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DR. MIECZYSLAW ORLOWICZ
Chief Touristic Section, Ministry of Public Works

POLAND

AND ITS CURIOSITIES

(A Tourists' Guide)

With a Map of Poland and 70 Illustrations



551392

WARSAW, 1927
Published by the Ministry of Public Works

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W. GAZARSKI, WARSZAWA.

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CHURCH IN BEREZWE CZ
Phot. Adam Wisłocki.

Q. 2. Feb. 9, 31.

INTRODUCTION.

This pamphlet has been published by the Ministry of Public Works at the suggestion of the American Consulate General, in order to encourage American tourists to visit Poland and with a view to facilitating their orientation when planning their tour of Poland.

Part I of this pamphlet has been devoted to Poland's curiosities grouped by sections (paragraphs 1 — 9) and Part II (par. 10 — 13) to practical instructions for tourists intending to visit Poland. More detailed information about Poland and its curiosities is to be found in the „Illustrated Guide of Poland”, arranged by the principal railway lines, which is to be published in 1927 or 1928.

Illustrations accompanying this pamphlet have been reproduced from photographs preserved in the archives of the Touristic Section of the Ministry of Public Works, and partly from photographs belonging to a private collection of the Author.



Phot. J. I. Krieger in Cracow.
1. Cracow: King's Castle „Wawel”.
Col. of Ministry Public Works

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT POLAND.

SITUATION. Poland occupies the north-eastern part of Central Europe. It borders with Germany in the West, with the Free City of Danzig, the German province of East Prussia, Lithuania and Latvia in the North, with Soviet Russia in the East, and with Rumania and Czechoslovakia in the South.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE. Poland is a republic with a president as the executive head who is elected by the National Assembly for a term of seven years. The present President of Poland is prof. Ignacy Mościcki, elected on June 1, 1926. The legislative authority is represented by the Diet (in Polish „Sejm”) which corresponds to the House of Commons and consists of 444 members, and the Senate, the upper legislative body which consists of 111 senators. The suffrage is universal and direct, based on a proportional system admitting of election of representatives of racial minorities. The executive Government is represented by the Council of Ministers composed of 14 Ministers.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION. The city of Warsaw, as the capital, forms a separate administrative unit. Apart from it Poland is divided into 16 provinces called voyvodships (Polish: „Województwa”). The former *Prussian Poland* con-

sists of the voyvodships of Pomorze, Poznań, and Silesia; the former *Russian Poland* includes the voyvodships of Warsaw, Łódź, Kielce, Lublin, Białystok, Wilno, Nowogródek, Polesie, and Volhynia. The former *Austrian Poland* consists of the voyvodships of Lwów, Cracow, Podole (Tarnopol) and Stanisławów. Each voyvodship is divided into several *counties* (Polish „Powiaty“). A county covers, on the average, about 1,000 square kilometers with an average population of 100,000.

AREA AND POPULATION. During the period from 1722 to 1795 Poland was dismembered by the three neighboring States, viz. Russia, Austria and Prussia, and after 100 years of bondage was reconstituted in 1918 as a result of the last European war. Before its partition, Poland covered an area of 730,000 square kilometers, which was inhabited in 1910 by 52 million people. After its resurrection, Poland regained but slightly more than a half of its old territory, namely 360,000 square kilometers, with a population of 27,200,000. The average density of population amounts to 70 inhabitants per square kilometer.

NATIONALITIES. According to the census of 1921 the population of Poland is composed of 18,814,000 Poles (69.2%) and 8,510,000 (31.7%) of other nationalities. Among the racial minorities the most numerous are the *Ruthenians* (14.3%); the second place is held by the *Jews* (7.8%), the third, by the *White Russians* (3.9%), the fourth by the *Germans* (3.8%). The Lithuanians, Russians and Czechs are among the least numerous of Poland's minorities. The *Polcs* inhabit, in a homogenous block the central and western voyvodships, the *Ruthenians* prevail in the south-eastern voyvodships, while the *White Russians* inhabit the voyvodships of Wilno and Nowogródek. The *Germans* are not found in solid masses anywhere in Poland, but are gathered principally in the towns of the former Prussian Poland. The *Jews* inhabit the towns of the former Russian and Austrian Poland.



2. Cracow: Draper's Hall.

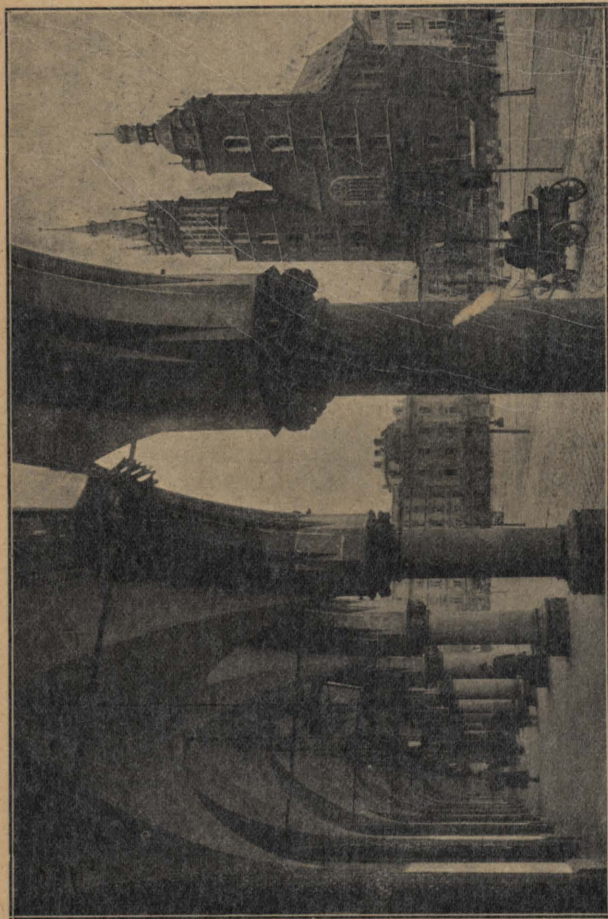
Phot. J. I. Krieger in Cracow.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. Two thirds of the population of Poland, and especially nearly all Poles, are *Roman Catholic* (63.9%). 75% of the Ruthenians are *Greek-Catholic* (11.2%). This denomination originated from the union with Rome in 1596; it preserves the old Slavonic liturgy and permits marriages of priests. Nearly all White Russians, all Ruthenians in the voyvodships of Volhynia, and the few Russians living in Poland, are of *Orthodox* denomination (10.5%). There are also 10.5% of the population belonging to the *Jewish* religion, the majority of whom are of Jewish nationality. There are 3.7% of *Evangelicals* the majority of whom are Germans.

There are at present 20 Roman-Catholic *dioceses*, including 5 archbishoprics (Gniezno, the ancient seat of Polish primates, Warsaw, Cracow, Wilno and Lwów). There is an Armenian Catholic archbishopric in Lwów, a Greek-Catholic archbishopric in Lwów and Greek-Catholic dioceses in Przemyśl and Stanisławów. The Orthodox church has its archbishopric in Warsaw and bishoprics in Chełm, Łuck, Krzemieniec, Grodno and Wilno. The Augsburg-Evangelical Church has in Poland 583 parishes, and the Reformed-Evangelical Church 20 parishes.

SCHOOLS. Poland has five *Universities*, viz: Warsaw (10,000 students), Cracow (5,000 students), Lwów (5,000 students), Poznań (3,500 students), and Wilno (2,000 students). There is one private Catholic university in Lublin (1,200 students). There are also two *polytechnic institutes*, one in Warsaw (4,200 students) and one in Lwów (2,400 students). There is an Academy of Mining in Cracow (300 students), a *Veterinary Academy* in Lwów (320 students), three *Agricultural Academies* in Warsaw (800 students), Cracow and Dublany, near Lwów, (100 students), and an *Academy of Fine Arts* in Cracow (160 students). Poland has 800 *secondary schools* with a total enrollment of over 200,000.



3. Cracow: Market Place with the Marjacket church and the Draper's Hall.
Col. of Ministry Public Works.
Phot. J. I. Krieger in Cracow.



4. Market Place in the old section of Warsaw.

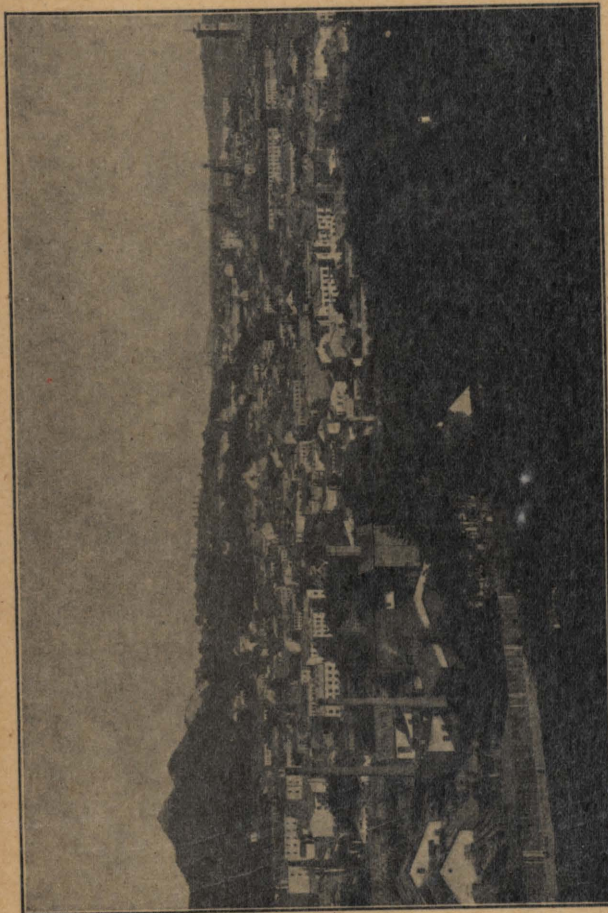
Phot. H. Poddebski in Warsaw.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

2. CITIES AND TOWNS.

WARSAW is the *capital of Poland*. It has a population of 1,000,000 people, is situated on the Vistula in the middle of large plains; its most valued artistic monuments are the ancient royal castle and the palace of ŁAZIENKI, with antique furniture dating from the end of the XVIII century in perfect preservation. The city has a few churches which are well worth visiting. The general character of the city is modern, although it has a quaint Jewish section. The beautiful palace of *Wilanów* is situated quite near Warsaw.

Next to Warsaw the second largest town in Poland is ŁÓDŹ with population of 500,000. Łódź developed from a small village in the XIX century and has no curiosities nor historical relics as it is essentially an *industrial center*. Persons interested in the textile industry find it worth visiting.



5. Lwów.

Phot. Trzemeski in Lwów.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

CRACOW with population of 200,000 is the most interesting place to be visited in Poland, on account of its numerous historical remains (tombs of Polish Kings) and architectural monuments especially in the Gothic and Renaissance, the artistic tombs in the Cathedral, fine secular and church buildings, museums and art galleries largest in Poland. Cracow is the ancient capital of Poland (from the XI century to 1596) and the place of coronation of Polish kings; it has retained to this time a distinct appearance and partly its mediaeval character. It is the best place to get acquainted with Polish history and art.

As a center of higher education LWÓW with population of 220,000 should be mentioned next to Cracow. It is situated at the foot of the Góra Zamkowa (Mountain of the Castle), which is topped by a mound in memory of the Lublin Union (see picture No. 5). Lwów has a considerable number of fine churches, full of artistic relics, not only of Catholic denomination but also of Greek and Armenian, notable examples being the cathedral of St. Jur, or St. George (see illustration No. 14) the Roman Catholic cathedral, the Armenian cathedral, the Dominican church, the Orthodox Valachian church (see picture No. 57), the Bernardine church (see picture No. 64) and very rich MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES (Municipal, Prince Lubomirski's, count Dzieduszycki's, etc.).

POZNAŃ is as interesting as Lwów and has about the same number of population. In the X and XI centuries Poznań was the capital of Poland and subsequently the capital of Western Poland. In the XIX century Poznań was the largest city in the former *Prussian Poland* and as compared with the largest Polish cities, has now the highest percentage of Polish population (96%). The character of the city is very modern, though in its oldest section Poznań has preserved a few very old monuments, especially the cathedral with the tombs of the first historical sovereigns of Poland, Mieczy-



6. Market Place in Lwów with the Black Building and the King's Building.
Col. of Ministry Public Works.
Phot. J. Jaworski in Warsaw.

slaw I († 993) and Bolesław Chrobry († 1025) a beautiful Renaissance city hall from the XVI century (see picture No. 13) and a finely ornamented baroque church of the Jesuites. Poznań has also several large museums.

VILNO, population 200,000 is the largest city in the north-eastern section. It is situated on the river Wilja amidst beautiful scenery. It has over ten stylish and very attractively grouped churches built in Baroque, Rococo and Classical styles (see picture No. 15) but its general appearance and the lack of European accommodations bear evidence of neglect during the time of the Russian regime.

Among the smaller towns from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants the following are worth mentioning:

TORUŃ, on the Vistula, the capital of the district of Pomorze, which has retained its mediaeval Gothic town-hall and some huge Gothic churches, ancient walls and gates, ruins of a castle of Teutonic knights, a few old granaries and houses (see picture No. 12).

BYDGOSZCZ is the second town in the order of importance in the district of Poznań. It has a population of 100,000. Of interest are a few old churches, the Bydgoszcz canal, and a large harbor for floating timber at the mouth of the Brda river, an affluent of the Vistula.

