoch in which these people lived, and from conditions in which they operated. So similarly like in every other palace from that epoch, also behind windows of that palace in Milicz (especially behind the window into which the above "silent admirer" is staring) a lot of loneliness, lack of love, hate, suffering, intrigues, poisoning, deaths, persecution, etc., used to take place. Similarly to every other palace, also the one shown here is full of ghosts of unloved or rejected wives, poisoned husbands, murdered lovers, etc.

* * *

Notice a ghost in the window of the lady's bedroom at which is staring this "silent admirer". The above photograph captured some sort of a white figure that

looks outside with visible interest. This figure is well visible, if the above photograph is enlarged by clicking on it with a mouse. (It is worth to indicate, that at the time of taking this photograph on the Sunday vacation day of 4 July 2004, there was no-one in the palace. Furthermore, if one explains this white figure as a "reflection", then in spite of capturing on the same photograph also several further windows, in none of them any other "reflection" is visible.) Is it possible that this is the famous ghost of margrave, about whom story goes that he "supervises the palace" together with valuables which still are hidden in undergrounds of this palace. Or perhaps this is a ghost of any of unfortunate "first ladies" of this palace, which during their lives slept just behind this particular window.

#D11. Battlefields near Milicz:

Vicinities of Milicz were battlefields for several significant battles in the history of Poland and this land. The largest of these battles took place in the "Swedish hill" (in Polish "Szwedzka Górka") near Sułów, and also in the forest of "Barsk Confederation (in Polish "Konfederacja Barska") near Cieszków. The curiosity of these battlefields from near Milicz, is that in fact they were NOT, as yet, researched thoroughly by archaeologists. Therefore, most probably they hide until today remains of old weapon and other military hardware.

* * *

A quite intriguing curiosity that hits the eye in that battlefield from Sułów, is that for some unknown presently reasons, numerous locations seem to be present on a relatively small area, which apparently "attracted" to themselves various "bad" events in history. In the vicinity of Milicz the worst of such "bad areas" is the one near Sułów. In a not far distance from each other, there are two large battlefields over there (i.e. a battlefield between Polish and Swedish armies, and nearby another battlefield between the Polish and Mongolian armies). Not far from these two battlefields also a Hitler's concentration camp was located.

The existence of these "bad" areas can be observed not only on the example of Sułów village near Milicz. In past I watched an English documentary film about Alexander the Great. In this film historians also illustrated a shocking discovery, that some areas on the Middle East were battlefields for many battles in various periods of history, while almost identical areas that lied nearby actually never were used as battlefields. Similarly in New Zealand areas exist on the straight and perfectly even roads, in which groups of white crosses are piled up (such white crosses in New Zealand mean that someone died in a traffic accident in that particular area of the road). If there is such a "bad area" on a straight and well kept road, then from time to time someone has a fatal accident in that area. I personally explain the location of such "bad areas" with my theory of the fluctuation of the gravity field, as I described this theory more comprehensively in subsection 14.4 from volume 5 of my newest [monograph \[1/5\]](#). In turn the Chinese knowledge of "feng shui" simply claims about them, that they have a "bad feng shui". For example, such a "bad feng shui" displays also the area in which the fortified castle in Milicz was constructed, as described in item #D3

above. Thus, this castle was constantly either burned or destroyed.

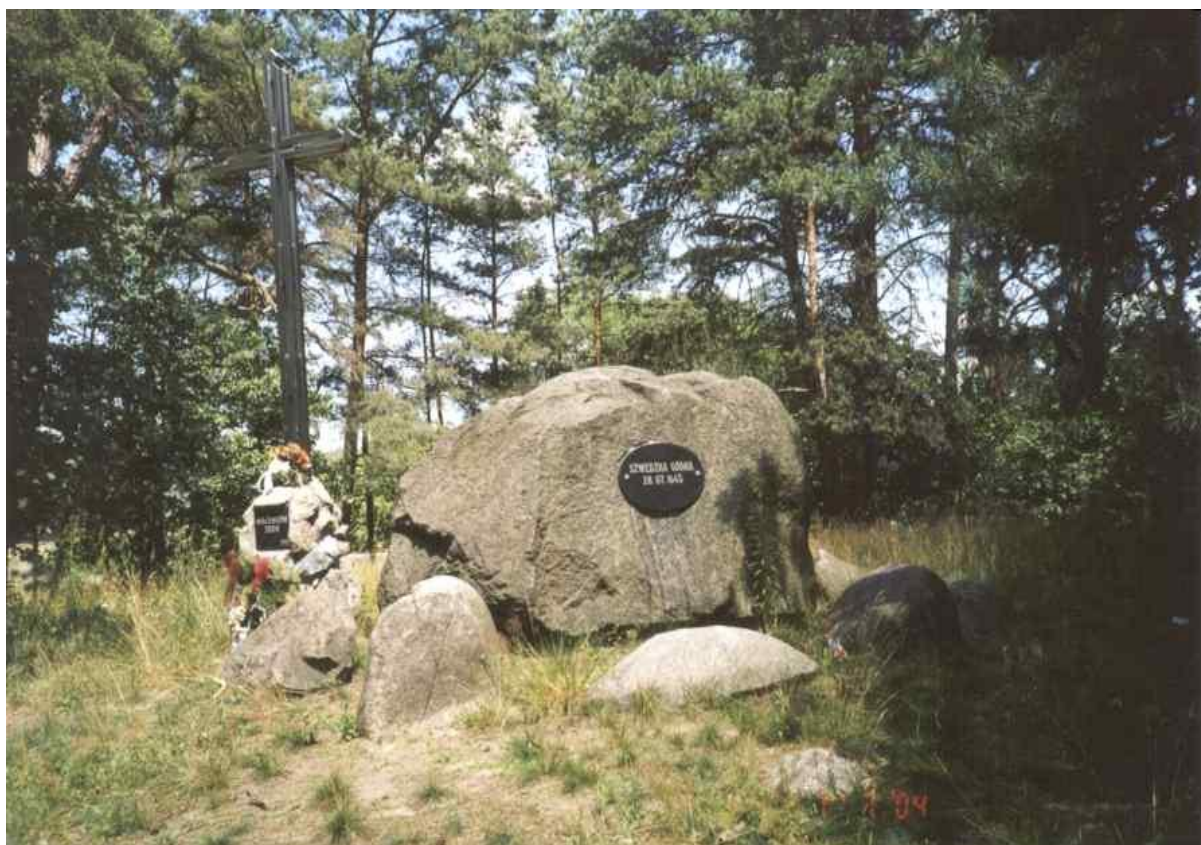


Fig. #D11: The so-called "Swedish hill" (in Polish: "Szwedzka Górka") near Sułów. The photograph taken in July 2004. This hill is the area, where a vicious battle took place between Polish and Swedish armies. Presently not far from the former battlefield, but close to the road from Sułów to Milicz, a cross and a commemorating plate are standing, as shown on the photograph above.

#D12. Nazi concentration camp near Sułów:

Of course, like every other area of the former Hitler's empire, also the vicinity of Milicz used to have its own concentration camps, and branches of other concentration camps. The most well-known of these camps was the one located in forests near Sułów. Even today one can find over there remains of the camp's buildings. Unfortunately, it remains unknown to me how many prisoners Hitler's people killed in this camp, what nationalities these prisoners were, nor where are buried remains of these prisoners who died during heavy work, and thus whom Hitler's people did not want to transport to the camp's crematorium.



Fig. #D12: Key components of every concentration camp, namely: railway with the use of which prisoners were transported, gas chamber, and a path several meters long that linked the gas chamber with the crematorium. These used to stand at the very end of life for millions of prisoners of Hitler concentration camps. The above gas chamber was photographed in July 2004 in the concentration camp "Stutthof" located in northern Poland. In spite its dimensions smaller from bathrooms in some present homes, this gas chamber was working day and night, killing hundreds of prisoners of this camp of mass murder. Ruins of similar gas chamber, as well as similar concentration camp, remain until today in forests near Sułów (around 8 km to west from Milicz). Looking at the ocean of human tragedy that these camps served to our civilisation, one wishes to scream *never again!* Unfortunately, human memory is so short.

#D13. War graves of Commonwealth pilots:

For many different reasons, corpses of some prisoners were NOT incinerated in crematoria of Hitler's concentration camps, but were buried. In this way, on the area of present Poland numerous cemeteries of soldiers from British Commonwealth still exist. Because I currently live in New Zealand, it was a surprise for me to discover, that on these cemeteries a lot of New Zealanders lies. Usually they died during piloting aeroplanes which bombed territories

governed by Hitler's army.

* * *

Whether in Milicz there are any graves of Commonwealth pilots, this remains unknown to me. I only know that in Milicz several Russian soldiers is buried, who were cooked alive in a first Russian tank that rolled onto the Milicz central square during the world war two. Sometime ago someone even show me where these Russians were buried, but by now I have forgotten where it was. (More information about the circumstances of cooking alive these Russian liberators of Milicz, is provided in item #C1 of the separate web page about the [battle for Milicz](#).)



Fig. #D13: Commonwealth cemetery in present [Malbork](#), Poland (i.e. former German town of "Marienburg"). The photograph taken in July 2004. Meaningful, although small fraction of prisoners from Hitler's concentration camps, were soldiers that used to fight with Hitler's armies, e.g. pilots of aeroplanes shot down over Germany. Near Malbork, these out of such pilots that were imprisoned in the famous *stalag XXB* (similar to the one about which a movie film "The Great Escape" was made), and whom could be identified, have a special cemetery. In turn locations where bodies of war prisoners from the vicinity of Milicz are buried, remain unknown to us. (A brief mentioning of the fate of prisoners of war in occupied Milicz is contained on the different web page named [bitwa o milicz uk.htm](#).)

#D14. [UFO nauts and Hitler's people,](#)

means the role of UFOs in the course of the Second World War:

As the German folklore states this, Hitler supposedly was a pupil and favourite of UFOonauts. The blond haired UFOonauts from the so-called "Nordic race" supposedly appeared to him regularly, sharing with him various ideas of the type: how he should organise his concentration camps, what he should do with Jews, or why the race of blond-haired people is a superior race. Simultaneously, with their hidden methods of action UFOonauts tried to help Hitler as they could. Supposedly, one of their actions was to provide Germany with a perfect weather in every day which Hitler announced to be a holiday. It is because of this weather for Hitler perfected by UFOonauts, that a saying "Hitler's weather" was supposedly coined during that times to describe extremely beautiful days which always prevailed in Germany during Hitler's holidays. Supposedly Hitler was extremely afraid of these UFOonauts, but because he feared of their revenge, he obeyed exactly every single their command. Simultaneously he ordered his special services to seek an underground **Kingdom of Agharti**, which - according to lies of UFOonauts, supposed to be inhabited by UFOonauts. Hitler also supervised in person the development of flying disks, means the discoid flying machines which imitated vehicles of UFOonauts.

From statements of this German folklore appears, that actually all the atrocities that Germans committed on other nations, had their beginnings in evil advices and whispers of UFOonauts. So we should NOT be surprised, that fathering the activities of Hitler's people, UFOonauts are vividly interested until today in further fate of everything that was created by Hitler. This explains why UFO vehicles are frequently observed as they land in areas of former concentration camps. This also explains, why individual UFOonauts can be encountered by everything that still remains out of the Hitler's former empire. Further details about reasons for which UFOonauts are so interested in a destruction of humanity are contained on the web page [ufo.htm](#), and also in subsection V8.1 from volume 17 of monograph [1/5].



Fig. #D14: One of numerous circular UFO landing sites that dotted the interior of the "Stutthof" concentration camp. They make one wonder, what these UFOs do in Hitler's concentration camps. Well, according to German popular folklore, UFOnavts used to be personal advisers to Hitler. For this reason, UFOnavts are extremely interested even now in everything that Hitler's people used to do, including concentration camps. The above photograph shows one of several circular UFO landing sites, which on 29 June 2004 I discovered and photographed on grass of the Hitler's concentration camp in Stutthof from the northern Poland. Another photograph of a UFO landing site from that concentration camp is shown below in Fig. #D16.

Apparently UFOnavts are studying the long-term consequences of this concentration camp. In the above photograph a fragment of the grass with altered colouring is visible on the foreground. This circle of grass indicates the area which was swept and scorched by a powerful magnetic field from propelling devices of a UFO vehicle which hovered in the air close to this spot. Because UFO vehicles usually hover in the air in such a manner that their floor is perpendicular to the local course of the Earth's magnetic field, this floor usually is slanted in relationship to the flat ground. Therefore, the grass with altered colour, which was affected by the field of this UFO, has a shape of a half-circle, not a complete circle. On the above photograph foundations are also visible from a barrack for prisoners in the last stage of extermination. The barrack itself is already gone, because wooden parts of it rotted during all these years that elapsed since the world war two. In turn behind foundations of this barrack a row of cemented poles of the camp's fence are visible (during the war this fence was electrified, to kill every prisoner who touched it). Further, the lowest fragment of the guard tower of the camp located beyond the fence, is also visible.

* * *

The formation of such UFO landing sites is quite a complex phenomenon. It results from the use of a powerful magnetic field for propelling UFOs. A brief description as to how the UFO magnetic propulsion works, is provided in subsection C1 from volume 2 of monograph [1/5]. In turn descriptions as how magnetic field from UFOs forms UFO landing sites of the type shown on this photograph, are presented in subsection V5.1 from volume 17 of monograph [1/5]. Finally the entire set of other examples of similar circular UFO landing sites is shown in Figures V1 to V3 which illustrate chapter "V" from volume 17 of my newest [monograph \[1/5\]](#) (the same illustrations are also used to illustrate chapter "O" from volume 12 of my older monograph [1/4] - thus can be found e.g. on the web page named: [text 1 4 2.htm](#)).