KATOWICE, the capital of Silesia with 100,000 inhabitants, has no historical monuments but is interesting as a mining and industrial center of the coal region of Upper Silesia.

LUBLIN, population 80,000, an ancient seat of district government situated on hills, with ruins of walls and gates. It has a few churches with historical relics, and a few picturesque side streets in the old town and in the Jewish section.

CZĘSTOCHOWA, a manufacturing town, population 80,000, celebrated as a *pilgrim center* (see page 72) and a church of the Paulist monks (see picture No. 43). PIOTRKÓW, po-



7. Vilno: St. Anne's church.

Phot. Jan Buihak in Vilno.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

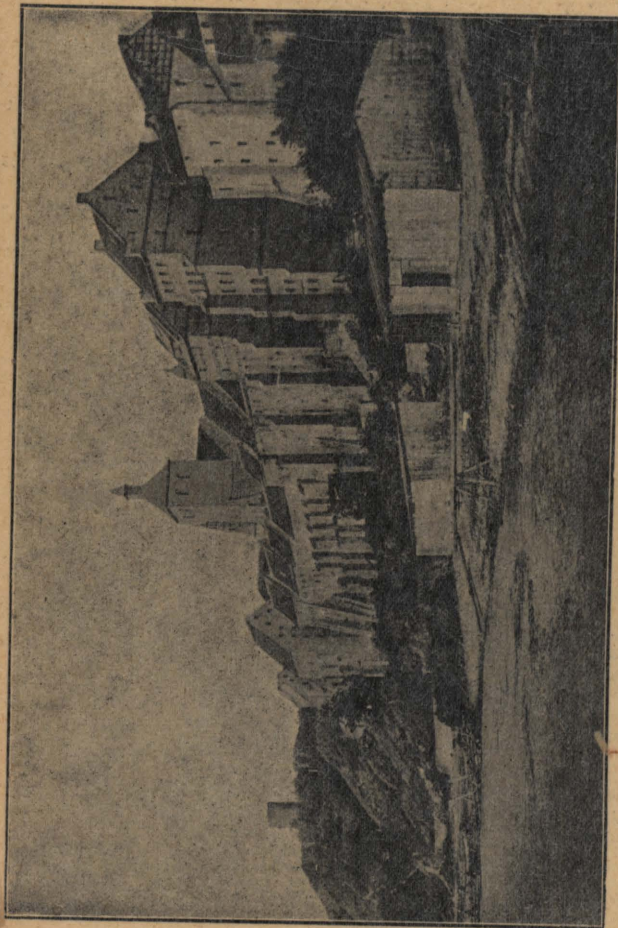
population 50,000 with fine Gothic (see picture No. 55) and Baroque churches.

WŁOCŁAWEK, on the Vistula, population 60,000 has a Gothic cathedral with interesting bishops' tombs. TARNÓW, population 50,000 situated in the district of Cracow, has a Renaissance town-hall and a Gothic cathedral with magnificent family tombs of the Tarnowski and Ostrogski from the XVII century. GRODNO, population 60,000, situated on a picturesque hill, overlooking the Niemen river, a number of fine churches. Of lesser interest are the industrial towns in the former Russian Poland: SOSNOWIEC population 100,000, and BIAŁYSTOK population 80,000, the latter an important textile center.

Of smaller towns the following are worth visiting: GRU-DZIĄDZ (Graudenz) in the district of Pomorze, situated on the Vistula in picturesque setting (see picture No. 8) population 40,000 has a fortress celebrated since the Napoleonic wars, when it was stormed in vain by the French army in 1807. CHEŁMNO (Kulm), population 12,000 has a beautiful Renaissance town-hall (see picture No. 49) and old town walls as well as a few fine Gothic churches, and CHOJ-NICE (Konitz), population 12,000, on the western border of Poland.

In the district of Poznań one must visit first GNIEZNO, population 30,000, which since the year 1000 has been the seat of archbishops, primates of Poland; Gniezno has a fine cathedral (see picture No. 68) with magnificent tombs of Polish archbishops. INOWROCŁAW, population 30,000, known for its salt baths, has a very pretty Roman church of St. Mary's (see picture No. 10), LESZNO a few beautiful Baroque churches.

In the district of Warsaw: PŁOCK, population 25,000, the ancient capital of Mazowsze, picturesquely situated on the Vistula with a fine cathedral, ŁÓWICZ, the center of the principality of Łowicz, very interesting from the ethnographic



8. Grudziądz.

point of view (see picture No. 38) with a church containing several artistic tombs of Gniezno archbishops.

In the district of Kielce the most interesting town is SANDOMIERZ, on the Vistula, now a small town with only 8,000 inhabitants, formerly one of the largest towns in Poland. Sandomierz has a few fine Roman and Gothic churches and a characteristic Renaissance town-hall (see Frontispiece).

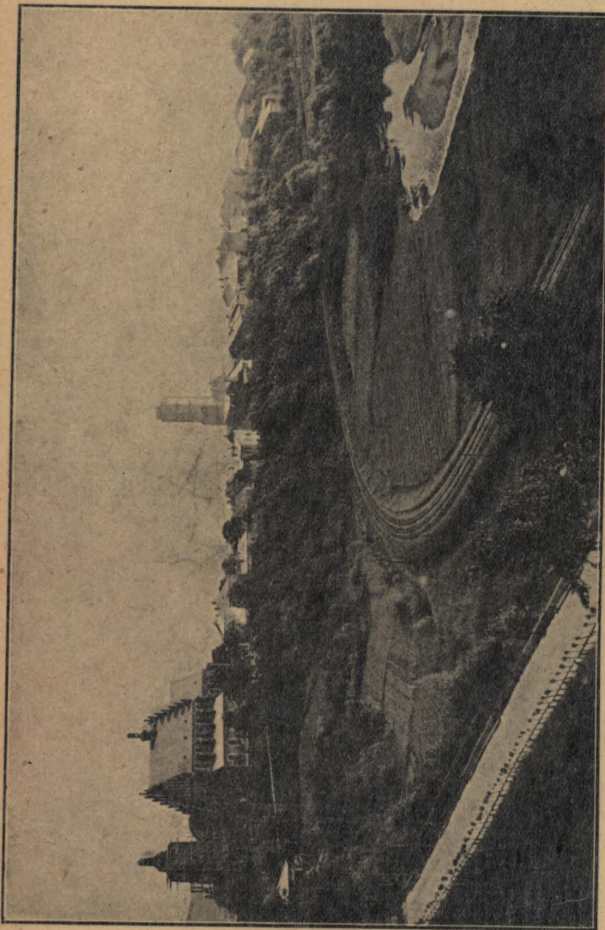
In the district of Kraków of interest are KROSNO, BIECZ (see picture No. 9) and STARY SĄCZ, a small town in the Carpathian mountains possessing a few churches with numerous historical relics. In the district of Lwów, PRZEMYSŁ picturesquely situated on the San, has two Catholic cathedrals and is known, as a former Austrian fortress, long besieged by the Russians during the last war; DROHOBYCZ, a town with population of 40,000 is the center of the petroleum industry and has a few characteristic Orthodox wooden churches (see picture No. 39); ŻÓŁKIEW, with valued examples of old architecture in secular and church buildings.

In the district of Lublin, ZAMOŚĆ, population 15,000, with a market place surrounded by buildings, with quaint porticos and galleries. It also has a town-hall and a church with many historical relics. KAZIMIERZ situated on the Vistula in a picturesque spot has characteristic Renaissance houses from the XVI-th century and ruins of a castle.

In the district of Volhynia the district town of ŁUCK, population 20,000 has ruins of a castle, a fine cathedral and a synagogue (see picture No. ??); KRZEMIENIEC which has very original houses (see picture No. 31) and is picturesquely situated in the Volhynian Switzerland.

3. ARTISTIC MONUMENTS MUSEUMS.

I. The most valued monuments of the ROMAN style (up to 1240) are the church of the Cistercian monks in *Sulejów* and *Wachock*, the churches in *Czerwińsk* on the Vistula, in *Tum*



9. Biecz.

Phot. A. Wisłocki.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.



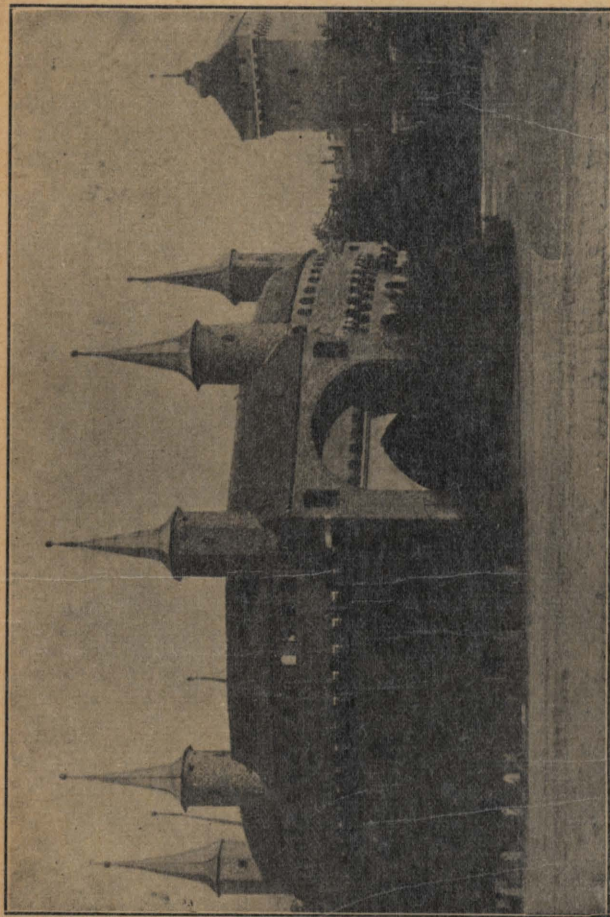
10. *Inowrocław: St. Mary's church.*

Phot. R. S. Ulatowski in Poznań.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

near Łęczycza, St. Andrew's church in Cracow, St. Jacob's in *Sandomierz*, St. Mary's in *Inowrocław* (see picture No. 10). The oldest monuments of the Roman style in Poland (IX-th century) are the ruins of St. Felix's and St. Audaut's churches in Cracow.

II. The variety of the GOTHIC prevailing in Poland (1240—1520) is the brick Gothic of the so called Vistula type. The finest examples are the *Gothic churches* with three aisles: St. Mary's (see picture No. 3), St. Catherine's and Corpus



11. *Barbacan and the Florian Gate in Cracow.*

Phot. J. I. Krieger in Cracow.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.



12. *Town Hall and the Copernicus monument in Toruń.*
 Phot. Atelier Gerdom in Toruń. Col. of Ministry Public Works.

Christi in Cracow, the parochial church in Biecz (Picture No. 9) the cathedrals in Tarnów and Sandomierz, St. Jacob's, St. John's and St. Mary's churches in Toruń, the cathedral in Pelplin, St. Anne's church in Vilno (see picture No. 7) the town-hall in Toruń (see picture No. 12) the monasteries of the Dominicans, Franciscans and Augustians in Cracow, of the Cistercians in Mogiła and Pelplin, the Barban in Cracow (see picture No. 11). Among the monuments

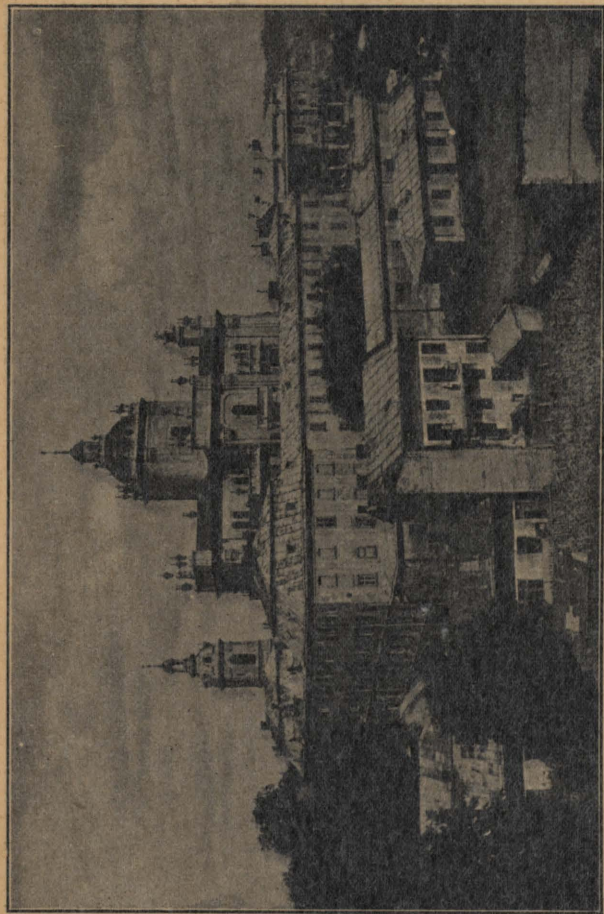


13. *Town Hall in Poznań.*
 Phot. R. S. Ulatowski in Poznań. Col. of Ministry Public Works.

of *Gothic carving* the most valued are the sculptures of the court sculptor of king Kazimierz Jagiellończyk named *Wit Stwosz* (end of the XV-th century) which have been preserved in a few churches in Cracow, Gniezno and Włocławek

II. The most important example of the *RENAISSANCE* style (1520 — 1600) in church architecture is St. Sigismund's chapel at the Cracow Cathedral. In Lwów the notable examples of this period are the chapels of Campians and Boims at the Latin Cathedral, and the Valachian church with the Renaissance tower, considered the finest in Poland (illustration No. 57). Of the examples of lay Renaissance the most interesting are the City Hall in Poznań (illustration No. 13) the Drapers Hall (*Sukiennice*) in Cracow (illustration No. 2) the King's Castle in Cracow (illustration No. 1), the castles in Krasiczyn (illustration No. 18) and Baranów (illustration No. 58) the City Hall in Chełmno (illustration No. 59), several houses in Kazimierz-on-the-Vistula and Jarosław (illustration No. 65) and several synagogues.

IV. The *BAROQUE* style (1600 — 1730) is best represented by the *church* of St. Peter and Paul in Antokol quarter in Wilno, built in the XVIIth century, adorned with magnificent Italian ornamentation. The finest example of the early Baroque are St. Peter's church in Cracow, the collegiate church in Otyka, Volhynia, the church of Bernardine monks in Leżajsk, possessing the largest and finest organ in Poland and the Bernardine church in Lwów (illustration No. 64) The most important examples of the late Baroque are the parochial church in Poznań (built in 1700 by architect Wąsowski), the former Cistercian church in Przemęt, the paroches in Vilno, where the late Baroque and Rococo are well the St. Anne's church in Cracow, the former Jesuit church in Grodno, the Philippist church in Gestyń and several churches in Vilno, where the late Baroque and Rococo are well represented. Among Baroque *palaces* the most notable are



14. *St. Jur's Cathedral Greek Union in Lwów.*

Phot. Z. Marcinkowski in Warsaw.

Col. of. Ministry Public Works.



15. Vilno: Catholic cathedral.

Phot. Jan Bułhak in Vilno.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

the palaces in Wilanów (illustration No. 19) and in Podhorce.

V. The best monuments of the ROCOCO STYLE in Poland (1730—1770) are preserved in the eastern districts in Lwów and Vilno. The most valuable amongst them are the Greek Catholic cathedral of St. George's (see picture No. 14) and the Dominican church in Lwów (designed by John de Witte), the beautifully ornamented churches: Dominican, of St. John's, St. Catherine's, Wizytek, and of the Missionaries, in Vilno, the church in Berezwezc (see picture on Back Cover) and St. Andrew's church in Sionim. The best monument of the lay Rococo is the palace of Sułkowski in Rydzyna.

VI. The transition style of the end of the XVIII century which was called in France Louis XVI style and in Germany „Zopf“, in Poland bears the name of STANISLAS AUGU-



16. Warsaw: Palace Łazienki.

Phot. H. Poddębski in Warsaw.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

STUS STYLE (1763—1795) the name of the then King of Poland who was an eminent patron of arts and letters. Its most valuable example is the *palace of Łazienki* in Warsaw (see picture No. 16); less magnificent are the palaces in Jabłonna, Natolin, Królikarnia, churches in Skierniewice and Krakowiec, etc. The ornamentation in the rooms of the King's Castle in Warsaw dates from that period.

VII. The CLASSICAL STYLE of the end of the XVIII century, left most of its monuments in Vilno and the eastern districts. Its most valuable example is the cathedral in Vilno (1790) planned by architect Wawrzyniec Gucewicz (see picture No. 15). From that period date also a great many palaces belonging to the aristocracy, and manor houses many of which were destroyed during the last war.

VIII. The EMPIRE STYLE (1800—1840) is represented best on the territory of the former Russian Poland, especially in Warsaw. The finest Empire buildings in Warsaw are the Opera House (see picture No. 55), the Ministry of the Treasury and the Staszyc palace. All these buildings were planned by architect Anthony Corazzi of Florence.

Of Roman Catholic CHURCHES the most interesting with respect to the number of artistic and historical objects is the *Wawel cathedral in Cracow* (see picture No. 1). Next in importance are the cathedrals in Gniezno, and Poznań, and St. Mary's church in Cracow (see picture No. 3). Amongst Polish *cathedrals* the Gothic cathedrals in Pełplin, Włocławek, Tarnów, Sandomierz and Lwów, the church in Łowicz and the Classic cathedral in Vilno are distinguished by the beauty of their general architecture or of their tombs.

Amongst CHURCHES OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS the following are considered as of finest architecture: the Greek-Catholic church in Rococo style in *Lwów* (see picture No. 14) built at the end of the XVIII century, the church in *Poczajów* (see picture No. 17) celebrated as the Orthodox place of pilgrimage, the Orthodox churches in *Supraśl* near Biały-



17. *Poczajów Łavra in Volhynia.*

Phot. H. Poddębski in Warsaw.

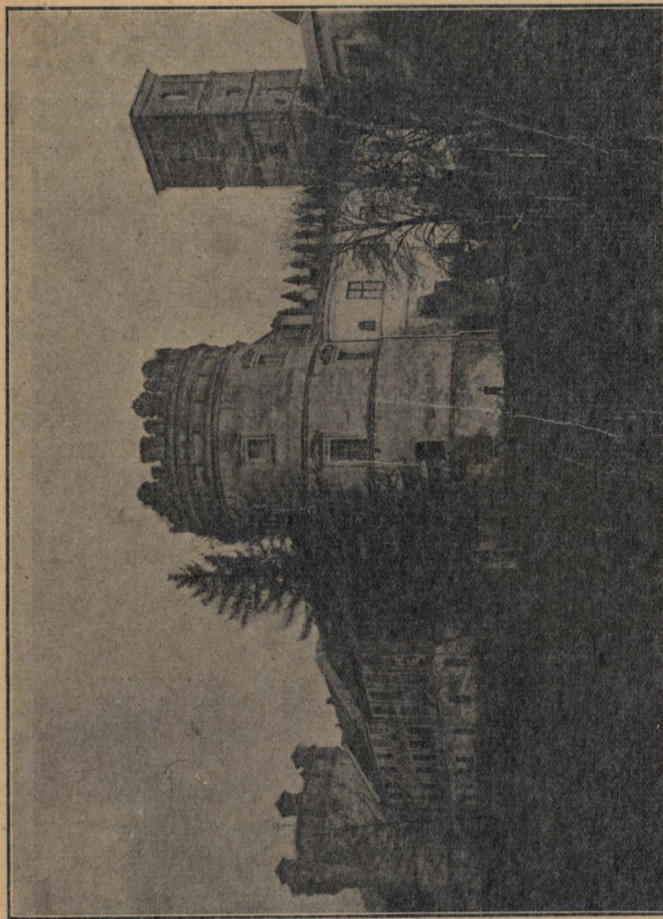
Col. of Ministry Public Works.

stok (XVI century) and the Holy Spirit church in *Vilno* ornamented with fine stucco-work. Among Jewish SYNAGOGUES most notable are those in the Renaissance style in Żółkiew, Luck, Lubomla, and the Gothic synagogues in Cracow.

The most interesting TOWN-HALLS in Poland are those in Toruń (see picture No. 12) in Gothic style, and in Poznań (see picture No. 13) the latter dating from the Renaissance period. Fine town-halls in Renaissance style have also been erected in Chełmno (see picture No. 59), Sandomierz (see Frontispiece), Tarnów and Szydłowiec. A fine town-hall in Rococo style is also in Buczacz (see picture No. 54).

Ruins of ancient TOWN WALLS AND GATES are still preserved in Cracow (see picture No. 11), Sandomierz, Brodnica, Toruń, Chełmno, Vilno, Ostróg, Żółkiew and Lublin.

There are still in Poland a good many fine and stylish PALACES of magnates, though the war has destroyed many of them. In some of them are such large *art collections* that the whole buildings bear the character of museums. Most notable in this regard are the palaces of count Potocki in *Łańcut*, of count Zamoyski in *Kórnik* near Poznań, of count Raczynski in *Rogalin* near Poznań, of prince Czartoryski in *Gołuchów* near Kalisz, of count Branicki in *Wilanów* near Warsaw (see picture No. 19) and of prince Sanguszko in *Podhorce* near Złoczów. The following palaces are noted more for their fine architecture than for art collections: the Renaissance palaces in Baranów near Tarnobrzeg (see picture No. 39), Krasieczyn near Przemyśl (see picture No. 18) and the Rococo palace belonging formerly to prince Sułkowski in *Rydzyna*, in the district of Poznań. In the eastern districts the most beautiful palaces before the war were those in *Wiśniowiec* in Volhynia (belonging formerly to prince Wiśniowiecki) and in *NIEŚWIEŻ* (prince Radziwiłł). Unfortunately in both of them some valuable collections were destroyed during the last war.



Phot. Ing. F. Wilczkowski.

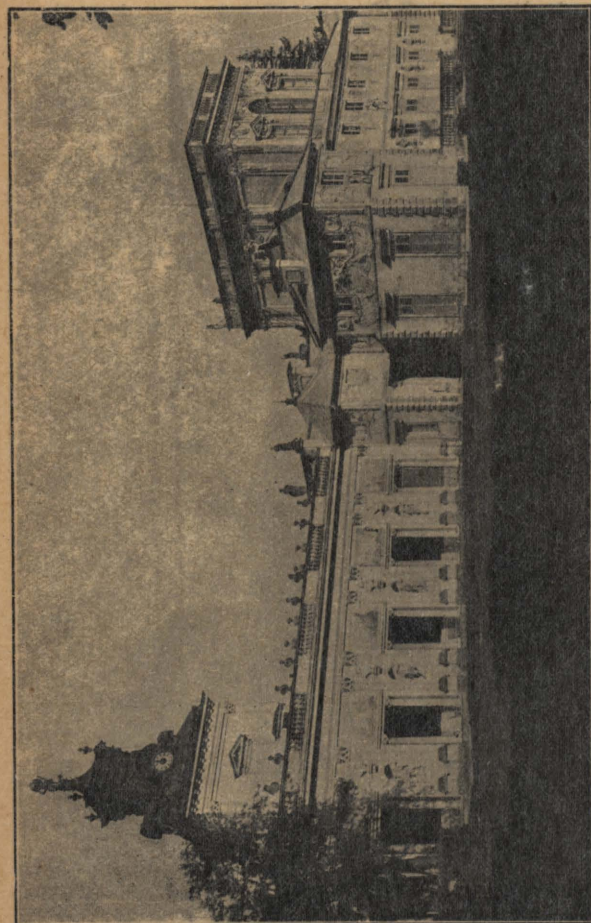
18. Palace in Krasieczyn.

Col. of Dr. M. Ortowicz.

MUSEUMS AND ART COLLECTIONS. In view of the fact that on the territory of former Russian Poland it was prohibited before the last war to establish Polish museums, and those that were found in existence were carried away to Russia after the Polish insurrections, Cracow and Lwów have the largest Polish museums, the third place is occupied by Poznań, and the fourth by Warsaw. Warsaw was especially fortunate in this regard before the partitions, for King Stanislas Augustus (1763—95) possessed there the largest collection of paintings in Europe and the Załuski library which was later exported to Petrograd, counted up to 400.000 volumes.

Among COLLECTIONS OF PAINTINGS the most important is the *Muzeum Narodowe* (National Museum) in Cracow, which presents a good idea of the development of this art in Poland in the XVIII and XIX centuries. Next to the above museum stand the Municipal Collection of Paintings in Lwów and the private collection of paintings of Count Raczyński in Rogalin near Poznań (700 pictures), which is a remarkable representation of modern Polish art. There are also comprehensive art galleries in the museum of Czartoryski in Cracow (containing a collection of paintings of old masters), of Lubomirski in Lwów, and the Museum Wielkopolskie (Museum of Great Poland) in Poznań. The art galleries of Warsaw are much smaller (Museum of the Society for Promotion of Arts and the National Museum). There are large collections of paintings in some of the palaces belonging to members of Polish aristocracy already mentioned (see page 30) and the palace of count Tarnowski in *Dzików* near Tarnobrzeg.

The largest collections of *historical* and *cultural relics* are found in the Czartoryski Museum in Kraków, Museum dedicated to Czapski in Kraków, Museum of Sobieski in Lwów and in the National Museum in Warsaw.



19. King Sobieski's palace in Wilanów.

Phot. H. Poddebski in Warsaw.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

The largest NATURAL SCIENCE MUSEUMS are the Dzieduszycki Museum in Lwów, and the Museum of the Society of Friends in Poznań. There are also large natural science collections in the University Museum in Warsaw and the Academy of Science in Cracow. The ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUMS have been mentioned above on page 74 There are in a few places *Local Museums*, among which the following are the best and largest: the Tatra Museum in Zakopane, the Municipal Museums in Grudziądz, Toruń, Płock, Sandomierz, Tarnów, Bydgoszcz, Lodz, etc. Among *racial minorities* the Ruthenians are the only ones to possess their own museums located in Lwów (The National Museum, collections of Staupigja and collections belonging to the Society of Szewczenko).

4. POLISH MOUNTAINS (THE CARPATHIANS AND THE TATRA).

The Polish landscape is rather a varied one. The least picturesque are the plains of Central Poland, especially the sandy Mazowsze in the center of Poland, Wielkopolska in the west, and the marshy Polesie in the east. These plains are bounded in the south by a chain of mountains, and in the north by a landscape rich in lakes and hills formed by ancient morains. The Carpathian Mountains run along the whole length of the southern border of Poland dividing it from Czechoslovakia.