* * *

Shocking is the number of UFO landing sites visible on grass of former Hitler's concentration camps. Surely evil UFOonauts are delighted to appreciate effects of their devilish action on Earth, and to check how much people managed to become similar to them. More information about the devilish nature and philosophy of UFOonauts is presented on the web page [ufo.htm](#).

#D15. A [mascot of UFOonauts](#), means a blood-thirsty griffin from Guzowice:

When I was in the last class of my Lyceum, during a bicycle ride to the village Guzowice near Cieszków I was attacked by a griffin. That attack of the griffin, as well as the general appearance of this monster, I described in more details in subsection R4.2 from volume 15 of monograph [1/5], the free copies of which are available from numerous web pages listed in "Menu 2". Just before on that fatal day I was forced to ride my bicycle in the middle of night through the area in which this griffin was hunting, local people were warning me that I may meet it over there. This in turn means, that I was NOT the only person who saw this monster or was attacked by it. In that particular area the griffin must also be seen by numerous other people, so that stories about it could become a beginning of the local folklore about this blood-thirsty mascot of UFOonauts.

Independently from the above my personal encounter with the griffin from Milicz, in times of my youth I have heard several stories about a similar, or perhaps even the same, winged monstrous griffin seen in the vicinity of so-called "second dam" on the river Barycz. This "second dam" is located towards the east from the village "Wszewilki" and "Nowy Zamek". The griffin was seen by a number of people on unpopulated areas of grass paddocks, which at that time were located in the vicinity of that second dam (down the stream) on the right bank of the Barycz river.

The interesting aspect of griffins is, that - although they are considered to be legendary monsters that supposedly do NOT exist at all, actually from time to time they are seen in various parts of the world. For example, in Fig. #D15 a repainted appearance of a griffin is presented, which in 2003 was observed in

New Zealand. An exact description of this New Zealand griffin is contained on web pages on curiosities of New Zealand listed in Menu 2, e.g. on the web page: [newzealand.htm](#). In present days griffins most frequently are seen in Puerto Rico, where people call them **chupacabras**.

In reality griffins are blood sucking mascots of UFOonauts, brought to Earth in UFO vehicles and allowed to hunt from time to time on unpopulated areas of Earth. In sense of their origin, most probably they are products of "genetic engineering". This is because their anatomy looks like it is a "composite" of genes from several different animals, including genes of an eagle, and a lion or a panther. They have the appearance of a small lion, but they still have wings and they jump at back legs like eagles - means with both legs simultaneously. The griffin which I encountered in the vicinity of Guzowice village (near Cieszków), looked exactly like such a small lion with wings. It was black in colour, and the body of it had the size and build up of a dog of the "rottweiler" race (this race of dogs at that time was unknown in Poland). This monster attacked me, leaving three quite large wounds on my right hand, scars from which exist until today.



Fig. #D15: Here is how New Zealanders depicted a "griffin" that raged over there in wild areas. ("Griffins" are blood thirsty pets of UFOonauts. Presently these cosmic animals are known to UFO investigators under a popular name of "chupacabras".) In New Zealand, the griffin shown above was described as a "black panther" - for details see the web page [newzealand.htm](#). As kind of a "cat-like creature" was also described the griffin which was seen in the UK area of [Bodmin Moor](#) in years 1994 to 1996, and then was widely promoted around the world by a famous TV commercial for the credit cards "Visa". But from my personal encounter with a griffin near Guzowice (not far from Milicz), I remember it as a small,

black lion. Just such a monster, a blood thirsty pet of UFOonauts, attacked me on the dirt road that leads from the village Guzowice (near Milicz) to the village Nowy Dwór (i.e. to west from Cieszków, around 10 km to north from Milicz). The description of this attack of griffin is provided in subsection R4.2 from volume 15 of monograph [1/5] (available in English). Monograph [1/5] is disseminated free of charge via numerous web pages listed e.g. in "Menu 2".

Because griffins were always seen in company of UFOonauts, in old times these blood thirsty animals were surrounded by almost a religious respect. This is the reason why griffins appear in many heraldries, where they are presented as symbols of power. For example the coat of arms for the Polish city of Gdansk contains images of two griffins, which (unfortunately) now are taken for lions. In old heraldic symbolism griffins always were shown as small lions standing on back legs (frequently with split tongue that was sticking out from their eagle-like beaks). In turn lions were shown as standing on all four legs.

#D16. UFO sightings near Milicz:

In the vicinity of Milicz were carried out, and still are, countless UFO sightings. These sightings most frequently took place in areas where the so-called "devil stones" were located, means e.g. in the vicinity of Zemanów and nearby Kelso, as well as in the vicinity of the church of St. Anna near Karłów.

The curious part of these UFO sightings is, that usually their waves preceded times when Milicz is to be affected by a specific tragedy, e.g. a hurricane, or a deluge. It appears that actually these UFOonauts bring such tragedies to Milicz with their evil activities on Earth. This rule was also working in the past. For example, in the medieval times, just before appearance of a plague, UFOonauts were seen - frequently as they spread something at nights above human settlements (today we would say, that UFOonauts spread micro-organisms of a given infectious plague). UFOonauts are fascinated by human suffering. For example, they love to park their vehicles on areas of former Hitler's concentration camps - what they do in these camps, we do not know yet. In monograph [1/5] a proof is presented, that UFOonauts supervised the crucifixion of Jesus (see "Fig. V7" in my newest [monograph \[1/5\]](#)). Above the cross of Jesus two UFO vehicles were hovering, the images of which until today are symbolically fastened to crosses of orthodox churches. So again it appears, that these UFOonauts with their intrigues and orders instigated ancient Israelis to crucify Jesus, and then supervised from decks of their vehicles whether this crucifixion was actually implemented exactly as they ordered it.



Fig. #D16: A very clear UFO landing site scorched by a discoid UFO vehicle near the barracks for newly imprisoned inmates in the concentration camp "Stutthof" from the northern Poland. Compare this landing with the UFO landing from Fig. #D14 above. Such a UFO landing site is produced, when a whirling magnetic field yielded for the propelling purpose from propulsors located around the peripherals of a discoid UFO vehicle, is scorching grass causing it to change the colour. The reason why visible is only a small fragment of the circle of grass which changed the colour, not the complete circle, is that UFOs usually are flying with their floor perpendicular to the force lines of the local magnetic field of Earth. Thus discoid UFOs usually are flying slanted in relationship to the flat ground, while the magnetic field from only a part of their propulsors located on the peripherals of the vehicle is reaching the ground and causing the scorching visible on this photograph.

* * *

Notice, that similar UFO landing sites can frequently be encountered on paddocks and lawns from the vicinity of Milicz. After all, Milicz is the area of an increased UFO activity.

#D17. Modelling of UFO vehicles by our churches:

As UFO research indicate this, components of almost every church on Earth

are modelled onto the shape of UFO interiors. Especially well visible is this in old churches, such as churches that exist in Milicz. Only modern churches constructed lately gradually depart from this principle of imitating the interior of UFOs. Also every detail of the design and furnishing of old churches, is modelled onto the appearance and furnishing of UFO vehicles. Here is a list of most vital components of every old church, the appearance of which imitates appropriate components of UFOs:

1. Altars. These imitate control devices used to control UFO vehicles.

2. Confessions (see Fig. #D17). These imitate the main propulsor in UFOs.

3. Columns. These imitate pillars of powerful magnetic field yielded from UFO propulsors.

4. Christening dishes. There imitate Oscillatory Chambers from UFOs.

However, the highest similarity to UFOs displays a general shape of old churches, and the use of space inside of them. And so, the majority of old churches has at least one dome, which imitates the central dome in UFO vehicles. Around peripherals of these old churches always runs a line of columns which imitate the ring of columns with side propulsors that hit eyes of every person who is abducted to a UFO. Even the outlines of these columns always imitate pillars of powerful magnetic field that is surging from the interior of these side UFO propulsors. Every old church also had towers with domed tops (see Fig. #D29). This tower imitated cigars coupled from UFOs of smaller types that are attached to side propulsors of a UFO of a larger type. More information about the similarity of old churches and UFOs, can be found in subsection P6.1 from volume 14 of monograph [1/5].

In a similar manner as this takes place in Christian temples, UFOs are also imitated by Muslim mosques. This is especially visible in Istanbul, where each one out of their mosques resembles a flying system coupled from several UFO vehicles.

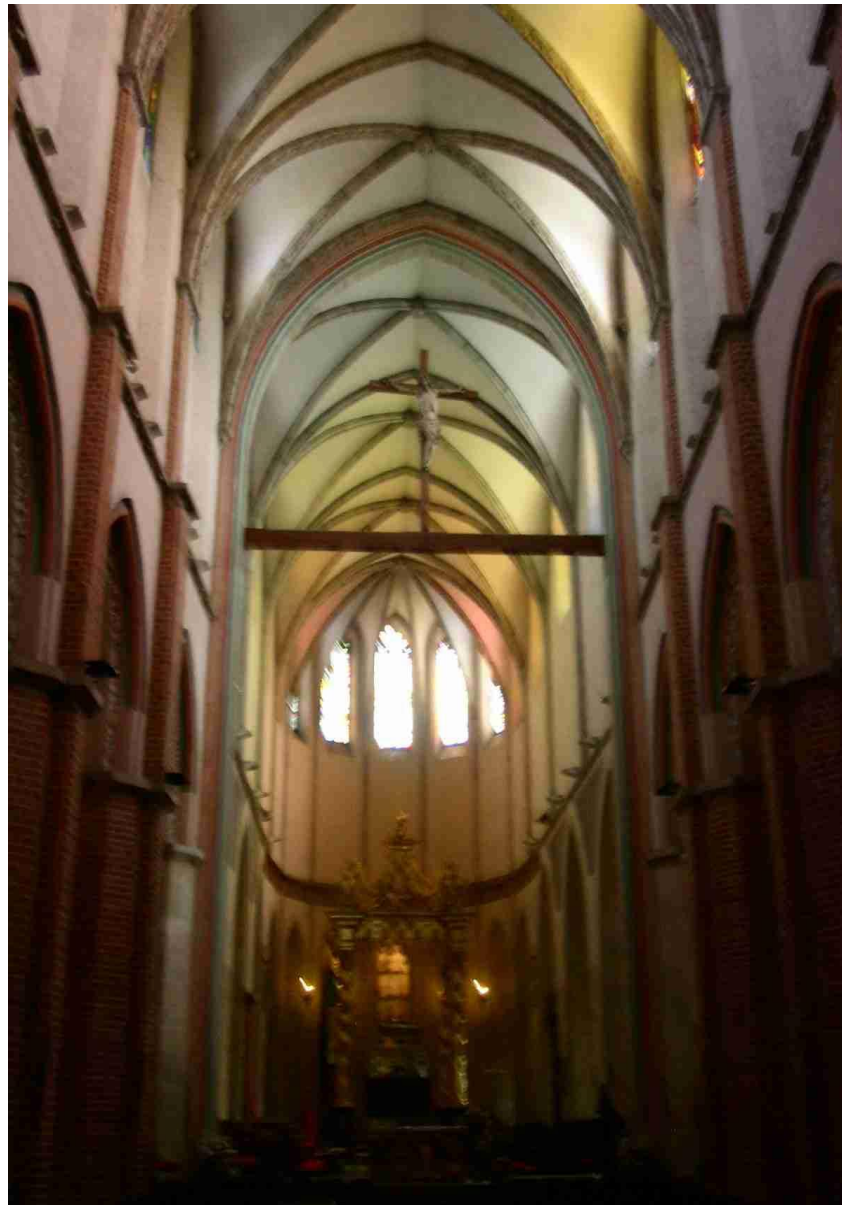


Fig. #D17: In the centre of the lowest part of this photograph is captured (unfortunately, not very clearly visible) a so-called "confession" from the cathedral in Gniezno, Poland. Photographed in July 2004. In important Christian churches this "confession" imitates the central UFO propulsor. In Poland it is present in the Gniezno cathedral (shown on the above photograph), and in Kraków (Cracov) cathedral. It is also present in Rome in the Basilica of St. Peter. In the most central part of these important churches, usually under their central dome, such strange structures are present. Usually these structures are composed of rectangular or cubical objects cut of a white marble, which are surrounded with 4 swirled columns that support a baldachime sparkling with threads of gold. In the church terminology these structures are named confessions. But from the present UFO research we know, that these entire structures actually imitate the design and appearance of main propulsors in UFO vehicles. In turn the rectangular object carved from a white marble and placed in centres of these structures, imitates a device called the "Oscillatory Chamber", which actually is a source of a powerful pulsating magnetic field in every UFO propulsor. In vicinity of these "confessions" usually bodies of saints are

buried in churches on Earth. This in turn imitates the "storing" or "conserving" of human bodies that always are present in central cylinders of large types of UFOs, just near the Oscillatory Chamber from their main propulsor (for details see subsection P6.1 from monograph [1/5]). The reason for such a storage of human bodies in UFOs is, that a powerful magnetic field from the main propulsor of these UFOs prevents the rotting of these bodies.

#D18. UFO oscillatory chambers copied by shapes of objects in old churches:

Depending on the so-called "generation of UFOs", which in turn depends on the level of technical advancement of the civilisation that constructed a given UFO vehicle, the so-called **Oscillatory Chambers** can take one of three possible shapes. (Notice, that according to descriptions from chapter F in volume 2 of monograph [1/5], such UFO "Oscillatory Chambers" are simply the most important propelling devices for these interstellar flying vehicles. The oscillatory chambers are for UFOs almost the same as "engines" are for present human cars.) All three possible shapes of UFO Oscillatory Chambers are illustrated in "Fig. F3" from volume 2 of my newest monograph [1/5]. These shapes resemble a kind of a pillar with parallel side walls, which has a horizontal cross section taking shape of either a: (1) square, (2) octagon, or (3) sixteen-sided regular figure. In UFOs this pillar always stands with its central axis pointed up. Thus, these three shapes always are present in a vertical cross section through such a pillar.