THE CARPATHIANS (Karpaty) are mountains on sandstone base, with gentle slopes covered with forests. The sandstone *rocks* come up to the surface only in a few places (for instance in Odrzykoń, Bubniszcze nad Urycz). Separate groups are formed by the Pieniny which consist of limestone and the granite Tatra.

The Carpathian Mountains are divided into *Western, Central and Eastern Beskides*, and each of these into a few se-



20. Castles in Czorsztyn and Niedzica on the Dunajec.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

Phot. A. Szubert in Cracow.

parate ranges of mountains, which differ from one another not only by their height but also by their appearance and consequently by the number of tourists visiting them. Their attractiveness progresses as one moves west, and as a result, Western Beskides possess the greatest amount of special accommodations for tourists. Eastern Carpathians are wild and practically uninhabited. They are therefore much less frequented by tourists.

The *forests* covering the slopes of the Beskides consist mostly of red fir trees; white fir occurs less frequently, and folliferous forests are found only occasionally. The most unkempt forests are found in the Gorgany, where there is a great deal of Siberian pine. Above 1,600 meters no trees are to be found except the dwarfed mountain pine. In the Gorgany this plant forms picturesque effects.

THE PASTORAL LIFE has developed the most original aspects in the Tatra (Polish mountaineers) and in the Czarnohora (Ruthenian mountaineers „Hucules“). In the Western Beskides villages are inhabited by Polish mountaineers, „Górale“, and in the Central and Eastern Beskides by Ruthenians who are subdivided into three distinct groups, viz those living in the Central Beskides are called „Lemki“; those inhabiting Bieszczady are called „Bojki“; and those living at the foot of Czarnohora are called „Hucules“.

THE WESTERN BESKIDES (Beskidy Zachodnie) extend from the western border of Poland up to the valley of Kamionka, near Nowy Sącz. Their highest summit is the *Babia Góra* (1725 meters), famous for the beautiful landscape of Tatra mountains visible from its top. These mountains are most frequently visited by tourists and have the best touring accommodations, especially shelters open in the summer and in the winter. The most frequented paths leading to the summits are marked, there are also special maps and directions for tourists published in Polish and German.

A separate group of Western Beskides, called GORCE, ex-



21. Pieniny: Three Crowns.

Phot. A. Szubert in Cracow.

Col. of. Dr. M. Orłowicz

tending from the valley of Raba as far as Nowy Sącz, whose highest summit is the *Turbacz* (1311 mtr.) are famous for the wonderful view extending from there on the Tatra. They are also well known as an excellent ground for winter sports, especially skiing.

The rather low but beautiful PIENINY mountains adjoin the Gorce. Their highest points are the *Trzy Korony* (Three Crowns) (987 mtr.). These are picturesque, limestone rocks, with the *Dunajec* river wending its way among perpendicular walls covered with a profusion of vegetation. One may visit Pieniny travelling in a boat along the Dunajec starting from Sromowce, at the foot of the *Trzy Korony* (see picture Nr. 21) and proceeding up to *Szczawnica*. This trip for beautiful and romantic views has no equal in Poland and the beauty of the scenery surpasses even the Czech and Saxonian „Switzerlands”. One may reach Pieniny by a motor bus from the railroad station at Nowy Targ or Stary Sącz. While visiting Pieniny one may visit as well the ruins of the castles at *Czorsztyn* and *Niedzica* which are situated along this route (see picture Nr. 20), the characteristic wooden church at *Dębno* (see picture Nr. 37) and the health resort at *Szczawnica*.

The Gorce adjoin in the east the BESKIDY SADECKIE (Beskides of Sandez), through which, along the valley of Poprad, runs the railroad line connecting Sącz with Krynica. The highest summit here is the *Radziejowa* (1265 mtr.). There are many health resorts, among which the best known are Krynica, Żegiestów and *Szczawnica*.

All paths leading to the principal summits are marked. BESKIDY ŚRODKOWE (Central Beskides) extending from Nowy Sącz up to the sources of San and Dniestr to the south of Sambor, are relatively low their summits averaging from 500 to 800 meters. They are deprived of woods and are seldom visited by tourists. There are a number of old beautiful Ruthenian churches to be found in the villages inhabi-



22. Tatra in winter.

Phot. J. Jaworski in Warsaw.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

ted by the Łemki. In the northern part of this range of mountains one finds a large number of *oil fields* especially in the vicinity of Gorlice, Jasło and Krosno.

WSCHODNIE BESKIDY (Eastern Beskides) extend from the sources of San and Dniester (line of Sambor-Sianki), up to the Polish Rumanian frontier. They are divided into three groups.

The first group running from west to east is formed by the BIESZCZADY, extending to the valley of Mizuńka to the south of Bolechów. Their summits reach the height of 1100–1300 mtr. The highest summit on the Polish side is the conical „*Pikul*” (1405 mtr.) on the Czechoslovakian side „*Stoh*” (1679 mtr.) the latter being the highest summit in this mountain range. The Eastern Beskides are similar in appearance to the Western range; they are visited mostly in the winter as they possess the best *skiing grounds* in Poland. The most celebrated among these are situated in the neighborhood of *Sławsko*, where there is also a number of shelters for skiers belonging to the Lwów Touristic Society. The railroad line Stryj — Lawoczne runs through Bieszczady. The most popular among tourists are the summits *Paraszka* (1271 mtr.) near Skole, and for winter sports *Trościan* (1235 mtr.) near Sławsko. The phantastic rocks in *Urycz* and *Bubniszcze* are also often visited by tourists. At the foot of Bieszczady is situated *Borysław* possessing the largest oil fields in Poland.

The Bieszczady are inhabited by Ruthenian mountaineers called *Bojki* whose villages are known for their picturesque straw thatched wooden huts. There are also, especially in the district of Turka and Skole, some beautiful and typical *wooden Ruthenian churches* having each a great many towers divided into a few tiers.

Bieszczady are adjoined in the east by the uninhabited GORGANY mountains which stretch down to the valley of Prut (along the Stanisławów — Worochta railroad line)



23. Gorgany: Wysoka, Ithrowyszcze and Sywula summits.

Col. of. Dr. M. Orłowicz.

Phot. ing. Affanassowicz.

This range is the wildest and the least accessible in the Beskide chain. There are no human settlements there, no parths, shelters or huts, and therefore these mountains may be visited only by tourists used to hardships and able to carry a heavy knapsack. On the other hand, these mountains are the most desolate in the whole of Eastern Europe and hence afford a great amount of real pleasure derived from association with wild primeval nature. In their lower part they are covered with virgin forests, full of ravines, (among the most interesting spots being the Siberian pine forest on the Parenki), while in the higher regions the mountain pine grows more densely and higher than anywhere in Poland. The narrow gauge railroad lines Brosznięw — Osmołod and Nadwórna—Rafajłowa facilitate the access to the Gorgany. The highest summit in the Gorgany is *Sywula* (1835 mtr.) near Osmołod (see illustration Nr. 23) while the best known summit is *Chomiak* famous for the wonderful panoramic view it affords. Excursions into the Gorgany are facilitated by a few summer resorts obtaining in the valley of Prut, the best one being *Jaremcze*.

To the east of the valley of Prut, as far as the Rumanian frontier, are BESKIDY HUCULSKIE (The Houcoulian Beskides) much lower and less wild than the Gorgany, inhabited by the Houcoules, an original race of Ruthenian mountaineers (see page No. 68). The highest summit is called *Łysunia* (1478 mtr.). There is a whole series of summer resorts in the Houcoulian Beskides, in the valley of Prut, from Worochta to *Jaremcze*. *The valleys of the two Czeromosz rivers* called Black and White respectively, are the most picturesque spots in the Houcoulian Beskides.

The Houcoulian Beskides are edged in the south by a high range called CZARNOHORA (see illustration No. 24) situated on the border line between Poland and Czechoslovakia, whose highest summit is *Howerla* (2058 mtr.). This range is a high, gently sloping elevation of ground, with no pronounced sum-



24. Czarnohora mountains in winter.

Phot. M. Senkowski in Kosów.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

mits. The slopes of Czarnohora offer wonderful skiing grounds. Excursions to Czarnohora start from *Worochta*, where there are a few inns.

Quite a distinct section of the Carpathian mountains, different in appearance and geologic formation are the TATRA, situated near the Western Beskides and separated from them by the vast plains of Podhale. The Tatra are the highest and the most beautiful range of mountains in Poland, and the access to their summits is often connected with great difficulties and even dangers (see picture No. 26), no lesser than those one encounters in the Alps. The Tatra differ from the Alps by the absence of glaciers; they possess, on the other hand, more pronounced summits (see illustration No. 25). The grandeur and beauty of the mountain nature appears in the Tatra mountains in a more impressive form than anywhere in Poland and therefore this country attracts numerous tourists and ski runners. The highest summits of the Tatra are the *Gartuch* (2,663 mtr.) situated on the Czechoslovakian side and *Rysy* (2503 mtr.) on the Polish side. In the western part of the Tatra limestone is the prevailing formation while in the eastern part (in the so called High Tatra) granite predominates. The Tatra abound in lakes, whose number exceeds 100. The most beautiful lakes are found on the Polish side, the most important being *Morskie Oko* (see illustration Nr. 29) situated at a level of 1,340 mtr. and *Czarny Staw Gąsienicowy* (Black Pond of Gąsienica) (see picture No. 35) at a level of 1,620 meters. The highest waterfall in the Tatra is situated on the Polish side. It is called „*Siklawa*“ and has a fall of 98 meters. Among the limestone valleys the most beautiful is the valley of *Kościeliska* and among the granite valleys, the valley of *Morskie Oko* („Sea Eye“) (see picture No. 34).

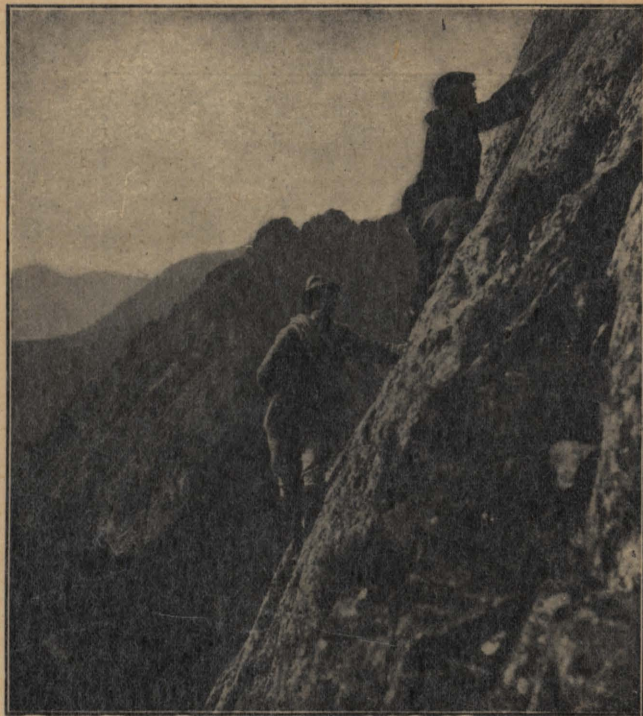
The Tatra cover an area of more than 600 square kilometers, of which only 160 sq. klm. belong to Poland, the rest being on the Czechoslovakian territory. The formal-



25. Tatra seen from the Zaurat.

Phot. Jan Malachowski.

Col. of. Dr. M. Orłowicz.



26. *Tatra: summit excursions.*

phot. ing. M. Dudryk in Lwów.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

ties in crossing the frontier line have been simplified by the terms of the *touristic convention* concluded with Czechoslovakia in 1924. The touristic movement in the Tatra is promoted by the *Polish Tatra Society* (Polskie Towarzystwo Tatrzańskie) with headquarters in Cracow, Potockiego 4 and an office in Zakopane, at Krupówki 14. This Society maintains the mountain trails in the Tatra, provides them with iron hooks and chains, as well as guide-posts, publishes maps



27. *Shelter of the Polish Tatra Society on the Hala Gasienicowa in Tatra.*
Phot. T. Zwoliński in Zakopane.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

and guide books and maintains *shelters*, of which the largest is the granite one in the Hala Gąsienicowa, opened in 1925 which can accommodate 200 people, (see picture No. 27).

Tatra are considered to be a real rock temple erected in the middle of Europe and as such it was planned to change them both on the Polish and the Czechoslovakian sides into a NATIONAL PARK, patterned after the American national parks

ZAKOPANE is the main base for tourists visiting Tatra. Zakopane is situated at the foot of the Tatra, it has 15,000 inhabitants, a few hotel and a few hundred villas and boarding houses. It is also the largest summer resort, touristic station and the center of all winter sports (see picture No. 51). It is visited by about 30,000 persons annually without counting the transients. During the summer months Zakopane is a center not only for tourists but also for Polish writers, artists and men of science and it plays an important role in the Polish civilized life. It is called „the summer capital of Poland”.

The local population consists of Polish *mountaineers* „Górale” who are noted for their wooden architecture and the peasant ornamentation. In the summer months, while their cattle are grazing in the larger dales in the Tatra, the mountaineers live a primitive *pastoral life*. The largest pasturage in the Tatra is the Hala Gąsienicowa (see picture No. 27).

Zakopane is dominated by the *Giewont* (1900 metres) a lime-stone mountain of a picturesque shape .