What shocks me most in the furnishing of old churches (including the church from Milicz), is that all what is present in them also has shapes which exactly correspond to these three possible shapes of UFO Oscillatory Chambers. Thus, in old churches practically almost everything is shaped into a figure with octagonal cross-section in a horizontal plane - as an example see the object shown in "Fig. #D18". Also, in almost everything from old churches, this octagonal cross section is visible only in a horizontal plane - means exactly in the same cross section as it is displayed by UFO Oscillatory Chambers. In turn, if something is NOT an octagon, then in a horizontal plane it either displays a square or a sixteen-sided cross section (or a round one - which actually is an approximation of a sixteen-sided figure). In turn almost impossible is finding in old churches anything that would have e.g. a triangular, or a six-sided cross section, in spite that these shapes are incomparably easier for measuring and for carving with tools of old masters, than octagonal or square shapes. So this most shocking attribute of old churches is, that in their interiors almost everything imitates general shapes of UFO Oscillatory Chambers.



Fig. #D18: A gigantic, mysterious, octagonal device from the St. Maria's (Catholic) church in Gdansk, Poland. (This device is also described on several other web pages. For example, the ancient operation of it as a "telepathic telephone" is described in items #D1 to #D4 from the web page named [artefact.htm](#). It was photographed in July 2004. It is so huge, that the eight sculptures of women standing around the octagonal base of it have the size of adult people (after clicking on this photo one may compare the size of these eight sculptures to two tourists photographed behind them). The real purpose of this device remains a mystery. After all, it is too huge to perform any practical function, apart from being a container for holy substances. However, it is strikingly similar to the so-called "Zhang Heng seismograph" - as the reader may realise by comparing the above Fig. #D18 with numerous Figures of the telepathic "Zhang Heng seismograph" presented e.g. on the web pages [seismograph.htm](#), or [newzealand visit.htm](#) (notice that this extraordinary seismograph allowed the detection of incoming earthquakes long time before these occurred, while the mysterious operation of it cannot be recreated in a working device even today). For example, this mysterious device has not only an octagonal shape of the main body, but also an octagonal base like that in the "Zhang Heng seismograph" discussed on above web pages. Furthermore, the general shape and the appearance of it, is strangely similar to the shape and the appearance of the "Zhang Heng seismograph". But instead of wrongly seeking the source of these similarities in cross-cultural or in inter-religious influences, much more rational is to realise that both these devices are mimicking the shape of main propulsors from UFO vehicles. This is because in the centre of such UFO propulsors an octagonal device similar to shapes presented here is positioned. In

volume 2 of the monograph [1/5] "Advanced Magnetic Devices", this device from UFOs is described comprehensively under the name of Oscillatory Chamber (see the general shape of such Oscillatory Chamber shown in "Fig. F8(2s)" from monograph [1/5]). Thus, it is apparent that a huge number of octagonal objects present in human culture, actually results from imitating by old masters the shapes of octagonal "Oscillatory Chambers" from UFOs.

It is interesting whether the reader ever wondered, why in churches, mosques, and in temples of various other religions, almost every object seems to imitate octagonal shapes, or octagonal outlets, from Oscillatory Chambers of UFOs, in spite that in fact all these objects could be constructed in an unlimited number of different shapes. Well, the answer seem to be, that people are abducted to UFOs from the beginning of times, and after their return to Earth they mimic in their creative products the fascinating device that they saw during these abductions. (The reader may find more about UFOs on web sites listed in Menu 2, e.g. on the site ufo.htm).

#D19. The meaning of eight-sided columns in old churches:

People abducted to UFO vehicles keep reporting about the strange device that they almost always see inside of these extraterrestrial vehicles. This device most frequently takes a shape of an octagonal transparent "crystal". However, sometimes it can also be shaped as a transparent cube, or as a sixteen-sided "crystal". If it is sixteen-sided, it looks almost like circular, but with an uneven surface. As it turns out, these strange crystals seen on decks of UFOs are simply "Oscillatory Chambers" that UFOs use for the propelling purposes (the general appearance of such an Oscillatory Chamber is shown in "Fig. F8(2s)" from monograph [1/5]). People abducted to UFOs seem to be fascinated by these Oscillatory Chambers. The reason is that these extraordinary devices contain millions of "alive" sparks inside, and also that they emanate an enormous power. So when these UFO abductees return back to Earth, they duplicate shape of these fascinating devices in numerous objects, especially those used for worship or for magic.

Strangely enough, if one reviews human culture, it turns out that almost all mysterious objects somehow connected with cosmos, mystery, or with worship, are always shaped into one of shapes that mimic these Oscillatory Chambers from UFOs. Thus, most frequently such objects are shaped into octagons. If they are not octagonal, then they are either square, or almost circular in shape. In turn practically never six-sided shapes are used for worship or for magical purposes, although six-sided shape could be constructed the most easily.

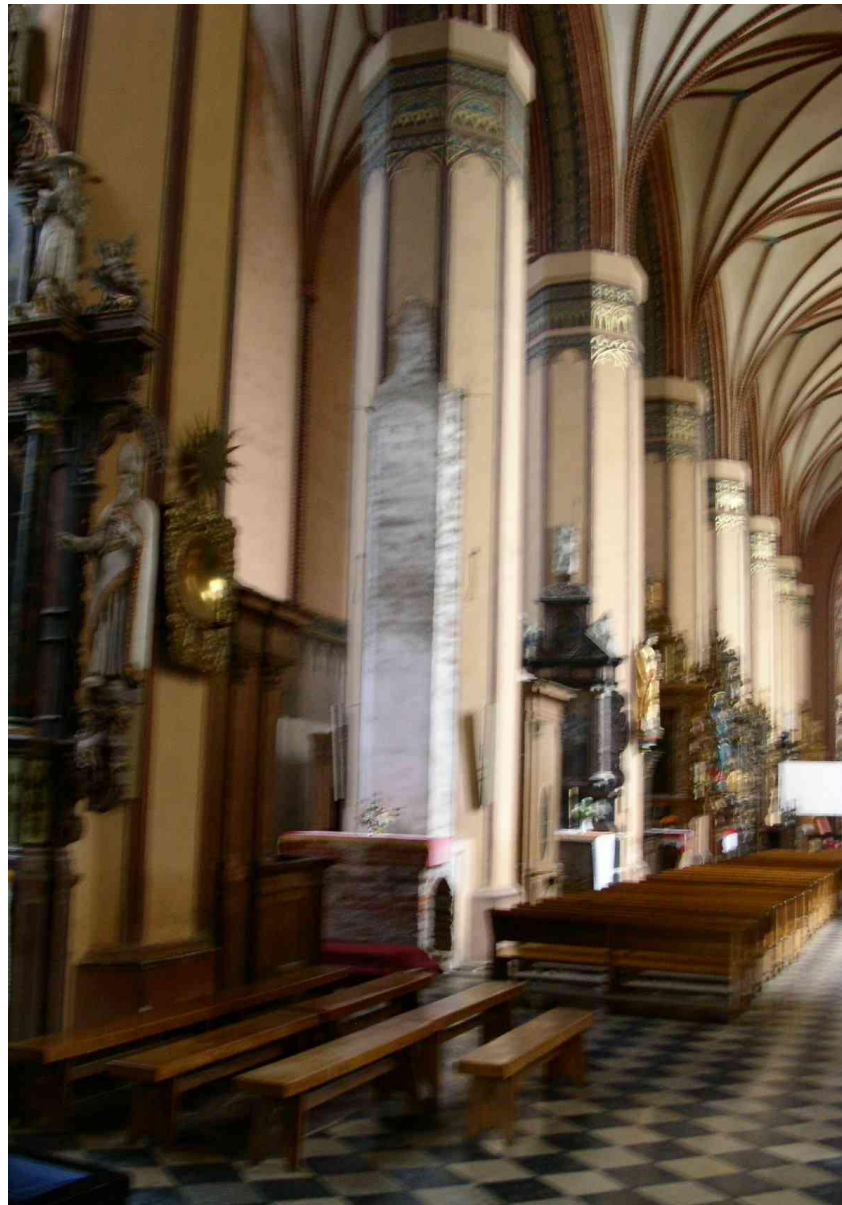


Fig. #D19: Eight-sided columns that support the ceiling in the Frombork cathedral from Poland (that one in which the famous astronomer, Nicolas Copernicus, used to work). Photographed in July 2004. Similar octagonal columns are also present in many other old Polish churches constructed before 15 century. Their curious aspect is that the design and appearance of these columns closely imitates the eight-sided columns of powerful telekinetic field that emerges from outlets of the octagonal Oscillatory Chambers from UFOs.

The shocking aspect of all columns in old Christian churches is, that these columns use only four different shapes, all of which imitate shapes of columns of telekinetic field that emerges from UFO propulsors. And so, these columns can either have square cross-section, or octagonal cross-section, or sixteen-sided cross-section, or rounded cross-section (such rounded cross-section is an approximation of sixteen-sided cross-section). **As so-far, I never met in any church in the world a column that would have e.g. triangular or six-sided cross-section, in spite that such columns would be the most easy for the constructing by old masters.** (From the point of view of constructing a column, it is incomparably more difficult to measure and to build a column with an

octagonal cross-section, than a column e.g. with six-sides. After all, in order to measure an ideal six-sided figure, it is enough to place six radiuses around peripherals of a circle. But to measure an ideal eight-sided figure, one needs extremely precise and complex measuring procedure and advanced geometrical knowledge. So there must exist a very important reason, why old masters constructed eight-sided columns in churches, instead of six-sided. On the basis of my research to-date, it appears that this very important reason was to imitate interiors of UFO vehicles by the general appearance of interiors of churches. After all, in these interiors of UFO vehicles ancient UFO abductees could NOT see any six-sided columns, but actually saw numerous octagonal columns formed from the telekinetic field yielded by Oscillatory Chambers which propelled these UFO vehicles. Note that the general appearance of the octagonal Oscillatory Chamber from a UFO propulsion system one may see on the web page named [artefact.htm](#) or on "Fig. F8(2s)" in monograph [1/5].).

#D20. Miracles of the church of [St. Anna](#) near Milicz:

A small church of St. Anna near Milicz used to be famous from many miracles. For example, local folklore claimed, that repetitively holly figures appear over there. Furthermore, various objects located near this church, especially an old, holly oak (which presently is already non-existent) and also the "angel stone" (which also mysteriously disappeared sometimes between 1981 and 2004), were famous around from their healing powers, and from the ability to return fertility. But if one analyses these miracles more thoroughly, it turns out that at least a proportion of them can be explained rationally. This is because a large proportion of these miracles represent sightings of UFOs which at regular intervals visited the "angel stone" (in German "Teufelstein") located just near this church. In turn miraculous healings that later took place over there can be explained with the action of [moral energy](#) that was accumulated both by this old oak, as well as by this "angel stone" to which faithful were praying. (The action of this moral energy is explained more comprehensively on web page about the town of [Malbork](#), available via Menu 1.) In turn the restoration of fertility may have a connection either with the vitality and with microelements contained in the air from Milicz, or with the systematic telekinetisation of the environment around the "angel stone", by UFO vehicles that landed nearby. (The influence of telekinetisation of the environment on fertility is explained in subsection KB4 from volume 9 of monograph [1/5]. For example, in Malaysia a naturally telekinetised lake also exists, named the "Lake of the Pregnant Maiden". It is famous from the restoration of fertility - it is mainly for the fertility purpose visited by crowds of tourists.)



Fig. #D20: Church of St. Anna in Karłow near Milicz. In the form shown above it was build in 1807 to 1808, replacing the last from a series of small wooden chapels that used to be erected cyclically in that place since medieval times. By these chapels, annual church patron's festivals were organised each last Sunday of July, since oldest times. They were for the intention of holly sighting of St. Anna with Mother Mary and with Holly Infant, witnessed as they sited on branches of an old oak that used to grow in that place. The above photo was taken in July 2004. It is in the vicinity of that church that various miracles, miraculous healings, and the return of fertility took place in past. Entrance doors to the church are shown. Behind this church a very old oak used to grow in past, in the branches of which three extraordinary creatures were sighted, which presently we would take for three UFOonauts, but which in Medieval times were attributed with "supernatural" origin. This oak later become a source of numerous healings. To the right from this church an "angel stone" used to lie with many technological-like marks melted into the surface of it. This stone also become a subject of cult with the elapse of time. People used to claim in past, that it also is a source of healings, and that it restores fertility. Unfortunately, between 1981 and 2004 this stone mysteriously disappeared from the area where it used to lie. Perhaps it is the same stone, which presently is placed under the cross visible on the above photo on the left side of the church, and in enlarged form shown in Fig. #D21. (But I personally was unable to recognise it from the external appearance, nor was able to dig it out from the ground to see whether it has the technological melted marks that I remember from my previous sightings of it. I also have not noticed any UFO landings nearby this stone, which would certify that UFOs still are interested in it.)

#D21. Devil and angel stones versus UFOs:

In Medieval times UFOonauts placed on Earth a huge network of extraordinary stones. These stones contained inside broadcasting devices of some sort. In turn on the surface they had technologically looking imprints melted into their material. After locations of these stones were imposed on the map, it turned out that they form a regular net on the surface of our planet. The only explanation that so-far justified reasons for the regular positioning of these stones on Earth, and also for emitting radiation by them, is that UFOonauts utilised the rays emitted by these stones as a unique network of radio-beacons. So these unique stones were used by UFOonauts for the purpose of navigation on our planet and for precise locating of other objects existing on Earth. For UFOonauts these stones were a stationary equivalent of what today we know under the satellite system of GPS (i.e. the "Global Positioning System").