Those who come to Zakopane but for a short time may make a motor trip to the lake *Morskie Oko* (31 kilometers) and to the beautiful *Kościeliska Valley* (10 kilometers). One may recommend to everyone an excursion on foot from Zakopane to *Morskie Oko* along the ridge of *Zawrat* (2,159 meters) celebrated by the beautiful view appearing from there (see picture No. 25). It takes 9 hours to reach *Morskie Oko* and one may return to Zakopane by a hired motor car.



29. Tatra: *Morskie Oko* (Sea Eye) and *Mieguszwieckie Turnie*.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

Phot. J. Oppenheim in Zakopane.

While visiting Zakopane one should not omit a trip to *Pieniny* (see page 38) which may be reached easily by means of a motor car.

5. OTHER CHARACTERISTIC LOCALITIES OF POLAND PECULIARITIES OF NATURE.

To the north of the Carpathian mountains, separated only by the valley of the Vistula and the ravine of Dniestr, is situated a southern range of hills, which in the part called Swietokrzyskie Mountains reaches the height of 600 meters. To the west rise the SILESIAN HILLS abounding in mineral resources, which make this province the richest and most industrial in character of all European countries. In the shell-lime stratum there are thick layers of iron, lead and zinc ores and underneath there are deposits of coal whose resources are estimated at 100 cubic kilometers. Such a mass of mineral resources has been responsible for the development of a great number of mines and smelting works, both in *Upper Silesia* (Katowice and Huta Królewska) and in the adjoining *Dąbrowa Basin*, around Sosnowiec (see illustration No. 53).

To the east of Silesia there is a chain of hills called JURA KRAKOWSKA (Jura of Cracow) extending from the north of Cracow in the direction of Częstochowa. These hills are noted for their beautiful valleys, surrounded by lime-stone rocks amongst which the most attractive is the *valley of Ojców*, situated to the north of Cracow. There are many caves among these rocks (most of them around Ojców) which were inhabited in pre-historic times. This is proven by numerous excavations. Most of these rocks are crowned by picturesque *ruins of castles and monasteries*. The most interesting excursions in the Jura Krakowska, starting from Cracow, are to the ruins of a convent in *Tyniec* (see picture No. 32), to the ruins of the castle in *Tenczynek* (see picture No. 48) and to



30. *Jura Krakowska and the Ojców Valley.*
Col. of Ministry Public Works.
Phot. H. Podębski in Warsaw.

the Valley of Ojców (see picture No. 30) with the castle of *Pieskowa Skała*. Also from Zawiercie to the ruins of the castle in *Ogrodzieniec*. These excursions are said to be the most attractive in Poland.

Jura Krakowska adjoins in the east to the hills of Kielce and Sandomierz whose most elevated part called ŚWIĘTO-KRZYSKIE GÓRY (Holy Cross Mountains) are situated to the south of the town of Kielce. Their highest summit is Łysica (612 meters). A trip into these mountains is more interesting from the naturalist's point of view (wonderful fir woods and the best forests of Polish larch) than on account of its scenery. The nearest railroad station is in Wąchock.

To the east of the Vistula are the LUBLIN HILLS descending towards the river in picturesque cliffs. The most beautiful is the neighborhood of the town *Kazimierz* on the Vistula, rich in artistic monuments. It is situated in the prettiest part of the valley of Vistula.

The river Bug divides the Lublin chain of hills from VOLHYNIA. The latter is a fertile country, hilly and picturesque in its southern part. The range of *Woroniaki* extending from *Złoczów* in the direction of *Dubno* forms near *Krzemieniec* a beautiful landscape called *Volhynian Switzerland* (see picture No. 31). The highest elevation here is the *Góra Bony* in *Krzemieniec* (407 meters). Here is a famous center of Orthodox pilgrimages called *Począjów* (see picture No. 17).

Volhynia adjoins PODOLE on the south. This is a highland occupying the southern part of the voyvodship of *Tarnopol*, elevated at from 300 to 400 meters above the sea level and cut at 120 meters below this level by the DNIESTER and its affluents running from north to south. These rivers form characteristic ravines burrowing deeply into the Podolian hills and resembling in miniature the American canions. The most beautiful is the *ravine of Dniester* from *Niżniów* to *Zaleszczyki*. Podole possesses the most fertile grounds in Poland. In its southern part are rich deposits

31. *Krzemieniec in Volhynia.*

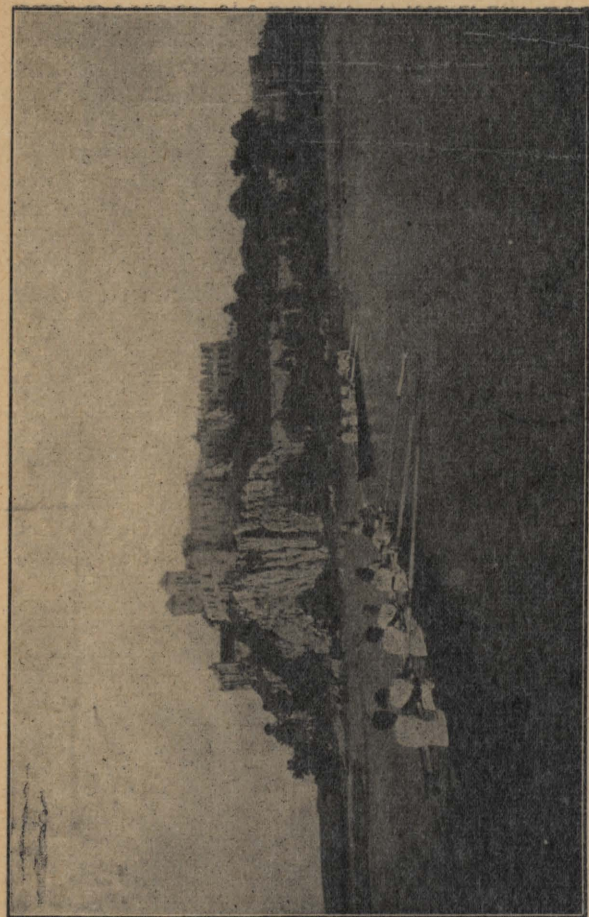
Phot. H. Podgębski in Warsaw.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

of gypsum, among which many caves have been formed, while the largest caves in Poland are in *Złote Bilcze* and *Krzywce*. The *Podolian towns* situated among ravines are celebrated for their picturesqueness. Especially pretty are *Zaleszczyki* situated on a miniature peninsula surrounded by the Dniester river near the Rumanian frontier. *Zaleszczyki* and the town of *Krzemieniec* mentioned above are considered as the prettiest towns in Poland (see picture No. 31). Over Podole and Volhynia stretched once a road by which hords of Tatars, Turks and Cossacks invaded Poland. As remnants of those times there is a great number of castles, now in ruins (the largest are in Łuck, Korzec, Ostróg, Krzemieniec, Trembowla, Jazłowiec, Buczacz etc.).

The heights in the south of Poland are divided from those in North Poland by a belt of large plains occupying CENTRAL POLAND. Warsaw, the capital of Poland is situated amongst plains as are also Łódź, the largest industrial center, and Poznań. Sandy soils prevail. The western part of these plains is called WIELKOPOLSKA (Great Poland) (district of Poznań and the western part of the district of Łódź), covering the water system of Warta and Noteć. From the West Wielkopolska adjoins the KUJAWY, a very fertile land, one of the cradles of the Polish nation. Włocławek, Inowrocław, and Bydgoszcz are the largest towns in this region. In its south-western part the scenery is enhanced by the pretty *Lakes of Kujawy*. Of these lakes the largest is the historical *Gopło*, on the shore of which is situated Kruszwica, the ancient capital of Poland.

Kujawy adjoin MAZOWSZE on the east and are divided into two parts by the valley of the Vistula. Warsaw and Łódź are situated in the middle of the sandy plains of Mazowsze. On the east Mazowsze adjoins the PODLASIE, a sandy and level country but more damp and marshy than the Mazowsze. It is cut by the river Bug. Podlasie is bounded



32. Ruins of the monastery in Tyniec on the Vistula,
Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

Phot. A. Wisłocki.

in the north by the *land of the Kurpie*, covered with woods and rich in peat. This land lies to the north of Łomża.

To the east of the Bug extends POLESIE (covering the administrative district of Polesie), a marshy land, lying on both sides of the *Pripet* river and its affluents. This is the least populated land in Central Europe (15 inhabitants per square kilometer) because of the sterility of its sandy soil and a large area of waters and marshes. Human settlements are built on sandy hills which look like islands among marshes. Polesie is cut from west to east by the railroad line Brześć—Łuniniec. *Pińsk* is the center of Polesie and from here start excursions of passenger boats down the Polesian rivers.

The north of Poland is occupied by heights called POJEZIERZE BAŁTYCKIE (Baltic Lake Land), (see illustration No. 33). The scenery of this part of Poland owes its appearance to the epoch of glaciers, as also to the sandy hills with granite rocks brought from the distant north (moraines) and hundreds of lakes situated amongst these, all originating from the epoch of glaciers. The highest elevation of the Lake Land is the summit of *Wieżyca* (330 mtr. above the sea level) near *Kartuzy* in the vicinity of the sea coast.

The sea coast is one of the most visited parts of Poland. Poland has a coast line on the BALTIC SEA extending for slightly less than one hundred kilometers. Along the sandy beach there are only some poor villages of the *Kaszuby* people and the town of *Puck*. The *Hel* peninsula is 35 kilometers long and has a unique scythe-like shape. All sea-shore villages have been greatly improved within the last few years as summer resorts and bathing places. *Gdynia* and *Hel* are Polish ports on the Baltic with a few hotels and boarding houses, there are also many villas built for summer guests. Merchant and naval harbors are now built in *Gdynia* (see picture No. 52).

To the south of the sea-shore lies the most beautiful region



33. Brodnica Lake Land: Lake *Mielitwo*.

Phot. Jan Buihak in Vilno.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.

of the district of POMORZE, the so-called *Szwajcarja Kaszubska* (Kaszubian Switzerland) in the neighborhood of the town of Kartuzy. It is a land of hills, woods and lakes situated in the so-called Polish Corridor, which connects Poland with the sea. Still more beautiful but less frequented by tourists is the *Pojezierze Brodnickie* (Brodnica Lake Land) on the right shore of the Vistula, between Brodnica and Nowe Miasto. There are here about 100 picturesque lakes situated amidst 100,000 hectares of State forests (see picture No. 33).

In the north-eastern districts the prettiest scenery is found in the town of *Suwałki* (especially the lake Wigry and the lakes around Augustów), *Grodno*, (the valley of Niemen), *Nowogrodek* (Valley of Niemen and the lake Świtez) and last but not the least *Vilno* (valley of Wilja, the Ponary Mountains, the lake of Troki and lake Narocz). Much frequented is also the forest of Białowieża.

FORESTS in Poland occupy nearly one fourth of the total area of the country (23%). The largest forests (30%) are to be found in the eastern districts, and especially in the districts of Polesie and Volhynia, where much lumbering was done during the war. One third of the woods belongs to the State.

Of Polish forests, apart from those mentioned in connection with Polish mountains, the most attractive is the PUSZCZA BIAŁOWIESKA (Forest of Białowieża). This is the largest forest not only in Poland, but in the whole of Central Europe, extending over a territory of 2,500 sq. kilometers. It has all characteristics of virgin forests and is composed of all kinds of trees. Some of the trees reach the unusual height of 53 meters. A part of this forest was cut down during and after the war, but the most characteristic parts have been preserved untouched as natural reservations. In the center of Białowieża forest is the railroad station Białowieża, having direct communication with Warsaw.

Very interesting for tourists are also the BORY TUCHOL-



34. *Siberian pine around Morskie Oko in Tatra.*
Phot. T. Zwoliński in Zakopane. Col. of Ministry Public Works.

SKIE (Woods of Tuchola) extending in the district of Pomorze along the left shore of the Vistula river on a territory of 2,000 kilometers. This forest is not as primitive as the Białowieża, in fact it has been planted and cared for by men. The Tucholskie Bory contains many small settlements and has many lakes and pretty river valleys. In the neighborhood of Cracow there are remnants of the *Puszcza Niepołomicka* (Forest of Niepołomice) and in the neighborhood of Warsaw, of *Puszcza Kampinowska* (forest of Kampinos). The oldest and greatest trees in Poland are the oaks in Rogalin near Poznań.

The north of Poland abounds in LAKES which bear signs of their glacial origin and are very narrow, long and deep. The largest lake in Poland is lake *Narocz* (81 sq. klm.) situated north east of Wilno. Most of the lakes are grouped in the regions already mentioned, namely Sz wajcarja Kaszubska, Bory Tucholskie, Brodnica, Kujawy, Mazowsze of Plock, near Suwałki and Wilno. The most beautiful lake in North Poland is considered to be the lake *Wigry*, whose shores are outlined with phantastic curves. This lake is situated east of Suwałki. There is a beautiful lake near Vilno called *Braźola lake*, which has an island with the ruins of the castle of Troki.

The most attractive PUBLIC PARKS in Poland are the Kiliński Park in Lwów, the Łazienki Park in Warsaw and the Municipal Park in Kalisz. Of *private parks* the largest and prettiest is the one belonging to prince Henckel-Donnersmark in Świerklaniec (Neudek) Upper Silesia (near Tarnowskie Góry), and the park of prince of Pless in Pszczyna, Upper Silesia. Besides these there are beautiful private parks in the Agricultural Institute in Puławy, in Gołuchów (prince Czartoryski), Rogalin (count Raczyński), Kórnik (count Zamoycki) and Wilanów (count Branicki).