Because of the technologically looking markings on these stones, resembling imprints of hands and feet, which were always placed on their surface, they fascinated people for centuries. Before the Second World War in Poland was prepared even an official listing of these stones (popularly known as "devil stones", "angel stones", or "holly footprints"). They were announced to be monuments of nature, and were protected by Polish law. I wonder whether present law in Poland also extend protection over them.

Near every "devil stone" intense activity of UFOonauts is observed. Individual UFOonauts frequently are seen as they manipulate something on these stones. In turn UFO vehicles like to hover above them, and love to land not far from them. Therefore paddocks near these stones are usually littered with numerous circular UFO landing sites similar to the one shown in Fig. #D16.

When, after a series of articles about "devil stones" published in 1981 in Polish UFO press, UFOonauts realised that people started to research their navigation system, in a typical for UFOonauts manner they started to remove the stones that become subject of research. This removal of "devil stones" UFOonauts always arranged in such a way, that the blame for disappearance of each stone fall on some people, not on UFOonauts. For example, the most famous of all "devil stones", means the one from Emilcin near Opole Lubelskie in Poland (shown in Fig. #D21), UFOonauts most probably removed through ordering under hypnosis to selected people to steal this stone from Emilcin and to bring it to Warsaw in 1982. In Warsaw UFOonauts ordered to hide this stone thoroughly from UFO researchers under some deserted viaduct. With the contribution from UFOonauts after some time the stone disappeared also from under this viaduct. Most probably now it turn impossible to locate this stone and to return it for further research. Of course, after it disappeared, it cannot be investigated any further, so that secrets of UFO devices locked inside of it cannot be revealed - what almost for sure was the only reason for stealing this stone from Emilcin in the first place. It is quite possible that in a similar manner disappeared also the stone from Karlów near Milicz, which also in 1980s become the subject of detailed research

by UFO investigators.

* * *

After I published this web page, on 25 September 2004 I received an email from one of readers. He claims that he knows where presently the "devil stone" from Emilcin is hidden. According to him, sometimes after 1986 the stone was drowned in a pond that is located within boundaries of a large farm in Obory near Konstancin not far from Warsaw. This farm used to belong to the Farming Academy in Warsaw. So it appears to me, that the hiding of this stone under some viaduct was not guaranteeing to UFO-nauts that no-one is able to find it. So they caused that it was drowned. After all, from under a viaduct it could be retrieved with just an ordinary truck. In turn, after it was drawn in a pond, in order to retrieve it an entire expedition will be necessary. Supposedly this stone weighting around 350 kg, still lies on the bottom of this pond until today. In turn the place in which it is hidden, since became supposedly a point to which numerous UFO vehicles are repetitively coming.

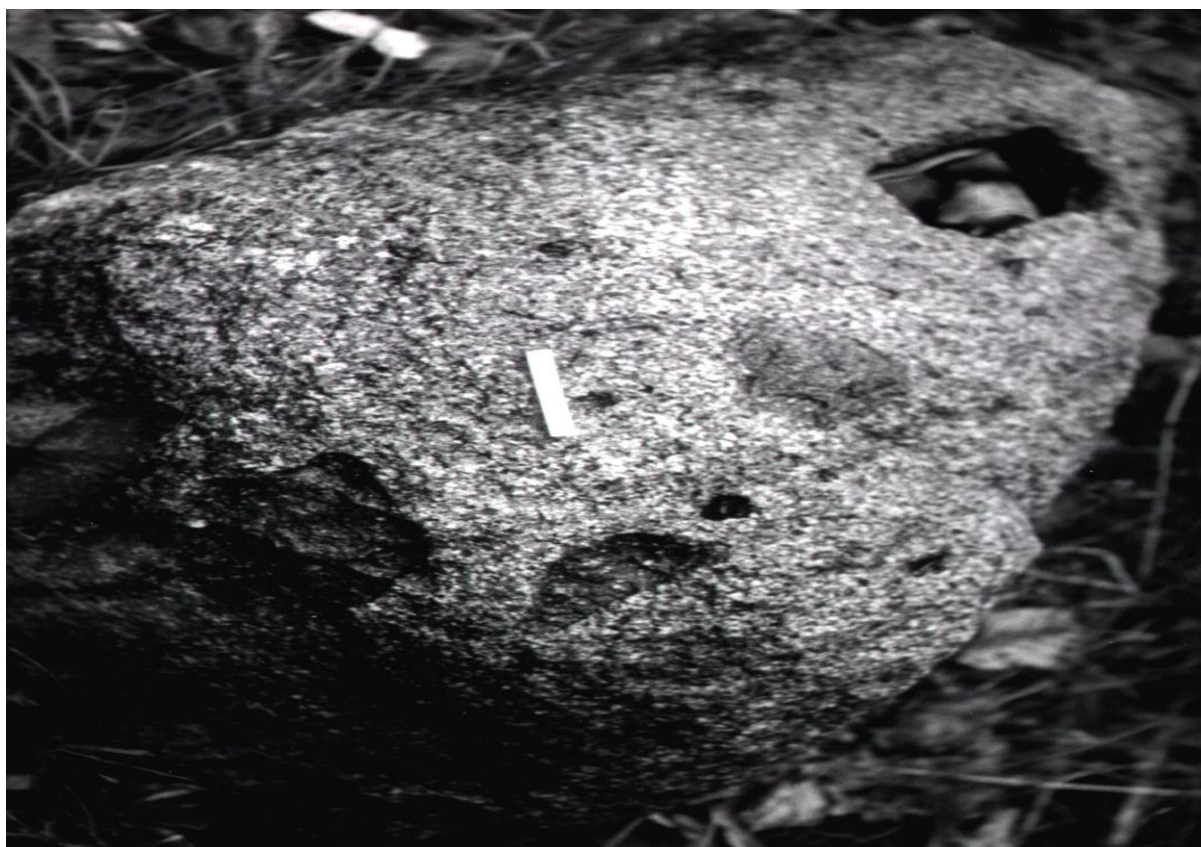


Fig. #D21(a) (K1(c) in [1e]): A close-up of the so-called "devil stone" from Emilcin near Opole Lubelskie, Poland. Photographed in 1982. Notice numerous imprints of membranaceous hands of UFO-nauts (i.e. hands that have membranes between fingers like these on legs of ducks), as well as small feet of UFO-nauts, visible on the surface of this stone (in old times such imprints considered to represent marks from "devil hoofs"). Notice that also the "angel stone" from vicinity of the church of St. Anna near Milicz, used to have a similar size, shape, and similar imprints on the surface. The stone illustrated above has an extraordinary history. It was by this particular stone that a Polish farmer, the late Jan Wolski, on the early morning of 10th of May 1978, caught two small, devil-like looking UFO-nauts, as they manipulated something by this stone. (The

appearance of faces of these small devil-like UFOnuts, as well as the appearance of their UFO vehicle, are shown in "Fig. Q1" from monograph [1/5]. In turn the report on the course of this extraterrestrial encounter is described in subsection Q1 from volume 15 of monograph [1/5].) This catching of UFOnuts by this stone caused, that the stone become very famous. Numerous UFO investigators started to check, whether it contained any UFO navigational beacons hidden inside of it. After it was confirmed that the stone in fact does emit regular impulses of some sort, which can even be registered on an ordinary photographic film, the stone mysteriously disappeared. Amongst UFO researchers that were aware of this rapid disappearance, various rumours started to spread, that the stone was secretly taken from Earth by devilish UFOnuts, because UFOnuts did not want to allow people to research it. In order to silence these rumours, someone anonymously send me a photo shown in Fig. #D21 (b) below (together with a written description of it). The hidden goal of taking and sending me this photo from part (b) of Fig. #D21 below, was clearly to divert our attention from the fact, that the stone was in fact taken by UFOnuts in order to disallow researching it by UFO investigators. In a very devilish and typical for UFOnuts manner, the blame for the disappearance of this stone was put on some fanatics from Warsaw, who supposedly "stole" this stone from Emilcin, and hide it under some sort of viaduct in Warsaw. But whether this was the truth - check the deductions provided under the photograph from Fig. #D21(b).

All "devil stones", including in this number the one from the above photograph, display various technological imprints that are melted into their surface. On the above stone from Emilcin in Poland, these imprints take the shape of small footprints similar to childish ones, and membranaceous handprints of UFOnuts (with membranes between fingers). Research of these stones confirms, that they emit strange radiation, which produce white patches on non-developed photographic films placed on their surface. (These patches are illustrated in Fig. #K3(c) from [monograph \[1e\]](#).) Furthermore, the geographical location of these stones forms on maps a kind of regular network.

One of such strange stones was located by the church of St. Anna in Karłów near Milicz. It could be the one shown on "Fig. #D22" below, although I doubt this. This stone was a source of numerous sightings of "supernatural creatures" (means UFOnuts) which frequently were seen by this church.

* * *

Fig. #D21(b): [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D21\(b\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

The photograph from the above illustration "Fig. #D21(b)" is extremely unusual. Attributes and circumstances of taking this photo suggest that most probably it was taken by UFOnuts themselves, from a deck of an invisible UFO vehicle that was hovering in the air and remained invisible to people being photographed. (Interestingly, that the only person on the above photograph behaves as if it knew that is photographed, displays all features which are characteristic for an [UFOnut](#).)

This photo was posted to me anonymously (although with a good description), soon after a mysterious disappearance of this stone from Emilcin instigated amongst UFO investigators from Poland various rumours, that this stone was removed from Emilcin on purpose by UFOnuts, in order to make

impossible for people to investigate the navigational devices which were hidden by UFO-nauts inside of this stone. It can be deduced, that in the intention of someone who send me this photograph and the explanatory note that accompanied it, was to document conclusively that the stone from Emilcin, disappeared NOT to disallow research on it by people, but because a group of fanatics of some sort from Warsaw just stole it secretly from Emilcin. However, even if one accept this suggestion, that the stone was actually stolen from Emilcin by some fanatics NOT by UFO-nauts, still it does not explain the motives why it was removed from the place where it was accessible for every UFO researcher and where it could be subjected to various experiments, and then hidden in some place unknown to other people where no-one is able to carry out any research on it. Furthermore, one need also remember, that UFO-nauts are able to hypnotise people and order them under hypnosis specific post-hypnotic suggestions. So even if the stone was stolen from Emilcin by people, it does NOT eliminate the possibility, that this theft was hypnotically ordered to these people by UFO-nauts. Especially, that there is such a stubborn campaign carried out by various people, to disclaim that this stone was removed by UFO-nauts. (From the to-date research on UFO-nauts it is known, that when UFO-nauts destroy any evidence of their activities on Earth, then they always do it in such a manner, that the blame for this destruction always fall onto specific people - for details see subsection VB4.1.3 from volume 17 of my older monograph [1/4].) It is known that the "devil stone" from Emilcin before the World War Two was declared a "monument of nature" (it was listed in the official register of "devil stones", "angel stones", and "holly footprints" from the territory of Poland). So the possible stealing of this stone from Emilcin and hiding from people under some unknown viaduct in Warsaw, not only that supports intention of devilish UFO-nauts who do not want this stone to be researched, but it also is vandalism of a famous monument of nature. If it lies in my power, I would find people responsible of the disappearance of this stone from Emilcin, and I would order these people to remove the stone from hiding and to return it to Emilcin onto the previous place, so that it could be found easily by interested people and subjected to further scientific research.

#D22. Mystery of the angel stone from the church of St. Anna:

When, around 1980, secrets of "devil stones" and "angel stones" started to be revealed, one of such stones which was subjected to systematic research by UFO investigators from city Wroclaw distant by only around 60 kilometres, was the stone from under the church of St. Anna near Milicz. (On the Polish web page which seems to not exist any more, and which around 2001 used to be available under the internet address www.dwarf.webd.pl/Milicz/kamien.html it was called the "stone of Jadwiga" - in Polish "kamieniem Jadwigi".) Unfortunately, UFO-nauts soon discovered, that UFO investigators are interested also in this stone. So they (UFO-nauts) caused that the stone "disappeared in a typical manner, i.e. such that

the blame for disappearance of this stone pushes onto people. Presently no-one seems to know where this stone is. This in turn means, that it cannot be subjected to further research.

The stone from vicinity of the church of St. Anna near Milicz is known for centuries as a "stone that generates miracles". People used to claim about it, that it had the power of healing and capability to restore fertility. It was also frequently researched by UFO investigators from Wroclaw. It emitted radiation of some sort, that could be registered on a new photographic film placed on the surface of it. However, until today it mysteriously disappeared, and no-one seem to know what really happened with it. The only stone, which still exists near the church of St. Anna, is the one that is buried under the cross to the left from main doors to this church - the photo of which is shown on "Fig. #D21". Whether this is the old "angel stone" from this church, it cannot be established without digging it out and checking whether it has the characteristic, technological marks melted into its surface, and also checking whether it emits the radiation typical for these stones. (Patches on a photographic film that such radiation leaves are shown in Fig. #K3(c) from English [monograph \[1e\]](#).) In turn neither such digging it out from the ground, nor checking whether it emits radiation, was possible for me when I visited Milicz in July 2004.