CAVES are found in aggregations only in three regions of Poland, namely in western part of the limestone Tatra, among



35. Tatra: Gąsienica Black Pond.

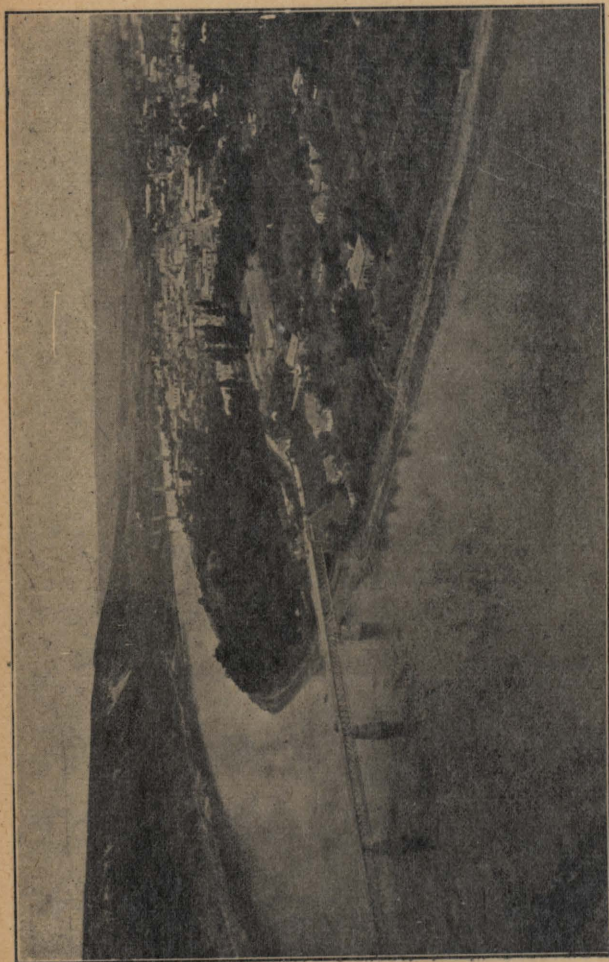
Phot. Adama Wisłocki.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

the limestone rocks of Jura Krakowska, and especially around *Ojców*, and also among the gypsum layers in Podole, The *Ice Cave* in Ciemniak is a remarkable object in the Tatra. The largest cave in Poland is the almost inaccessible alabaster cave in *Krzywce* in Podole.

The STATE COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE (Kraków, Lubicz 46) takes care of all the beautiful spots of nature in Poland. Owing to its efforts several reservations have been made.

RIVERS AND WATER EXCURSIONS. As to the mountain rivers the most interesting excursion will be on boats down *Dunajec* through Pieniny (see picture No. 21) and a trip on rafts along the *Czeremosz* starting from Burkut, Hryniawa of Żabie down to Kuty in the Hucules land. Among other rivers *Dniestr* in the district of Podole forms a most peculiar valley and its ravines may be visited only on boats, as steamers do not navigate this river. Its most beautiful part is from Niżniów down to Zaleszczyki (see picture No. 36). The Ruthenian population on the Dniestr still wears the picturesque national costumes. The valley of the Vistula (*Wisła*) is less interesting. The neighborhood of Kazimierz is the prettiest part of its central course, and the parts of the country from Czerwińsk down to Płock, and from the mouth of Brda to Grudziądz in its lower course are also interesting. The shores of the Vistula are best seen from excursion boats sailing from Warsaw to Toruń, and from Sandomierz to Kazimierz. In the north-eastern districts the rivers *Niemen* near Grodno and *Wilja* near Wilno form some beautiful valleys. Power boats go from Grodno to Łunna and from Wilno to Werki. An original sight is afforded by the *Polesian rivers*, especially Pripet and its affluents, flowing between low marshy shores. Steamers run down these rivers from Pińsk in a few directions,



36. Zaleszczyki and the Dniester river in Podole.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

Phot. D. Polgkiewicz.

6. ETHNOGRAPHICAL PECULIARITIES. PEASANT ARTS.

While national architecture and straw covered wooden huts are still found all over Poland, imparting to the villages a typical character, the *national costumes*, the primitive national art, artistic handicrafts and a few peculiar characteristic costumes are preserved but in a few regions of Poland. Of the territories inhabited exclusively by the Poles, the most interesting ethnographically are the lands of Kaszuby and Kurpie, the province of Łowicz and the mountainous Podhale, and of the territories inhabited by Ruthenian population, the land of the Hucules and the eastern districts of Podole.

In the land of the KASZUBY which occupies the north western corner of the Republic (the so-called Polish Corridor connecting Poland with the sea) the greatest amount of curios of national primitive culture have been preserved in its southern part, near the lake Wdzydze. In the village *Wdzydze* is the unique *country museum* dedicated to Kaszuby and their national art, and a school of Kaszubian artistic industry, owned by Messrs. Gulgowski. Of very original appearance are the Kaszubian fishermen's villages built on the sea-shore, especially those on the Hel peninsula, as for instance *Jastarnia*.

Very interesting from ethnographic point of view is the principality of ŁOWICZ (districts of Łowicz and Skierniewice) situated to the south-west of Warsaw. It belonged formerly to the archbishops of Gniezno, who enjoyed the title of the princes of Łowicz. Both men and women have preserved there their very pretty and highly COLORED NATIONAL COSTUMES (see picture No. 38) whose characteristic features are wide stripes of bright colors with orange prevailing. The men's trousers remind of the ones that are worn by the Pope's Guards. The best opportunity for



37. Wooden church in Dębno.

Phot. J. Jaworski in Warsaw.

Col. of Ministry Public Works.



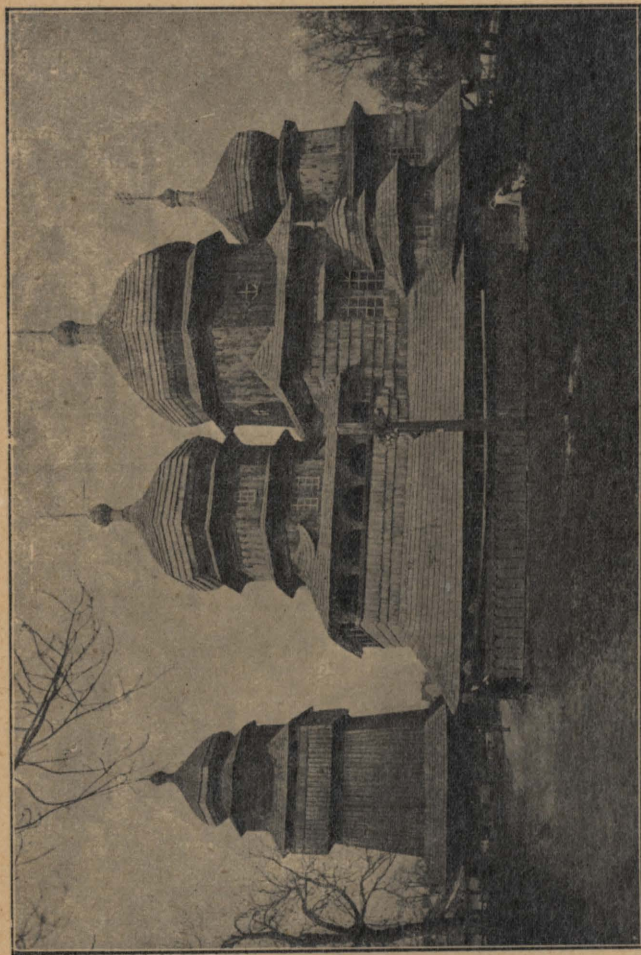
38. *Łowicz peasants.*

Phot. L. Klnle in Warsaw.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

observing local costumes is during the well-known for its picturesqueness *procession on Corpus Christi day* in Łowicz, or on other holidays after the Church services in any of the church villages, as for instance in Złaków. Similar in cut but differing in colors are the national costumes near *Sieradz*.

Some distinct features are shown by the *KURPIE*, who inhabit the wooded and marshy regions adjacent to the frontier, to the north of the towns Łomża and Ostrołęka (district of Białystok). They have preserved up to date many peculiarities in their customs and artistic tastes, as well as fine national costumes worn by their women, especially in the neighborhood of *Myszyniec*. The artistic objects of the Kurpie are being collected by the small *Kurpie Museum* in Nowogród Łomżyński.



39. *Drohobycz: Greek Catholic wooden church (St. George).*

Phot. Fr. Wilezkowski.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

The prettiest national costumes celebrated for their picturesqueness were worn formerly around *Cracow*; now they have been partly abandoned and one may see them only occasionally at national festivities in *Cracow*.

Pretty national costumes are still worn in SILESIA near *Chorzów*, *Piekary*, *Cieszyn* and *Istebna* (in Silesian Beskides) where miners, both men and women are famous for the beauty and picturesqueness of their dresses as well as the originality of their customs.

The most interesting part of Poland from ethnographic point of view is the PODHALE situated at the foot of the Tatra mountains. Its inhabitants called GÓRALE (mountaineers, „Góra” means mountain in Polish) are a handsome type, possessing all a strongly marked esthetic taste, beautiful costumes, especially men, and their own original art in architecture and handicrafts.

Among Ruthenian mountaineers the most interesting is the group of the HUCULES (see picture No. 40) who inhabit the three districts in the Eastern Carpathians forming the south-eastern edge of land cutting in between Czechoslovakia and Rumania. The largest villages there are *Żabie*, 10,000 inhabitants, and *Kosmacz*. *Huculszczyzna* (land of the Hucules), is a pretty and picturesque mountainous country, which is considered the most interesting ethnographic territory in Poland. The showy *national dresses* whose red and orange colors contrast vividly with the green of their fields and woods are worn both by their men and women. The women are known for their beauty and men for the great originality of their types. The primitive customs of pastoral life and the richness of costumes have been preserved best in the south of Poland, in the valleys of the two *Czerekoszes*, where are situated the villages of *Żabie*, *Hryniawa* and *Krzyworównia*. A rich and original *National art* has developed in the land of the Hucules and their artists are



40. Huculians.

Phot. M. Senkowski in Kosów.



41. *Wooden church in Gródek Jagielloński.*
 Phot. J. Jaworski in Warsaw. Col. of Ministry Public Works.

celebrated for their carvings in wood, brass industry, weaving and pottery.

Among Ruthenians the INHABITANTS OF THE PODOLE and especially of southern districts adjoining the Dniester (districts of Zaleszczyki, Czortków and Borszczów) are distinguished by the beauty of their national dresses.

NATIONAL FESTIVITIES. Some of them are of religious character, others are preserved by virtue of the ancient Slav pagan tradition. The latter feature is observed in the „*So-bótki*” celebrated by bonfires being lit up on hills on St. John's day (June 24-th), and by traditional amusements. In localities where there are larger rivers another festivity is held on the same day called *wianki* (wreaths) which assume especially solemn character in Cracow and Warsaw. Some of the festivities have a local character, as for instance Ko-



42. *Manor house in Trojanowice.*
 Phot. St. Plater-Zyberk. Col. of Ministry Public Works.

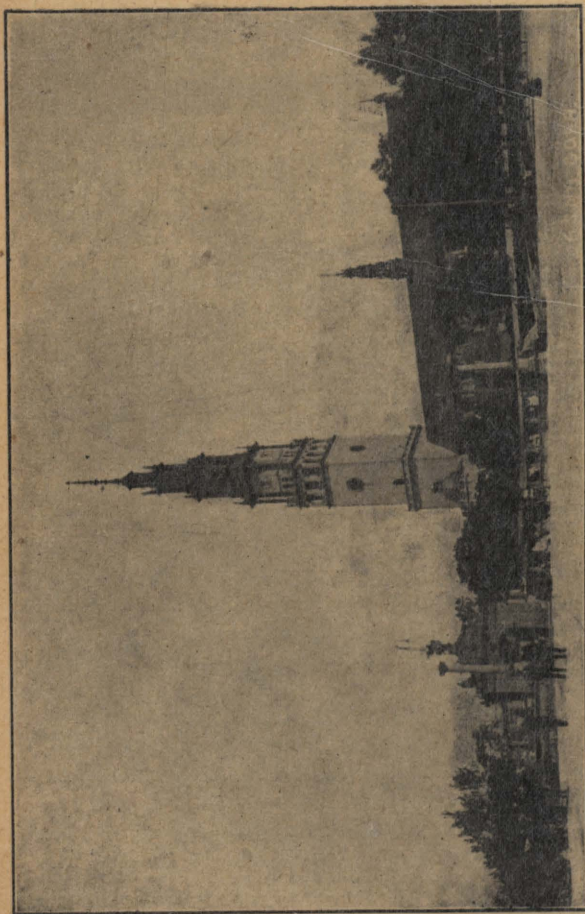
nik Zwierzyniecki (horse of Zwierzyniec) held in Cracow eight days after the Corpus Christi day.

Some of the national festivities are connected with RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES. Especially imposing is the procession on *Corpus Christi day* being also very picturesque in localities where national dresses are still being worn, as for instance in Łowicz. Among the Greek-Catholic and Orthodox population similar character has the procession on *St. Jordan's Day* (19-th of January) connected with the consecration of water in rivers and lakes. On *All Soul's Day* (November 2nd) cemeteries are visited by masses of people, and graves adorned with flowers and oil lamps. In the north-eastern districts the festivity of *Dziady* is held on the same day. A very characteristic Polish custom is the *Christmas Eve Supper* accompanied in villages by a whole series of special festivities and a Mass that on this special day is

being officiated at midnight and called *Pasterka*. Some very original Polish carols (Christmas songs) with characteristic Polish melodies are being sung then.

Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic and Orthodox population is very pious and its religious zeal expresses itself in frequenting the PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE where one may meet national types from all Poland. The most celebrated place of pilgrimage, something like the Lourdes of Poland, is *Częstochowa* (see picture No. 43) where on August 15-th and September 8-th up to 300.000 people convene from all of Poland. *Częstochowa* is known in the history of Poland by its brave defense against Swedes in 1655, which is vividly related by Sienkiewicz in his novel „Potop”. The second pilgrim center in Poland is *Kalwarja Zebrzydowska* south of Kraków, where up to 150,000 pilgrims convene from August 12-th to August 15-th, the time of the principal Indulgence, and in the north = eastern districts, *Vilno* which possesses its ikon of Holy Virgin of Ostrobrama known by its miracles. The ikon is framed over an old town gate. Of smaller centers the most interesting for foreigners are *Ludźmierz* near Nowy Targ, where on Indulgence day, September 8-th, a few thousand mountaineers convene in their Sunday clothes, and *Skit Maniawski* in Gorgany (county of Bohorodczany, district of Stanisławów) where the Indulgence falling on July 7-th attracts a few thousand Hucules in their picturesque costumes. A few years ago there were held here festivities bearing a pagan character, later on forbidden by the clergy. The greatest place of pilgrimage for the Orthodox is *Poczajów* (see picture No. 17) in Volhynia with its well-known Ławra, and *Zurowice* near Stonim.

NATIONAL ARTISTIC INDUSTRY has developed but in a few regions of the country. *Wood carving* is much devoted to in Zakopane, where there is a special school for peasant industry and in the Huculszczyzna (land of the Hucules) where one finds true artists (Szkryblak, Mehenediuk) ma-

43. *Częstochowa: Paulist Monks Church.*

Phot. Czesław Pawłowski.

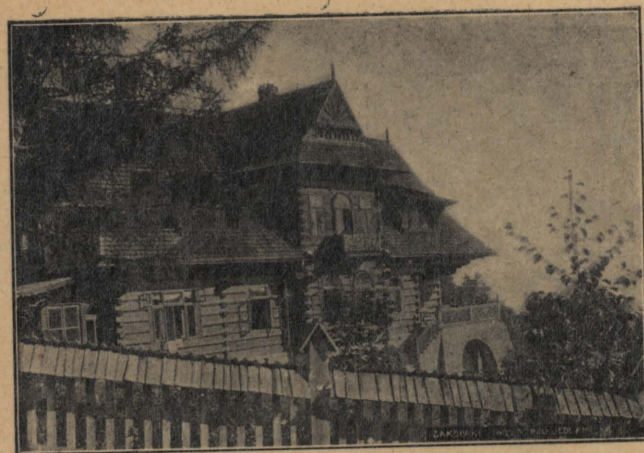
Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz

king articles of wood, brass and glass beads of very great artistic value. *Pottery industry* has developed in the land of the *Kaszuby* (notably potter Necel in Chmielno near Kartuzy) and around Kołomyja. In Podole in many localities the population engages in hand weaving producing fine and highly valued „kilims”. There is some weaving industry also in Zakopane. In the south eastern districts the Ruthenian population produces wonderful *embroideries* of very original designs with which both men and women adorn their shirts. The environments of Łowicz are known for their ingenious scissored designs in colored paper.

ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUMS. The largest ethnographic collections relating to the Polish territory are in possession of the Ethnographic Museum, and the Museum of the Society of Friends of Science in Poznań. Some rich Huculian collections are found in the Dzieduszycki Museum and the Ukrainian Museum in Lwow. A more local character is possessed by the following museums: Zakopane (mountaineer's art), Wdzydze (Kaszubian art) and Nowogród Łomżyński (Kurpie art).

There are in Poland some very original *wooden buildings* which are characteristic specimens of peasant architecture. The wooden architecture has developed in various ways since native art is less subject to foreign influences. Smaller *towns* consisted formerly exclusively of wooden houses, with roofed galleries, called porticos. At present only a few Polish towns (Rakoniewice, Zakliczyn, Czeladź, Sławków) possess such houses. There is still a large number of wooden houses in towns situated in the eastern districts.

POLISH VILLAGES have very indigenous character due to their consisting of original wooden cottages, covered with straw nearly in all of Poland, with exception of mountain regions where roofs are covered with shingles. Country cottages in Poland are of several different types, the prettiest being those in the neighborhood of Łowicz and Kutno, in



44. Zakopane: cottage in the Podhale style.

Phot. T. Zwoliński in Zakopane.

Col. of Ministry Public Works

villages inhabited by the Bojki south of Stryj, in the districts of Podole and in the district of Tarnopol. There are two different types among the shingle covered cottages: the *Podhale type* (around Zakopane) and the Hucule type. The rich and stylish ornamentation of cottages in the Podhale is the basis of a special style called „Zakopane”, very much in vogue in country and suburban villas all over Poland (see picture No. 44) especially prevailing in Zakopane.

The old **WOODEN CHURCHES**, some of which date their origin from the XIV century are very picturesque. They are very numerous in the southern districts. The wooden Roman Catholic churches having towers over the front differ much from wooden Greek-Catholic churches adorned with bisantine cupolas.

Very popular is the church in *Dębno* in Podhale (near Nowy Targ) built in the XV-th century and adorned with inge-

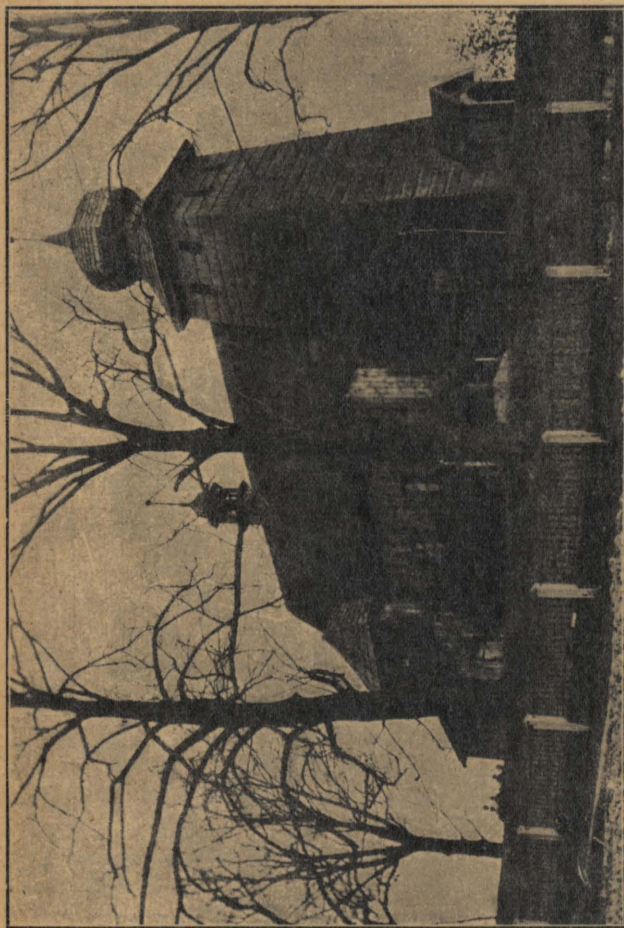
nious peasant ornamental polychromy (see picture No. 37). The finest wooden churches are situated in villages and among them the most attractive are in Sękowa Orawka, Rabka, Niedźwiedź, Haczów, Kombornia, Libusza, Binarowa, Wilamowice (district of Kraków) Moszczenica (see picture No. 45) Pielgrzymowice, Goleszowice, Komorowice, Kończyce in Silesia etc.

More numerous than the Catholic churches are the wooden churches of the *Greek Church of Union* on the territory of the districts of Lwów, Stanisławów and Tarnopol. The finest among them is the St. George church in *Drohobycz* built in 1659 (see picture No. 39) crowned with five cupolas. The wooden Greek-Cath. churches with three towers situated in the districts of Turka and Skole in the Carpathian mountains are of very original appearance.

There are also some very esthetic SYNAGOGUES built in the XVII and XVIII centuries. The finest are those in Końskie (district of Kielce), Zabłudów, Wołpa near Grodno and Kamionka Strumiłowa near Lwów. Among the characteristic wooden *manor-houses* the most interesting are those in Woroncza near Nowogródek and Szemetowszczyzna near Święciany, and among smaller farmhouses, one in Merezowszczyzna in Polesie, the home of Tadeusz Kościuszko. A characteristic manor house in Trojanowice appears in picture No. 42.

7. HISTORICAL RELICS, RUINS OF CASTLES, BATTLEFIELDS, MONUMENTS.

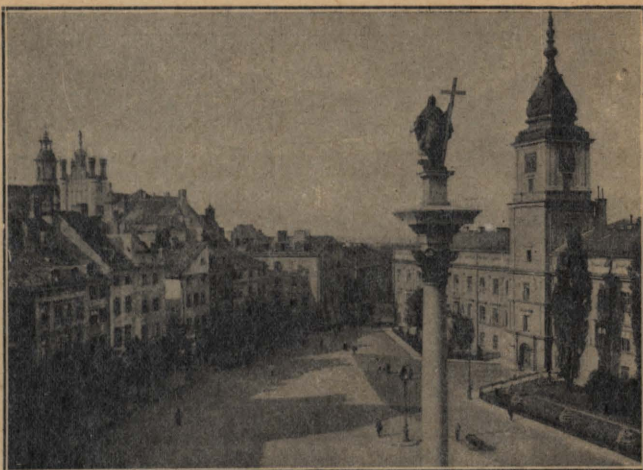
From the *prehistoric era* numerous earth fortifications have been preserved all over the territory of Poland. The Roman era left its traces in the *Wall of Trajan* in the districts of Borszczow, near the Okopy św. Trójcy and in Volhynia. The *legendary epoch* (VIII and IX centuries of the Christian era) left two characteristic tombs, namely the tomb of Krakus in Cracow and the tomb of Wanda near Cracow.



45. Wooden church in Moszczenica in Upper Silesia.

Phot. Z. Marcinkowski in Warsaw.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.



46. *Castle Square in Warsaw with King Sigismund's monument and the royal castle.*

Phot. H. Poddebski in Warsaw. Col. of Ministry Public Works.

Many legends are also connected with the so-called Mice-Tower in Kruszwica near Inowrocław.

Of the ROYAL RESIDENCES but two have been preserved in their original state retaining their old furnishings: *Łazienki* in Warsaw (see picture No. 16) and *Wilanów* near Warsaw (see picture No. 19). The King's Castle in Warsaw (see picture No. 46) has retained the old furniture in a few representative rooms of the end of the XVIII century. The Russians used the Castle as office premises. The King's Palace in Cracow (see picture No. 1) had been damaged by Austrians who used it for army barracks. It is being restored now and is regaining slowly its former appearance. The King's residences in *Vilno* and *Grodno* (the latter was the residence of the Polish-Lithuanian Diet) have once been very impo-



47. *Duke Joseph Poniatowski's monument in Warsaw.*

sing. After the partition of Poland the Russians destroyed the castle in Wilno and changed the Grodno one into ugly barracks.

The TOMBS OF THE KINGS are in the cathedral in Cracow where are buried kings beginning with Władysław Łokietek († 1333) and ending with Augustus II († 1733). The Kings who reigned earlier in Poland were buried partly in the cathedral in *Poznań*, and partly in the cathedral in *Płock* (Władysław Herman † 1102 and Bolesław III Krzywousty † 1138). In the *Vilno* cathedral there are also tombs of a few kings and queens of the Jagiellon dynasty.

In the cathedral at Wawel are also buried two national heroes: Kościuszko († 1817) and Poniałowski († 1813) and Adam Mickiewicz († 1855) the most celebrated Polish poet. In the Paulist's church on Skałka in Cracow there is a special crypt known as the *tombs of the worthy*, a kind of national Pantheon.

Of historical spots the following ones are worthy of note: Żelazowa Wola near Warsaw, where was born in 1810 the musician Frederic *Chopin* and Mereczowszczyzna in Polesie the place of birth in 1746 of general Tadeusz *Kościuszko*.

MONUMENTS of famous men are found on public squares of larger towns in Poland. In the former Russian and Prussian sections of Poland such monuments are not numerous since the governments of both these States did not permit erection of monuments of celebrated Poles, and those monuments which were erected by Germans and Russians in memory of the oppressors of Poland have been torn down as soon as Poland regained its independence. The most artistic monuments in *Warsaw* are: the monument of Joseph Poniałowski († 1813) marshal of Poland and France; the monument of the celebrated astronomer Copernicus († 1543), both sculptured by the Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen in 1830 and of King Sigismund III (see picture No. 46) made in 1644, by Clement Molli and of the most celebrated Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz († 1855) made by Cyprian Godebski in 1898 and in *Cracow* the monument of King Władysław *Jagiello* (†1434) sculptured by Antoni Wiwulski in 1910. Of lesser artistic value are the monuments of *Adam Mickiewicz* in *Lwów* (sculptured by Antoni Popiel), in *Poznań* (by Oleszczyński in 1859) and in *Cracow* (Rygier in 1898); Tadeusz *Kościuszko's* monument in *Cracow* (by Rygier in 1904), monuments of Copernicus in *Kraków* (Godebski 1900), *Toruń* (1857) and many others.