* * *

[Fig. #D22: \(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D22" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

The illustration "Fig. #D22" shows the stone which in 2004 was buried under the cross by an entrance to the church of St. Anna near Milicz. Is it the famous "[angel stone](#)", or a part of it, which for many centuries was lying around 50 meters to the west from that church? It would be nice, if someone clarify this matter. If, in fact it is the former "angel stone" from Karłów, it would be desirable to inform about this fact on a plate of some sort that would be placed not far from this stone. For the last time I saw the "angel stone" from Karłów in 1981. As I remember it, on its surface several technological imprints were embedded. Some of them looked as if they were made by an end of a walking stick poked into it. Furthermore, the original stone - as I remember it, was much more aged than the one shown on the above photo, while the surface of it was smooth, aerodynamic, used, and grey-dark. So from the appearance the above stone does NOT resemble it at all. After all, the surface of the stone above is sharp and colourful, as if it is just brought from a quarry. The stone from Karłów used to be called "angel stone", because local folklore frequently noticed UFOnuts, as these manipulated something on it. In turn in old days, depending whether they looked pretty or ugly, present UFOnuts were taken either for "angels" or for "devils". (In fact UFOnuts with appearance of "angels" also have the philosophy and intentions of "devils". Thus in former understanding, all UFOnuts are "devils", while all stones in which their devices are hidden are practically "devil stones". For more information about UFOnuts that occupy our planet see the web page [ufo.htm](#).)

#D23. Milicz legends on UFOs:

An old legend published in the newspaper from Milicz "**Heimat Blätter für ben Kreis Militsch Trachenberg**", no 2/1925, page 12, that existed before the World War Two, states as follows: "The devil was furious because citizens of Trzebicko village were planning to build a church. He decided to destroy the construction which had just been started. One pitch black night he picked up a huge stone in his hand and flew in the direction of Trzebicko in order to smash the church. However the strong westerly wind impeded his flight. He had only just reached a place where the village of Zemanów now stands, when the first rays of the rising sun appeared and a rooster began to crow. The devil had to drop the stone and then flew back to where he came from. On the surface of the stone was left the impression of a large clawed paw."

Together with the above legend, this old newspaper from Milicz published also a photograph of the "devil stone" from Zemanów near Milicz. This photo is reproduced as Fig. #K1 from the English [monograph \[1e\]](#).



Fig. #D23 (K1(b) in [1e]): A wooden church in Trzebicko near Milicz. This photograph was taken in 1980, i.e. before I was forced to leave Poland. Presently this church looks differently, because it was subjected lately to a complete restoration. It is this church that UFO-nauts, formerly called "devils", wished to destroy as described in an old legend about a "devil stone" from nearby Zemanów. (A photo of this "devil stone" from Zemanów is shown on Fig. #K1 from an English [monograph \[1e\]](#).) A first historically documented remark about this church is dated in 1571. But supposedly the construction of it started already in 15 century without the use of even a single nail. In times of my youth around this church still existed graves with tombstones dated in 16 century (in 2004 these tombstones were not there anymore). Especially lot of such tombstones were from times of a plague that hit Trzebicko in second half of 16th century. Also undergrounds of this church, which I investigated during times of my youth, were full of coffins and bodies from times of that plague. On the subject of amazing events connected with the body of a self-mummified beautiful young woman that I saw in the open coffin of those undergrounds of Trzebicko's church, and the sighting of which I report below, a bit more is written in item #J2 from the web page named [malbork_uk.htm](#).

In times of my senior year of matriculation classes in the [Milicz Lyceum of General Education](#) I kept in close touch with the organisation of the Rural Youth (in Polish: "Związek Młodzieży Wiejskiej") which then operated in Trzebicko. In 1963, I even organized a "show-case youth festival" in the village hall from Trzebicko. During this festival, a rural contest with prizes was organized and there was a show of fireworks (which I personally shot up from a hand-rocket). During one of my visits to Trzebicko, local youth led me to the hidden entrance to the underground from the above wooden church. However, none of them would come with me to these undergrounds. Into the undergrounds led then a narrow corridor, started immediately after the steps under the flap-hatch hidden in front of the altar. In this corridor I was highly intrigued by wooden wall coverings, carpeting both walls, because these coverings took the form of sizeable tiles in the shape of regular (equilateral) hexagons. When I walked slowly along that passage, I noted that these strange lining gradually descend down. When I came to the point where they lowered down to my waist, I noticed that in fact they are the faces of wooden coffins organized as a stack on top of each other. One amongst these coffins was open. When I approached it, I saw that inside was lying a young, beautiful woman with short, upturned nose and blond hair. Neither her face nor her clothes and hands, did NOT show any signs of decay. Apparently, in the basement of that church prevailed some unique conditions that led the body of the woman, and her clothes, to experience some excellent self-embalmed. This woman looked as if she was still alive, but only dozed off for a moment. And her long, red, plush (velveteen) skirt still had so lively colour and freshness, as if it was just purchased or sewn. As I gazed fascinated by the appearance of this woman, and I visually examined all the visible details, suddenly I heard a bang and it went dark. Youth waiting for me at the entrance-hatch to the undergrounds, apparently decided to play a trick on me and they slammed the hatch. Of course, I rushed towards the door, but in the darkness I stumbled on the stairs and slammed my head into the hatch. On the sound of my

impact, youth standing at the hatch opened the exit for me. However, I did NOT risk re-return to the underground, as I stopped to trust those young people which stood at the hatch. However, the appearance of this young, beautiful woman in the open coffin from Trzebicko remained in my memory for the entire life. Even today, I could recognize her if I saw her again. But what is most shocking, actually I saw her alive again in New Zealand. Her favourite dress was still this long, red, plush skirt, identical to the one that she was wearing in the coffin from Trzebicko. (I even intentionally photographed her in that particular plush dress, and I still keep this photograph until today.) About this my second sighting of that particular woman in New Zealand I am writing in item #J2 from the web page named [malbork_uk.htm](#).

* * *

Fig. #D23(b): [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D23\(b\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

Illustration from "Fig. #D23(b)" shows a new wooden church of Trzebicko that I photographed in 2004 - shortly after it was rebuilt on the site of the old church shown above in "Fig. #D23" (i.e. on "[Fig. K1\(b\)](#)" from my English [monograph \[1e\]](#)). I have NOT managed to enter into the undergrounds of this new church in Trzebicko (because when I was there in 2004, the church was closed). So I do NOT know whether in those undergrounds still is present this half-open coffin of the self-mummified body of a young, beautiful woman, which so much influenced my fate, as described in item #J2 from the web page named [malbork_uk.htm](#).

#D24. [Miracles near Milicz:](#)

In spite that Milicz remains unknown in the world as a miraculous place, in fact I know about several phenomena observed in vicinity of it, which could be classified to the category of miracles. The most shocking out of these phenomena, the course of which I saw with my own eyes, was a rain of small fish in a nearby village Wszewilki, which I am describing under Fig. #D24. Such a rain fell in Wszewilki at least twice, with the mutual gaps of around 9 years from each other. But I personally saw it only once. Second time I only discovered bodies of decaying fish, spread on fields in radius of several kilometres from my home. About other miracles from vicinity of Milicz my mother and grandmother were telling. These were sightings of creatures taken for St. Anna, Mother Mary, and Holly Infant, which were seen in close proximity of present church in St. Anna in Karłów near Milicz. However, in present days these sightings would be interpreted as UFO observations. Another kind of creatures was sighted relatively frequent in vicinity of Zemanów (not far from Trzebicko). But these were interpreted as "devils". Finally local sightings of a griffin described in item #D15 also could be counted to rather extraordinary, if not to miraculous.



Fig. #D24: The village Wszewilki near Milicz - this photograph was taken in July 2004. The village is captured from the local school in the direction towards Stawczyk. It is here that in times of my youth I noted the fall of two rains of fish, when alive local fish usually called "roach" (in Polish "plotka") fell from the sky. Although such rains of fish have many scientific explanations, actually on the basis of what I still remember about it, I believe that it has a miraculous origin. This miraculous rain I described in subsection I3.5 from volume 5 of monograph [1/5], the free copies of which are available from web pages with my newest [monograph \[1/5\]](#).

In order to give here the reader some idea as to how this rain of living roach fishes looked like, below I am going to repeat the description of it from subsection I3.5 from volume 5 of my monograph [1/5]. Here is this description:

It was in summer of around 1954 - probably around the end of June and beginning of July - wheats on fields were already tall. I saw a "rain" of small alive fish. This rain lasted for around one hour. In Poland this species of fish is called "plotka", and this particular one which fall down with that rain was around 5 cm long. This rain took place around the house of my parents in Wszewilki near Milicz, in Poland. The house is distant by only around 3 kilometres, as crow flies, from a small church of St. Anna in Karlowo near Milicz, which in old times was famous from numerous miracles. Most probably it was a Sunday early afternoon, because the whole family was at home, including my working father. I remember that we all observed through windows this miraculous phenomena and we commented it loudly. The density of falling fish was not large, after the rain one fish was lying just every 10 to 50 meters apart. In the yard, garden, and nearby road I later picked around 20 of them, as my father asked me to pick them up and let them free in a nearby pond. The frequency of appearing of subsequent fish was rather small. In the area which we observed, one fish was appearing every

around two to five minutes. It actually looked as if subsequent fish was materialised in a continuous series, one after other, each next organism being materialised after the previous one already appeared successfully in our world - only that the exact spot in which each next fish materialised was changed at random. I clearly remember observing the phenomenon through the window, and indicating to parents subsequent fish with a yell - see over there is another one. Now looking backward from the time prospective, their appearances resembled the part container of a machining automat, where in an unnoticeable for eyes manner every few minutes appears a new part. I failed to notice these fish in the air, before they appeared on the ground, although their silver colouring should be noticeable during the flight. They simply kept appearing on the ground as if they were materialised in there, and were not falling from the sky. Myself, I actually believe that they were materialised on the ground, only that this materialisation was carried out during the rain for two important reasons, namely (1) to give the required "ambiguity" to the phenomenon, so that people could interpret it accordingly to their personal philosophy, and (2) to give the fish a better chance of survival, as after the materialization some of them were washed down with water to nearby water reservoirs. The thesis about their possible materialisation on the ground is supported by the fact, that after they were released into the pond, they lived in there for a long time, and none of them died because of the internal injuries. But if someone throws down a fish from the height of several stories, then because of the impact with a hard ground or concrete, such a fish dies soon afterwards in the result of internal damages. The fish that was materialised this day, appeared not only in the area, which was in the range of my sight, but also in areas which were not seen by anyone. Their decaying carcasses I saw later during next several days spread over grass and wheats in a huge area surrounding the house of my parents. All fish were the same size and the same specie (they actually looked as identical clones). One of them "fall" into our (open) well, because still alive was fished out with a bucket of water several days later. After they appeared on the ground, they were rapidly darting, showing large freshness and energy. At the time of their appearance was raining heavily, but the wind was rather mild. Thus this wind could not be charged with the ability to bring them (to bring such fish by air there would need to be a powerful hurricane or a tornado).

I remember that when I was discussing with my parents the unusual character of this phenomenon, they took it as something completely normal, claiming that they saw it already before. According to their opinion, such materialisations are parts of repetitive activities of God or nature, aimed at filling with fish newly created ponds. In fact, around 10 years later, similar fish was again materialised in the same area around house of my parents. I did not see this second materialisation as it happened, but I noted the consequences. One day, when I was already in the final class of my Lyceum, I noted a decaying carcass of a small fish in the place where it should not be. Because this small carcass resembled identical carcasses that I saw before in the consequence of that "rain" from my childhood, to satisfy my curiosity I started to seek other ones. And in fact I discovered a large number of small fish, identical to one from my childhood, as in various stages of decay were randomly spread over a large area around house of my parents. I noted them up to 2 kilometres from the house, as

crow flies. All this indicated that also they originated from the "rain" similar to the one that I saw in my childhood.

Rains of living creatures are extremely rare. An article about just such a rain of living perch fishes, which shocked inhabitants of a desert town in the middle of Australia, I already indicated and discussed in item #H2 of a separate web page [god_proof.htm](#). In 2010 a sensation induced also a rain of living frogs that fell in Slovakia. A video from this rain of frogs was even shown then in internet at the address www.youtube.com/watch?v=NgAV9PIk9Dk&feature=youtube_gdata, while worded descriptions of it (in Polish) can be found, amongst others, in [google.pl](#) after writing key words "deszcz żab w Słowacji".

#D25. The event about which I used to believe that it was a "miraculous healing" (now I suspect that it was just remote spelling and then removing an illness):

"If you wish to save yourself problems, avoid as you can doctors, lawyers, and journalists". This was an advice which was frequently repeated to everyone by my grandfather. I personally try to apply this advice in practice. In the result, if for example I am sick, then instead of visiting a doctor, rather I prefer to either use medicines of our ancestors (e.g. herbs, sweating), or ask God for a This my "asking for healing" provided me with experience about which in past I used to believe that it was a "miraculous healing" (now one of these healing I consider to be a complete opposite of a "healing").

My first of these supposed "healings" was very spectacular. When it was carried out, my chest was touched by like a beam of concentrated white light almost looking like that from a laser. In turn I myself experienced myself a kind of shock. In my sick chest appeared an icy shape, that felt like my frozen bronchi, and this shape started to vibrate, itch, and heal almost instantly. This spectacular "supposed healing" was carried out by an ill-omened sculpture of Virgin Mary erected by Teutonic Knights and famous from supposed healings as well as from the prophecy which was very hostile towards Poles and thus required battlefields of the Second World War in order to fulfil itself (this prophecy, as well as my "supposed healing", is described in items #C4 and #C5 of the web page named [malbork_uk.htm](#)). The sculpture was standing until end of the Second World War in Malbork in window niche of the church from the High Castle. This window is visible below in "Fig. #D25". The "supposed healing" was so spectacular, that I would suggest to read about it. The description of it is provided on the separate web page about the Polish town [Malbork](#).



Fig. #D25: A photograph which shows me (i.e. Dr Jan Pajak) and a niche in the castle church from Malbork, Poland, where until the end of the Second World War used to stand the ill-omened sculpture of Virgin Mary erected by Teutonic Knights and famous from supposed healings as well as from the prophecy which was very hostile towards Poles and thus required battlefields of the Second World War in order to fulfil itself (this prophecy is described in items #C4 and #C5 of the web page named malbork.uk.htm). The niche is visible just above my head (this one painted in white inside). The photograph was taken in June 2004.

On my birthday in 1995, this sculpture treated me with a highly spectacular show, which until 7 April 2010 I believed to be a kind of "miraculous healing". (But as I am explaining this in parts #E and #F of the web page named malbork.uk.htm, most probably it was just an "impression of being healed".) This supposed "healing" I later described thoroughly in a number of my web pages and publications, including into this number also the web page about curiosities of the medieval castle from the town of Malbork. In times before the World War Two similar "healings" took place in the church of St. Anna in Karłów near Milicz, which was famous from them. The source of these healings was an

old oak, which now does not exist any more, which used to grow near the church, in front of the altar. Healings were also granted over there by an "angel stone" (which was famous from healing infertility), which in years 1981 and 2004 disappeared from the original place near St. Anna Church - where it used to stand for centuries.

In life nothing seems to happen without a reason. I personally believe that this my spectacular "supposed healing" from Malbork, which I experienced in person, was to inspire me to research a mechanism of such healings. In the result of this research I arrived to a conclusion, that such "healings" can be carried out practically by every object, which accumulates in itself a large charge of the so-called moral energy. For example, in present Malaysia people commonly ask special trees for healings. These trees are called **datuk**. An appearance of one of such trees "datuk" is shown on web pages [ufo.htm](#) and [malbork uk.htm](#). While on the Island of Borneo healings are carried out by special totems carved in wood. In turn for these objects to accumulate in themselves the require amount of moral energy, they must be subjected to prayers from numerous people. Means that practically every object to which a lot of people prays, after sometime acquires capabilities to carry out miraculous healings. There used to be many such objects in Milicz.

#D26. Chinese "Feng Shui" in medieval castles - frog from the Malbork castle:

Chinese practice a mysterious craft, which they call "feng shui". This craft includes a collection of principles, which describe conditions necessary to be met for someone, or something, accomplished a success in life and was protected from catastrophes. For example, this feng shui states, that every man-made structure should have two symbols, which designate the polarity of energy flow through it. Frequently one of these symbols was for Chinese a frog, while another usually one of their gods. As it turns out, Medieval towns and castles in Poland, also were constructed according to exactly the same principle. For example, a castle in Malbork until today have a sculpture of a frog, placed on the top of tower above the main entrance gate from the bridge on river Nogat (i.e. on the so-called "Water Gate"), exactly on the central axis of the castle. This frog from Malbork is almost identical to frogs used by Chinese for feng shui - see Fig. #D26. In turn on the other end of the same central axis of Malbork a huge sculpture of Virgin Mary used to dominate the surrounding (this sculpture was placed in the church window shown on Fig. #D25, and it is well described on my web page on curiosities of [Malbork](#) which can be run from Menu 1). This frog and sculpture of Virgin Mary used to define the eastward polarisation of energies of the Malbork castle, and thus also the eastward polarisation of the expansion of Malbork.

The curiosity of Milicz is, that in past it also had similar symbols that defined the energy polarisation of this town. On the northern gate it had a sculpture of a fish (which has a similar symbolism as a frog), while on the southern gate it had a sculpture of a lion (a copy of this lion survived until today, after it was re-carved

and shifted at top of the palace gate). So the flow of energies, and thus also the polarisation of expansion of Milicz, was directed from north to south. These symbols seems to continue their action until today.



Fig. #D26: "Frog on a pyramid-shaped pedestal" from the "Water Gate" on the western side of the Castle in Malbork, Poland. The above photograph was taken from the rear side, means from the inside of the castle. But the same frog and its pyramid-shaped pedestal is shown also from the other, frontal side on the photograph from "Fig. #C11" of the web page about the city of [Wrocław](#). This photograph was taken in June 2004. Frogs are special symbols in Chinese "feng shui", where they symbolise the influx and wealth. Thus sculptures of frogs are frequently one of two symbols, which define the polarity of a given human settlement. The medieval Milicz was also build with two symbols of such a polarity. Only that in Milicz the symbol of "influx" was a sculpture of almost vertically positioned, dynamically curved fish (looking like a carp jumping out of water) which decorated top of the Gniezno gate of Milicz, while the symbol of expansion was the sculpture of lion, which decorated the Wrocław gate of Milicz. An

exact location of these two gates with polarity symbols of Milicz are described in item #D2 of the web page about the sight-seeing of [Milicz and Wszewilki](#) (which is available only in the Polish language).

#D27. Defence walls around [old town of Milicz](#):

Present historical sources about Milicz are not clear about defence walls of this town. After all, because it was a medieval town, people suspect that it must have such defence walls. But simultaneously, the actual presence of defence walls in Medieval Milicz is NOT confirmed for sure. However, if one carefully analyses the configuration of the Milicz old town, it then becomes sure, that Milicz had to have defence walls. The course of these walls is clearly disclosed by the location of subsequent buildings and by the course of streets. For example, the west line of these defence walls was running along the inner side of what after the Second World War was known as a "mill stream". In fact this "mill stream" was a remain of an old moat that was protecting walls of Milicz from west and from south. In these defence walls Milicz had at least four gates. An ornamental imitation of one of gates to Milicz, survived until today in the original location.

Of course, the reader most probably is also interested, how this defence walls of Milicz looked like. Well, they were not made of bricks at all. This is because the first brick factory become operational near Milicz only in 14th century. On the other hand, Milicz had the defence walls since very beginning, means most probably already since 11th century. So the first buildings and walls of Milicz were constructed from the local "paddock ore", which in old times was lying in large quantities on areas close to Milicz. Large lumps of this ore can be found even today in all more wild areas from the vicinity of Milicz. This ore was a perfect material for erecting defence walls. How walls build from this ore looked like, it can be still seen until today. This is because, when in 1844 the last existing fragments of defence walls of Milicz were dismantled, from the paddock ore acquired in this manner a huge ornamental gate to the Maltazan's palace was constructed. Although this gate was also dismantled not long ago, but a fragment of it exists still in its original location until today, used as a pedestal for the sculpture of lion that remains on the former place of this gate (this lion used to stay on the top of this gate). How exactly it looks, it can be seen on "Fig. #F1" from the web page on the village [Wszewilki](#) available through Menu 1. This pedestal is constructed from lumps of the "paddock ore", which originates from defence walls of medieval Milicz. Thus it can be stated, that the pedestal represents the last remaining part of Milicz's defence walls, and the that it illustrates how these walls used to look like. (An approximate appearance of Milicz defence walls is illustrated also in Fig. #D27b.)

* * *

[Fig. #D27\(a\): \(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D27\(a\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

The illustration "Fig. #D27(a)" shows the old town of Milicz as

illustrated in 1930s. Just an analysis of the orientation of subsequent buildings, and the course of streets, provides a good confirmation that Milicz did have defence walls in Medieval times. These defence walls had the shape of an oval, which was typical to medieval towns erected on a flat ground. In these walls usually four gates were located, directed into four sides of world. The configuration of streets of Milicz, that exist in old part of the Milicz town, reveals that these streets in fact do converge towards four former gates of this town.



Fig. #D27 (b): Here is how most probably defence walls of Milicz used to look like. They were constructed from the local "paddock ore", and most probably reached around 10 meters high. After all, they needed to protect buildings standing nearby up to their roofs. Every small distance these walls had inserted defence towers, similar to the one shown in Fig. #D6 (b). The above photograph shows an example of medieval defence walls which until today are standing in Paczków, from southern Poland. Milicz defence walls most probably were very similar to these. After all they were laid from "paddock ore", which in appearance is very similar to stones used for constructing walls in Paczków.

#D28. Central square from Milicz:

Before World War Two the centre of square in Milicz was occupied by an interesting town-hall. The appearance of this town-hall is show in Fig. #D28.

Unfortunately it was destroyed in the last stage of the Second World War, during a battle for Milicz between the Russian army and a miniature German garrison which intended to defend Milicz. This small garrison barricaded itself in the town-hall. In turn the convoy of Russian tanks commanded by Major Lagin which took Milicz, had no other option but to shoot to the town-hall, what caused the destruction of it.

The town-hall of Milicz destroyed during the World War Two was relatively a new building. It was erected in 1851. But before it was build, Milicz had a different town-hall, that used to stand in the same place from the beginnings of the existence of Milicz. Unfortunately, it was very old and rather inconvenient. It was constructed from paddock ore (not from bricks), thus it was difficult to repair. So it needed to be replaced by a new one.

The first church Milicz had since 12th century. It was located inside of defence walls, and surrounded by a miniature cemetery. Now neither this church, nor the cemetery, does not exist any more. On their place ordinary buildings are erected. This first church of Milicz (catholic) was erected on a small square that was adjusted directly to the central town-square in the north-east corner of the Milicz town-square. The location and appearance of this first church slightly resembled the configuration of the city square in Wroclaw, where in the north-west corner also a church of St. Elizabeth Hungarian is present on a small square which originally was this church cemetery. But the church in Milicz, similarly like the remaining buildings of Milicz, were originally constructed from paddock ore. So with the elapse of time it ceased to be liked by citizens of Milicz. So they constructed for themselves another church, shifted the old one to this new location, and then removed the walls from old one. The only remaining detail of that first church, which is still visible until today, is this slightly "illogical" widening of the exit street in the north-east corner of Milicz's town-square. Further details regarding fate of subsequent churches from Milicz is provided on the separate web page [Św. Andrea Bobola](#) available from Menu 1.



Fig. #D28: The appearance of the Milicz town-hall build in 1851. This town-hall was destroyed during the [battle for Milicz](#) in final days of the Second World War. At that time Milicz was being taken by Russian army of major Lagin, while in the town-hall young soldiers of Hitler barricade themselves. During my childhood ruins of this town-hall still were the most prominent component of the Milicz central square. In turn the underground tunnels that led to this town-hall from the fortified castle in Milicz, were still in good state even in times when I attended my Lyceum, i.e. in 1960 to 1964. It was near this town-hall that from underground tunnels numerous entrances led to underground prison cells in which in medieval times countless people were imprisoned or walled up alive - if they were inconvenient for authorities of Milicz township.

Photographs of the town-hall from Milicz taken in 1936, as well as reports from the battle for Milicz - during which this town-hall was burned, are presented on the web page [bitwa o milicz.htm](#). Click on the (green) links below to view these old photographs. Subsequent photos show: (b) - Entire town-hall, (c) - Entrance, (d) - Rear of the town-hall from the bird-eye view:

Fig. #D28(b): [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D28\(b\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

Fig. #D28(c): [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D28\(c\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

Fig. #D28(d): [\(Click on this green link to "Fig. #D28\(d\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

#D29. Most interesting buildings of Milicz:

Milicz has several relatively interesting buildings. In this item discussed are most intriguing amongst them.

#D29.1. The church under the invocation of St. Andrea Bobola in Milicz:

To the presentation of this church an entire web page named [sw_andrzej_bobola_uk.htm](#) is devoted. So here I just show a photograph of it. Here it is:



Fig. #D29 (B1 in [10]): An old Evangelic church from Milicz. This photograph was taken in 2003. The church was constructed from 1709 to 1712. It stays on the place of a former wooden cemetery chapel, which was in complete ruin when the church started to be erected. In the area that surrounds this church, and that was occupied by a park which used to exist near it, in medieval times an old cemetery of Milicz used to exist. Before the World War Two, the above church was famous from very beautiful, late baroque wooden "pulpit" and also a "font" or christening dish of the same style. But as this is explained in information note hanging by this church, presently this pulpit and christening dish are in Cathedral from Poznań. Margrave Maltzan, who founded the church shown above, ordered also to construct a secret tunnel which led from his palace to cellars of this church. This tunnel was still in useable state in times just after the World War Two. But then it

was walled up. It had a connection to an entire network of medieval tunnels and cellars from under Milicz. In turn inside of these tunnels and cellars supposedly was walled up a treasure from Milicz castle from times of Husyts' wars. Also forests from the vicinity of Milicz in past was literally filled up with "treasures". These "treasures" were simply remains of all precious possessions of German farmers, which in a last stage of World War Two escaped inside of Germany, but whom had no enough transport and were in such a hurry, that they have not take their precious possessions with them. Although a significant proportion of these "treasures" was found just after the war, still a part of it probably lies hidden inside of soil from forests near Milicz, carefully hidden from people who may look for it.

* * *

Immediately after the World War Two, in Milicz three churches existed - not counting into this number a church of St. Anna in Karłów. Two out of these survived until today. (This second church is located on the eastern peripherals of Milicz, around 300 meters to east from the town-square.) The third church remained unused since the war, initially (just after the liberation) being used as military storage, while in 1960s being rebuild into a supermarket (locally called "WDT").

* * *

In a strange turns of fortune one amongst readers of my web pages found and posted to me the original architectural design for the church from Milicz, currently under the invocation of St. Andrea Bobola (in past under the invocation of Holy Cross). This design originates from 1709. Originally I published it as "Fig. #C3" on the separate web page named [sw andrzej bobola uk.htm](#). But below I decided to make also available for interested readers this design as well as the caption which I placed under it on the web page named [sw andrzej bobola uk.htm](#). Here these are:

* * *

[Fig. #D29\(b\): \(Click on the green link to "Fig. #D29\(b\)" to call and view this illustration!\)](#)

The illustration "Fig. #D29(b)" shows a real historic treasure. Shown above is the scan from an old architectural project dated in 1709 (the date it was prepared is visible above the tower). Courtesy "[Miliczanin-1931](#)". The project shows the predicted appearance of the future Evangelic church in Milicz under the invocation of Holy Cross. At present this church is known in Milicz as the Catholic church under the invocation of Saint Andrea Bobola.

Notice that this church was build in 1714 - see the caption under "Fig. #D29" above on this web page. The above project of 1709 shows how the architect designed the appearance of this church before works on the construction of this church were undertaken.

On the above project a number of details attracts the attention. For example the year it was prepared (i.e. 1709). It not only means that the project currently is over 300 years old, but also that it is the oldest architectural document of Milicz that is accessible to public scrutiny. Everyone should also be puzzled by the solid and high fence which then was defending the access to this evangelic church. It had its justification. At that time Milicz was inhabited predominantly by Catholics of Polish origins, at which the above evangelic church was imposed by Prussian

authorities. Thus, the authorities were seriously afraid that the new church and the foreign faith imposed by authorities - which this church represented, can be greeted with hostilities and vandalised by locals. Therefore the church was designed almost like a kind of small fortress of Teutonic Knights - the feature which is clearly visible by the fencing that surrounds it. As we probably remember, Prussian authorities draw their traditions of imposing new faith from rules of Albrecht von Hohenzollern-Ansbach (shown and commented in "Fig. #M3c" from the totaliztic web page [day26.htm](#)), and still earlier from the Order of Teutonic Knights who practiced spreading the new faith with sword on Slavic Prussians and on inhabitants of the Holy Land. In turn the history of Albrecht von Hohenzollern-Ansbach illustrates to us quite well what traditions these were. After all, it was him who liquidated the Order of Teutonic Knights and in 1525 changed this Order into the Duchy and later Kingdom of Prussia - from which with the elapse of time Hitler's Germany grew up. It was also him who undermined with his kingdom the influence of the Catholic Church through the official adoption of Lutheranism and through making all his subjects to change into Lutheranism. Another matter that hits our eyes on the above project are old dresses of inhabitants of Milicz. Looking at their clothing one can have an impression that looks at the scene from old Rome or Paris, not from Milicz. Still another curious feature of the above drawing is this tree with strange roots from the right-lower corner of the project. Looking at this tree I recall that this tree is authentic (i.e. is NOT just a creation of the architect). It was still growing after the Second World War (i.e. in times of my childhood). It was located on the opposite to the church side of then the exit road from Milicz to Sułów. In turn the real existence of it means that the above project is not just an artistic vision, but also a historic document prepared on the basis of thorough research on the actual location.

#D29.2. Lyceum of General Education in Milicz:

If one tries to find a most prominent institution in Milicz, which actually accumulates in itself the essence of this town, it would be the local Lyceum of General Education. It is this Lyceum that provided under-aged soldiers in German uniforms that tried to defend Milicz from Russian army during the world war two. Also it is this Lyceum from which the intellectual cream of Milicz originates, and which provided all the famous citizens of this town. I cannot imagine visiting Milicz without paying a visit to this historic Lyceum.



Fig. #D30 (M3 in [10]). Lyceum of General Education in Milicz. Photographed in July 2004. The curious aspect of this Lyceum is, that it was purposely build before war as "too large" in order to give splendour to Milicz. Presently it turns out to be "too small" for quickly multiplying population of this town. More details about this Lyceum is provided on the web page [Lyceum in Milicz](#).

#D30. Hidden treasures and valuables of the township Milicz and the vicinity of it:

Motto: *"People are passing away, only their treasures remain."*

As we all know, practically every old town has its stories and legends about hidden treasures. Milicz is no exception in this matter. What even more interesting, in Milicz and in vicinity of it, several treasures were already found. One amongst these, i.e. the "amber treasure", is described in item #C1 of this web page. Another treasure hidden in a hole from an old oak on the cemetery of nearby Wszewilki village, which also was already found, is described in caption under "Fig. #C2a" from a different web page named [wszewilki_uk.htm](#) (item #D3 of that web page about the village of Wszewilki contains also descriptions of further old treasures from the vicinity of Wszewilki and Milicz - not described below).

In times of my youth I heard quite a lot of such stories about treasures from Milicz worth seeking. How much truth is in them, it remains unknown. But I still repeat here at least some of them. After all, these represent a next curiosity

and puzzle of the township of Milicz.

1. The treasure from the Milicz castle. Old stories claim, that when Husyts like a destructive wave began to sweep subsequent towns of Lower Silesia, owners of the Milicz castle of that time decided to hide treasures that they had. They ordered to trusted servants to wall these treasures in one of side cells from the castle's undergrounds. Unfortunately, when Husyts took and burned down the Milicz castle, victims of fights fell also people who knew where the entrance to this cellar with hidden treasures was walled up. From that time onwards, this treasure from Milicz castle was searched for by many people, but never found.

2. The treasure of margrave. When in last days of the World War Two, the Russian army was approaching Milicz, the palace of margrave still was full of valuable objects. These included precious tableware, furniture, paintings, and other valuable objects. But there was no transport nor workforce to transport these valuables outside of Milicz. Therefore, it was decided to hide them on the spot. Under the palace of margrave, supposedly large cellars do exist. One chamber in these cellars was used for storing valuables in it, then it was walled up and masked. Supposedly these valuables remain over there until today (I never heard that anyone managed to find them).

3. Treasures from nearby villages. In times of my youth a kind of common duty existed, of "searching for potato beetles". (According to the official propaganda that was spread in those old times, Americans supposed to bombarded communistic countries with these beetles - to bring hunger by destroying the potato crops. More information on the subject of that "searching for Colorado beetles" is provided in item #J2 of the web page [wszewilki uk.htm](#).) The "searching for potato beetles" depended on having a representative of every household from my village [Stawczyk](#), and then together with the rest of the village walking along potato fields in search for these potato beetles officially called "Colorado beetles". Of course, such a search party was making stops during the searches. During these stops, us - means young members of the team, had opportunity to be delighted with numerous stories being told by older participants of the search. In such a manner, amongst others, I learned many stories about "treasures" that were discovered near the village of Stawczyk. As it turned out, literally tens of such "treasures" were discovered near Stawczyk and Wszewilki. All of them originated from last days of the World War Two. When the Russian army was approaching the vicinity of Milicz, local German farmers started to panic. They were unable to run with the entire their precious possessions, because roads were packed, and also because there was no enough transport - as this is illustratively described in item #C1 of the web page [bitwa o milicz uk.htm - about the battle for Milicz](#). So everything that they had precious, and that they were unable to take with them during a run from the Russian army, they used to bury underground in nearby forests. These hidden-underground goods of German farmers from the vicinity of Milicz formed these supposed "treasures". Literally tens of these treasures were discovered just after the war. I remember myself numerous holes left in the ground after these treasures were dug out in times of my youth. Tens of such holes existed spread around in nearby forests. One can imagine, that not all out of these "treasures" were found, and probably a number of them still is buried underground in local forests.

* * *

Of course, no matter how impressive treasures of Milicz would be, still they cannot compare to the value of e.g. the "**cast bell made of solid gold**" which - according to legends, supposedly lies until today on bottom of the Baltic Sea near the coasts of Poland, in ruins of immoral city of "Vineta" (also spelled "Veneta" and "Wineta"). About that bell made of solid gold I wrote more information in item #H2 of the separate web page named [tapanui.htm](#).

#D31. Famous fish ponds from Milicz:

Milicz is famous from its ponds in which a local variety of fish "carp" is farmed and harvested. In fact, if anyone looks through any tourist information brochure about Milicz, then these ponds are emphasised as the most important tourist attraction of Milicz. Because about them, and also about numerous national parks arranged on the territory of some of them, a lot of information is published, I will not write here about them anymore.

* * *

Fig. #D31: (Click on the green link to "Fig. #D31" to call and view this illustration!)

The illustration "Fig. #D31" shows how huge are some fish ponds in Milicz, so that their covered with forests opposite bank almost disappears from the view. These ponds are populated with famous Milicz carp, which in Poland is a delicacy. In Christmas Eve this carp is traditionally eaten by practically the entire population of Poland.

#D32. Unique nature and weather of Milicz:

Milicz has especially good microclimate. Actually it is hot when in other parts of Poland people are shaking from cold. Perhaps that these beneficial for people and nature climatic anomalies originate from the huge number of ponds, the waters of which accumulate in themselves a lot of heat. The fact is that the nature and forests from Milicz are especially vigorous. In turn ponds from Milicz are nesting grounds for countless water birds, the huge numbers and uniqueness of which makes Milicz famous not only in the entire Poland. Milicz is worth visiting even just to see its unique nature and multitude of species of water birds.

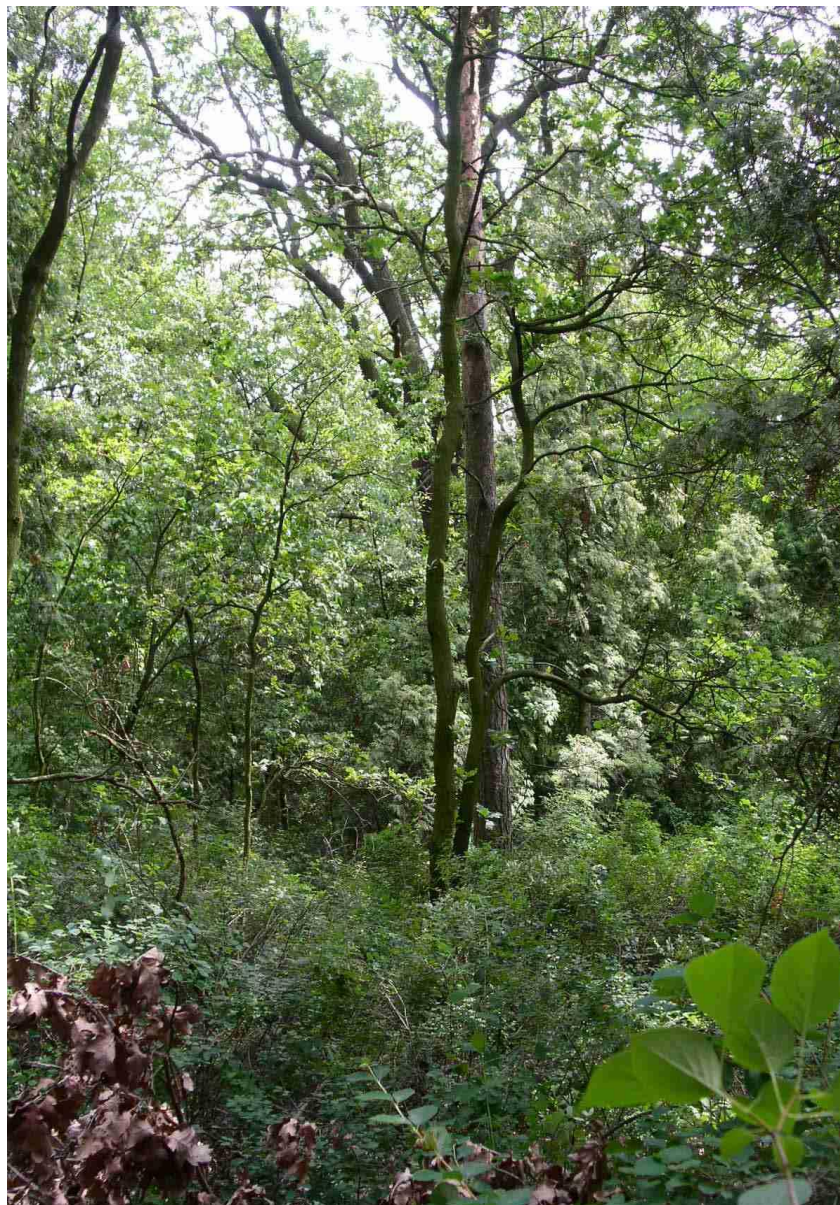


Fig. #D32: Nature around Milicz is especially lush and vigorous. For example forests near Milicz grow like tropical jungles.

#D33. Unofficial festival of lime trees blossom in Milicz:

Every year, in the second week of July, Milicz begins its unofficial **festival of lime trees blossom**. It is like a local equivalent to the famous Japanese "Cherry Blossom Festivals". IT is unofficial, because it is not written (as yet) into any official calendar of Milicz festivals. But already for many years it attracts to Milicz numerous tourists and holiday makers, who know about its existence. For example, in July 2004 I myself arrived to Milicz from New Zealand so planning my visit that I could be in Milicz in that particular period. In that unique period of July, in Milicz and vicinity thousands of lime trees begin to bloom. And Milicz really has countless number of these trees. The air becomes then saturated with the

exciting fragrance of honey and initiation of new life. People who breathe with this air participate in a real banquet of fragrances. Without realising this they improve their health through enormously popular lately on West, the so-called "Aroma Therapy". In present days of escalating air pollution and progressing motorisation, such a banquet from aromas of lime tree blossom is something rather very special.

Milicz already managed to gain wide recognition as the location of famous Nature Schools (in Polish "Zespołu Szkół Przyrodniczych"). It is worth that this recognition is additionally supported by the official establishing in Milicz the festival of lime trees blossom. This festival would include an entire range of activities that are connected with celebrating lime trees blooming and everything that is connected with this blooming, means summer, fireflies, walks by the Moon, vigour, nature, love, initiation of life, etc.



Fig. #D33: In the second week of July of each year, Milicz is drowning in fragrance of lime trees blossom, which grow in this town in countless numbers. The sweet, honey-like fragrance of these blossom introduces to the city an atmosphere of life, happiness, and procreation. Many people, including myself into this number, arrive to Milicz from various corners of the world only to enjoy this unique fragrance. The above row of lime trees covered with rich blossom I photographed along the northern fence of the camping grounds "Karlów" (around 2 km to south from Milicz, by the road from Milicz to Wrocław), where in July 2004 I lived in a sizable shag hired for only around 50 Polish złoty per day.

It is worth to highlight here, that lime trees (including these from Milicz) always were, and still are, trees of festival blossom for Poles. One may even state, that these trees represent one of the national flowers for Poland and Poles.

After all, from the oldest times Polish poets used to write poems about them, e.g. "Dear visitor, sit under my leaves and take a rest ..." (in Polish "Gościu, siądź pod moim liściem, a odpocznij sobie! Nie dojdzie cię tu słońce, przyrzekam ja tobie ..." - Jan Kochanowski "Na lipę"). In Polish pharmacies until today one may purchase tea from the lime-tree blossom, which heals practically all illnesses resulting from allergies. Lime tree honey is famous in Poland from its aroma and from healing properties. Timber from lime trees was for centuries used by Polish sculpturers for expressing their art. In addition to this, the blooming of lime trees is punctual like a Swiss clock. Every year these trees bloom exactly at the same time. So one may really count on their blossom in long-term planning of such endeavours like e.g. official festivals - what unfortunately is NOT the case with various overseas flowers. (E.g. rhododendron, in Poland called "rózanecznik", from numerous species of which Milicz park was famous throughout the entire Europe before the World War Two, does not have a strictly defined period of blooming.)

Part #E: Why Milicz is so mysterious and unique town:

#E1. Milicz only looks humble, but in fact it hides a lot of mysteries:

This web page reveals, that in spite of looking humble and insignificant, Milicz in fact hides many mysteries and puzzles. It is pity that a significant proportion of its inhabitants prefers to get drunk from despair that they must live in it, instead of rushing to identify, research, and disseminate these mysteries and puzzles. It is also pity, that its authorities are paralysed by some kind of lethargy and inaction, so that instead of building a better future for Milicz, they prefer to rather spend their time on a proverbial "idle pouring nothing into an empty", and on blocking actions of these people who in fact try to act and to improve. After all, whom we become in our lives, and what kind of respect others show to us, it depends on the inner peace, respect for ourselves, certainty, and harmony, which we develop in ourselves. In turn all these personal qualities grow from the foundations of our origins, means from our native town or village in which we were born and grew up. So in order to gain respect and consideration from others in our adult life, we ourselves must develop the inner respect and consideration towards roots from which we grew up - means from areas of our origins.

Because the reader perhaps did NOT notice yet in previous descriptions from this web page how many extraordinary and worth learning features hides in Milicz and in the vicinity of it, I am going to least here the most important amongst these. Here they are:

1. The mysterious power that emanates from the "chakra of the Earth"

located near Milicz. One amongst extraordinary features of Milicz is, that in a vicinity of it is located an energy "chakra" of the Earth. This chakra is located near the "first dam" on the river Barycz near Milicz. Its best description is provided in items #D1, #E1, #F2 and #H4 from the web page [wszewilki uk.htm](#). It causes, amongst others, that all realistic wishes and intentions which are clearly defines near this chakra, always fulfil themselves after the elapse of some time.

2. Extraordinary nature. Milicz and its vicinity have an extraordinary fauna and flora. Their example can be snakes with supernatural abilities (see references to descriptions of these snakes provided in item #B3 from this web page), or the extraordinary creature known as "griffin", which in times of my youth was seen in a vicinity of Stawczyk and Guzowice - for details see item #D15 from this web page, and also item #H1 on the web page named [wszewilki uk.htm](#).

3. Long and glorious history. Milicz and the vicinity of it belong to the oldest human settlements of Poland. As this is explained in item #C2 from this web page, human settlements existed in there already around the year 7000 B.C. In Milicz itself, and also in the vicinity of it, fought were numerous battles which decided about the fate of Poland.

4. The future contribution to the humanity. Milicz and the vicinity of it clearly are to provide in near future something extremely important for the humanity. This is indicated by a number of p[remises. An example of such premises are these extraordinary persecutions which Stawczyk and Milicz are experiencing already for many centuries (for descriptions and references to these persecutions see item #B3 from this web page). After all, from the work of [moral laws](#) we know, that if any "group intellect" (to which category belongs also entire Milicz), is to do in the future something extremely vital for the good of entire our civilisation, then always beforehand this intellect is subjected to the action of so-called "**curse of inventors**" - described, amongst others, in item #B4.4 of the web page named [mozajski uk.htm](#). Another example of premises which confirm that the town of Milicz and the village of Stawczyk are to contribute something extremely vital for the good of entire civilisation, is the scene which I saw in Stawczyk when I was taken to it in a distant future with the aid of a mysterious [time vehicle](#) - as this my trip to future Stawczyk is described and referenced in item #B3 of this web page.

5. Enjoying special treatment from [God](#). For various reasons Milicz and the vicinity of it are especially favoured by God. These favours are manifested on many ways. For example, miracles frequently happen near Milicz. (As an example of such miracles see descriptions of events from the vicinity of church of St. Anna in Karłów - item #D20 of this web page, or cases of "raining fish" which I saw myself in my youth - see caption under "Fig. #D24" on this web page.) The vicinity of Milicz have also the "micro-climate" which is very friendly towards people - as it is described in item #D32 from this web page, but which significance as the manifestation of "special favours from [God](#)" is explained comprehensively in items #I4 and #I5 of a different web page named [day26.htm](#).

Part #F: The goal, for which the entire

physical world and all people were created, is the "increase of knowledge" - so let us learn how Milicz contributes towards this goal:

#F1. What we can learn when studying curiosities of Milicz:

In 1985 was established (1) a highly thought-provoking scientific theory called the [Concept of Dipolar Gravity](#) and (2) a new philosophy which stems from that theory and which is called the [philosophy of totalizm](#). Both together, they started to change the entire world around us. For example, they have proven formally and scientifically, that [God for sure exists](#), and also they created a completely new kind of science called the **totaliztic science** - which researches the reality from the completely opposite approach than the science to-date (namely, from the approach called "[a priori](#)" means "[from the cause to the effects](#)" or "from God to the reality around us"). Because the human science to-date researched the reality only from an opposite approach in philosophy called "[a posteriori](#)", means "[from effect to the cause](#)", this newly created "totaliztic science" opened a "competition" to the old human science, thus complementing the body of knowledge for everything that the old science overlooked during the one-sided look at our reality - as this is explained in item #A2.6 of the web page named [totalizm.htm](#), item #C1 of the web page named [telekinetics.htm](#), and in item #F1 of the web page named [god exists.htm](#).

The most shocking and also most educational discoveries of this new [philosophy of totalizm](#) turned out to be the finding that "[God created the entire physical world and mankind mainly to 'increase knowledge'](#)". Therefore, all objects which surround us, and also all events which take place as well as fates of everything that we get to know, are always so skilfully designed, that in the maximal possible way they serve as lessons, and thus allow to "increase knowledge". In other words, everything that we read on this web page e.g. about the town of Milicz, and also everything that we read in other my web pages, as well as in the entire internet, serves mainly to this most important goal, namely to the "increase of knowledge".

Of course, "knowledge" is a huge structure, in the erecting of which is enough place and work for practically every human being. So how this web page contributes its own share to the raising of this "structure of knowledge"? Well, for example, it reveals to us, that in every place on the Earth, even in Milicz and even in places where we expect least, are hidden various curiosities and mysteries which are worth to investigate. So instead of complaining, that where we live is nothing interesting, we rather should investigate these still unknown curiosities and mysteries of the place of our living. This web page reveals also,

that **everything** has its own history, while every history tries to teach us **something**. Therefore, it is good to learn lessons which still are hiding even in histories of whatever we believe that we already know well.

Part #G: Summary of this web page:

#G1. The summary of this web page:

The [philosophy of totalizm](#) teaches us that the human soul was intentionally so designed, that each one of us has a permanent spiritual link with the place of birth. (Basic information about the soul are provided on the web page named [soul proof.htm](#).) It is due to this spiritual link that body and soul of each of us, and the place of our birth, are similar to a tree and its roots, and to the soil from which this tree grows. With these spiritual roots each one of us draws all values from his or her native land, and from these later shapes his or her self-awareness, knowledge, morality, attributes of character, life goals, etc. In fact, **depending what attributes these our spiritual roots drew from the native land, exactly such we later become**. Thus, for the use of these young people, who themselves originate from the town of Milicz or from the vicinity of it, herewith I am presenting basic information which illustrate to them from how extraordinary place they come. In turn for all other readers, this web page provides information why they should visit the town of Milicz, and what in that town should interest them the most.

In future this web page will be extended - thus I invite you to see it again sometimes in the future.

Part #H: Final information of this web page:

#H1. Other web pages about the town of Milicz:

These readers, who find themselves interested in the description of curiosities of the town [Milicz](#) described on this web page, probably would also be interested in another web pages about villages [Wszewilki](#) and [Stawczyk](#). located close to that Milicz. These another web pages describe the fascinating

history, tradition, and cultural achievements of both villages, the fate of which was always connected with the fate of Milicz. In this manner web pages about [Wszewilki](#) and [Stawczyk](#) perfectly complement the web page about the town of Milicz. (During last 1000 years Wszewilki always remained the village that belonged to the town of Milicz. For example, for many centuries this village owned and maintained the only water mill of Milicz and of the entire surrounding district.) In fact this village Wszewilki is even older than the present (brick laid and walled) town of Milicz. This is because Wszewilki existed as a farming-crafting colony of Milicz already in times before the construction of present brick town of Milicz was initiated, i.e. Wszewilki existed already in times when Milicz still occupied a wooden castle located on the opposite side of the Barycz river. With content of the web page about [Wszewilki](#) is also connected the web page about [future of Wszewilki and Milicz](#). Furthermore, I would like to inform that there is also another web page devoted to description of an old town of [Malbork](#) from northern part of Poland. This web page also can be run from "Menu 1". Many topics discussed here are also elaborated and illustrated on that web page from a point of view of the different town and castle. In addition to this, already a web page is available which describes the city of [Wroclaw](#). (For a long period of history Milicz administratively belonged to the Bishop of Wroclaw.) On this web page Wroclaw is described from the same point of view as here is described the village of [Wszewilki](#) and the town of [Milicz](#). I invite you to have a look at that web page as well.

* * *

I authorise all the web pages listed above. But there are also web pages about Milicz authorised by other people. Some of these include (click a green name to visit a selected web page): [A Polish-language web page "http://www.milicz.pl" describing Milicz \(Lyceum in Milicz is listed on it\)](#). [A Polish web page "http://www.szkolnelata.pl", which contains lists of schools from the entire Poland, and their students \(Lyceum in Milicz is also listed in it\)](#).

#H2. Blogs of [totalizm](#):

It is also worth to check periodically the blog of totalizm available under the address [totalizm.wordpress.com](#) and [totalizm.blox.pl/html](#). (Notice that both these addresses hold the same blog with the same content of messages.) On this blog many matters discussed here are also explained with additional details written as new events unveil before our eyes.

#H3. How with the use of web page named ["skorowidz links.htm"](#) one can find

totaliztic descriptions of topics in which he or she is interested:

A whole array of topics equally interesting as these from the above web page, is also discussed from the angle that is unique to the philosophy of totalizm. All these related topics can be found and identified with the use of [content index](#) prepared especially to make easier finding these web pages and topics. The name "index" means a list of "key words" usually provided at the end of textbooks, which allows to find fast the description or the topic in which we are interested. My web pages also has such a content "index" - only that it is additionally supplied in green [links](#) which after "clicking" at them with a mouse immediately open the web page with the topic that interest the reader. This content "index" is provided on the web page named [skorowidz links.htm](#). It can be called from the "organising" part of "Menu 1" of every totaliztic web page. I would recommend to look at it and to begin using it systematically - after all it brings closer hundreds of totaliztic topics which can be of interest to everyone.

#H4. Emails to the [author](#) of this web page:

Current email addresses to the author of this web page, i.e. officially to [Dr Eng. Jan Pajak](#) while courteously to **Prof. Dr Eng. Jan Pajak**, at which readers can post possible comments, opinions, descriptions, or information which in their opinion I should learn, are provided on the web page named [pajak_jan_uk.htm](#) (for its version in the HTML language), or the web page named [pajak_jan_uk.pdf](#) (for the version of the web page "pajak_jan_uk.pdf" in safe PDF format - which safe PDF versions of further web pages by the author can also be downloaded via links from item #B1 of the web page named [text 11.htm](#)).

The author's right for the use of **courteous** title of "Professor" stems from the custom that "with professors is like with generals", namely **when someone is once a professor, than he or she courteously remains a professor forever**. In turn the author of this web page was a professor at 4 different universities, i.e. at 3 of them, from 1 September 1992 untill 31 October 1998, as an "Associate Professor" from English-based educational system, while on one university as a (Full) "Professor" (since 1 March 2007 till 31 December 2007 - means at the last place of employment in his professional life).

However, please notice that because of my rather chronic lack of time, I **reluctantly reply to emails which contain JUST time consuming requests**, while simultaneously they document a complete ignorance of their author in the topic area which I am researching.

#H5. A copy of this web page is also disseminated as a brochure from series [11] in the safe format "PDF":

This web page is also available in the form of a brochure marked [11], which is prepared in "PDF" ("Portable Document Format") - currently considered to be the most safe amongst all internet formats, as normally viruses cannot cling to PDF. This clear brochure is ready both, for printing, as well as for reading from a computer screen. It also has all its green links still active. Thus, if it is read from the computer screen connected to internet, then after clicking onto these green links, the linked web pages and illustrations will open. Unfortunately, because the volume of it is around a double of the volume of web page which this brochure publishes, the memory limitations on a significant number of free servers which I use, do NOT allow to offer it from them (so if it does NOT download from this address, because it is NOT available on this server, then you should click onto any other address from Menu 3, and then check whether in there it is available). In order to open this brochure (and/or download it to own computer), it suffices to either click on the following green link

[milicz uk.pdf](#)

or to open from any totaliztic web site the PDF file named as in the above green link.

If the reader wishes to check, whether some other totaliztic web page which he or she just is studying, is also available in the form of such PDF brochure, then should check whether it is listed amongst links from "part #B" of the web page named text 11.htm. This is because links from there indicate all totaliztic web pages, which are already published as such brochures from series [11] in PDF format. I wish you a fruitful reading!

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