A very original form of celebrating the memory of heroes or of some important historical events is the erec-



48. Ruins of the castle in Tenczynek.

Phot. J. Krieger in Cracow.

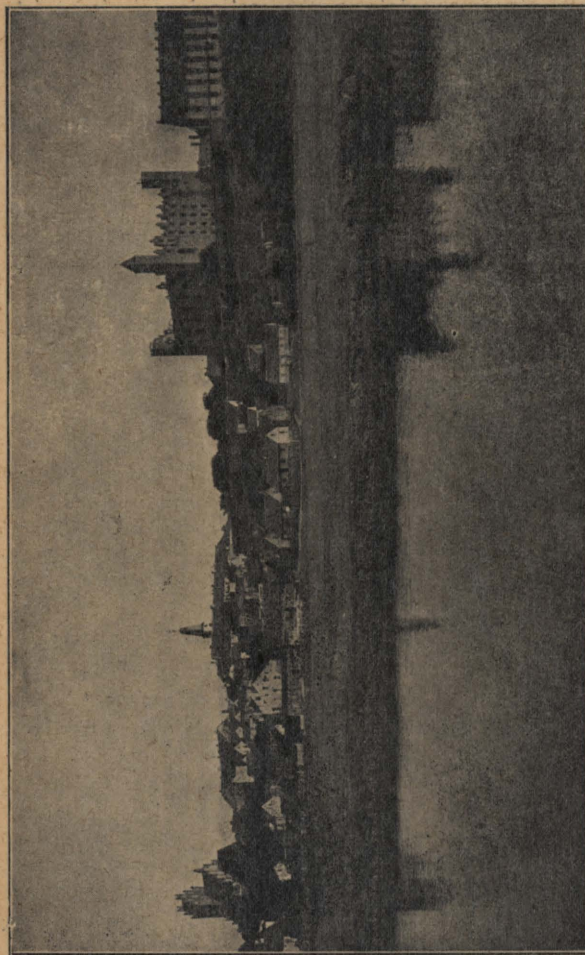
Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

tion of *high mounds*. These mounds are heaped up by whole communities during a number of years. Thus was celebrated in Cracow the memory of Tadeusz *Kościuszko*, the hero of the battles for independence of Poland and America (1746—1817) and in Lwów the 300 year's anniversary of the Union of Lublin, concluded between Poland and Lithuania in 1569.

RUINS OF CASTLES are very numerous in Poland, especially in the districts of Podole and Volhynia along the trails trod by the hordes of Tartars and Turks who invaded Poland in the past and in the districts of Cracow and Kielce on the rocks of the Jura Krakowska. In the district of Pomorze there are still many ruins of castles of the Knights of the Teutonic order, built of bricks. Most of these castles fell into ruins after the partition of Poland, some of them were destroyed in the XVIII-th century by the Swedish and Tartar invasions.

The most picturesque in Poland are the ruins of the castle in *Ogrodzieniec* (in Jura of Cracow) near *Zawiercie*, slightly less interesting are those in *Odrzykoń* near *Krosno*, and *Tenczynek* near Cracow (see picture No. 48). By magnitude the most important are the ruins of the palace of *Krzyżtopór* dating from the XVIII-th century in the district of *Opatów*. In the district of Podole the most imposing are the ruins of *Jazłowiec*, and in Volhynia the ruins of the castle in *Luck* (see picture No. 63). In the north-eastern districts the most attractive are the ruins of castle in *Troki* situated on an island in the middle of a lake and in the district of Pomorze, the ruins of a castle of the knights of the Teutonic order in *Gniew* (see picture No. 49) and of a castle in *Golub*.

Among castles, which are partly in ruins and partly habitable are distinguished by picturesqueness of the surroundings and by magnitude the *Pieskowa Skała* in Dolina Ojcowska, the castle of *Wiśnicz* near Bochnia noted for rich



49. Gniew on the Vistula.

Phot. Jan Buthak in Vilno.

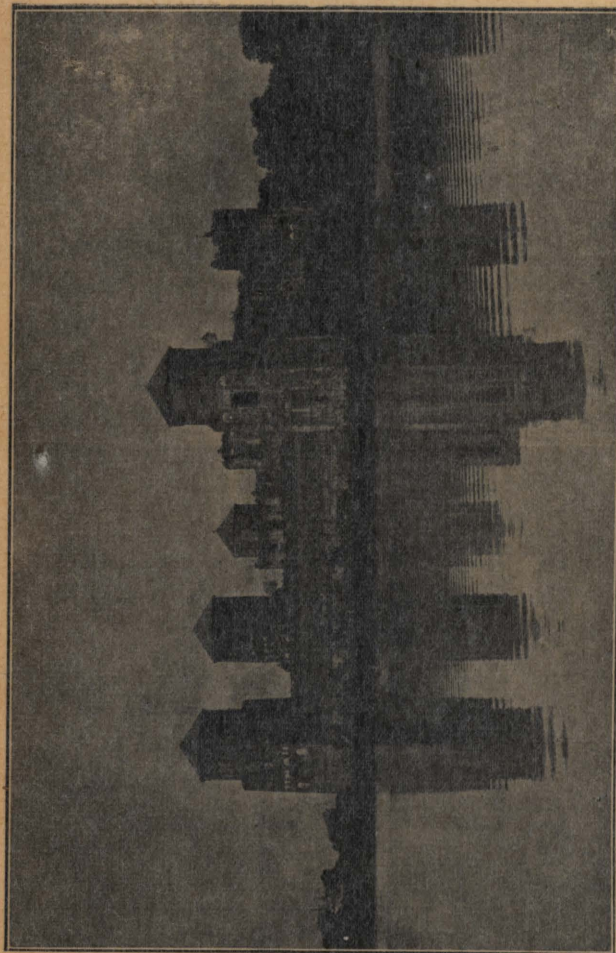
Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

ness of its ornamentations, the castle in *Mir* (see picture No. 50) near Nowogródek, now being reconstructed.

Relatively numerous are the RUINS OF MONASTERIES, formerly built with a view to defence, and surrounded by bastions. The ruins of the Benedictine monastery in *Tyniec* near Cracow (see picture No. 32) are known for their beautiful scenery. A very picturesque set of Roman and Gothic bastions is presented by the walls of the ancient abbey of the Cistercians in *Sulejów* near Piotrków.

The best known BATTLEFIELDS in Poland are the following: *Płowce* (1331 — battle with the knights of the Teutonic order), *Obertyn* (1519, battle with Rumanians), *Zbaraż* and *Beresteczko* (1651 with Cossacks), *Żurawno* (1667, with Turks), *Raclawice* and *Maciejowice* (1794 with Russians), *Raszyn* (1809 with Austrians) *Ostrołęka*, *Stoczek*, *Grochów* and *Wawer* (battlefields in the insurrection of 1831).

During the EUROPEAN WAR battles were fought on a very long front and it is therefore rather difficult to distinguish the most important engagements. Of single battlefields the best known are those in *Kraśnik* (Russian victory in August in 1914), *Limanowa* (Austrian victory in December 1914), the line *Rokitno — Pruszków — Piaseczno* (Russian victory in October 1914), *Łódź* (German victory in December 1914), *Gorlice* (Austrian-German offensive May 2-nd, 1915), *Przemyśl*, captured by the Russians on March 22-nd 1915, after a long siege, *Łuck* (Russian offensive on June 4-th 1916) the summits of *Magiera* near *Przemyśl* and *Zwinin* near *Skole*, where thousands of men fell on both sides. In the wars that Poland has fought since its independence, the most celebrated battlefields are those near *Lwów* (battle with Ukrainians) and the battle line of *Osów — Radzymin* near *Warsaw* (August 1920, war with the Bolsheviks). A great number of MILITARY CEMETERIES, German, Austrian, Russian, and Polish were left after these battles. The largest military cemetery is one in the neighborhood

50. Castle in *Mir*.

Phot. Jan Buthak in Vilno.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

of Gorlice, and the most beautiful one is the cemetery of the defenders of Lwów, in Lwów. The tomb of the *unknown soldier* is situated in Warsaw on the Saski Place his remnants having been brought here from the battlefield in Lwów on November 2-nd 1925.

8. HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORTS. FACTORIES AND MINES, RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Nearly all the largest MEDICINAL SPRINGS in Poland are situated in the Carpathian mountains along the southern border. South of Nowy Sącz is situated *Krynica* the largest Polish spring resort, owned formerly by the Government. It has very strong iron oxalate springs and is frequented yearly by an average of 20,000 persons. Due to its beautiful situation in the Carpathian mountains it is gaining popularity as a place for winter sports. The other large spring resorts frequented by from 3000 to 5000 people are *Rabka*, *Iwonicz*, and *Rymanów* situated in the Carpathian mountains and possessing iodine and bromine waters. *Szczawnica* with springs of various kinds helpful in treatment of organs of respiration, and *Truskawiec* situated in the vicinity of the oil mines in Boryslaw.

Among the spring resorts of northern Poland the largest is *Ciechocinek* (salt and mud baths) situated on the Vistula near Toruń. It is visited by about 20,000 people. In the north-eastern districts the largest spring resort is *Druskienniki* on the Niemen river near Grodno (salt and mud baths). Before the war it was frequented by 17,000 people annually, during the war the place was completely ruined by the Germans and at present is being reconstructed gradually. Of sulphur springs the best known are *Busk* south of Kielce and *Lubień* near Lwów. Of the remaining spring resorts the following few are of importance: *Żegiestów* (alkaline iron oxala-



51. Zakopane and Tatra.

Phot. T. Zwoliński in Zakopane.

Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

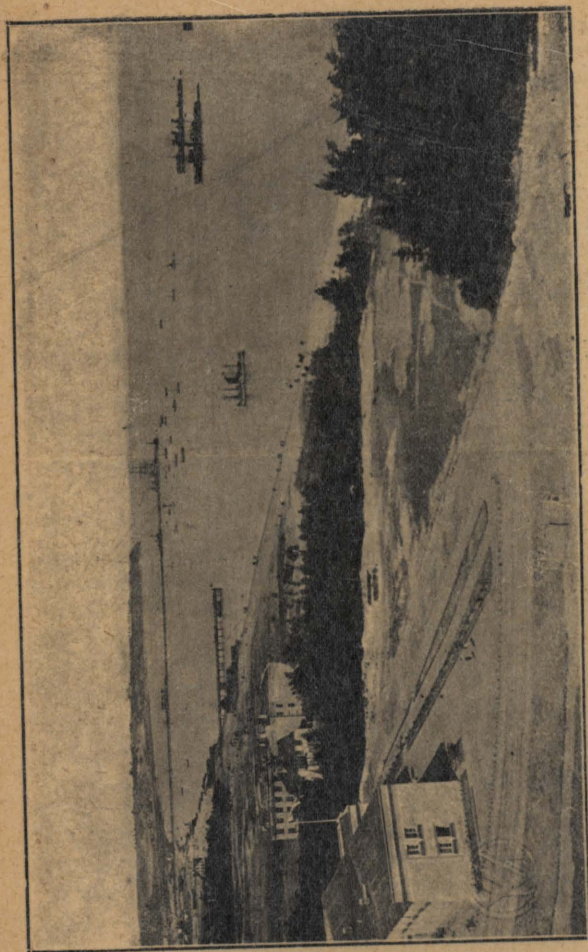
te springs) near Krynica, *Morszyn* in the vicinity of Stryl (bitter waters), *Naleczów* near Lublin (alkaline oxalates), *Inowrocław* in the district of Poznań (salt baths) and *Jastrzębie* in Silesia (iodine and bromine water).

SUMMER RESORTS are found in a few regions of the country and especially in the Carpathian mountains, near the large towns and on the sea-shore. The largest resort and climatic station in Poland is *Zakopane* (described on page 48) situated at the foot of the Tatra mountains. The largest summer resorts in the Western Beskides are situated in Silesia (*Wisła, Jaworze, Bystra*). In Eastern Beskides most of the summer resorts are found along the railroad line Stryj-Ławoczne (the valley of Opor) and Stanisławów-Worochta (valley of Prut). The largest of these summer resorts is *Jaremcze* on Prut in the Hucule country (see page No. 42) which is now being rebuilt after destruction during the war. It is frequented yearly by an average of about 5,000 persons.

Ojców situated in a beautiful valley, is the largest summer resort in the neighborhood of Cracow (see page No. 50).

A separate group is formed by the seashore resorts. The largest among them is at present *Gdynia* frequented by 3,000 persons (see picture No. 52) being followed by *Hel* visited yearly by about 1,000 people.

INDUSTRY. The largest industrial center in Poland is *Łódź*, called Polish Manchester. *Łódź* has a few hundred plants producing woolen and cotton goods. Some large textile mills are also found in the industrial towns in the neighborhood of *Łódź* (*Pabjanice, Konstantynów, Aleksandrów, Zgierz*). A textile center analogous to *Łódź* is represented in the north-eastern districts by *Białystok* which has slightly less than a hundred plants. Next to *Łódź*, the chief industrial center is GÓRNOŚLĄSKIE ZAGŁĘBIE WĘGLOWE (The coal region of Upper Silesia) with smelting works and mines, and a few hundred manufacturing plants. The largest industrial centers here are Katowice, Huta Królewska



52. *Gdynia, harbor on the Baltic.*
Phot. Z. Mareinkowski in Warsaw.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz

(see picture No. 53), Nowy Bytom, Lipiny, Chorzów, Świętochłowice, and Mysłowice.

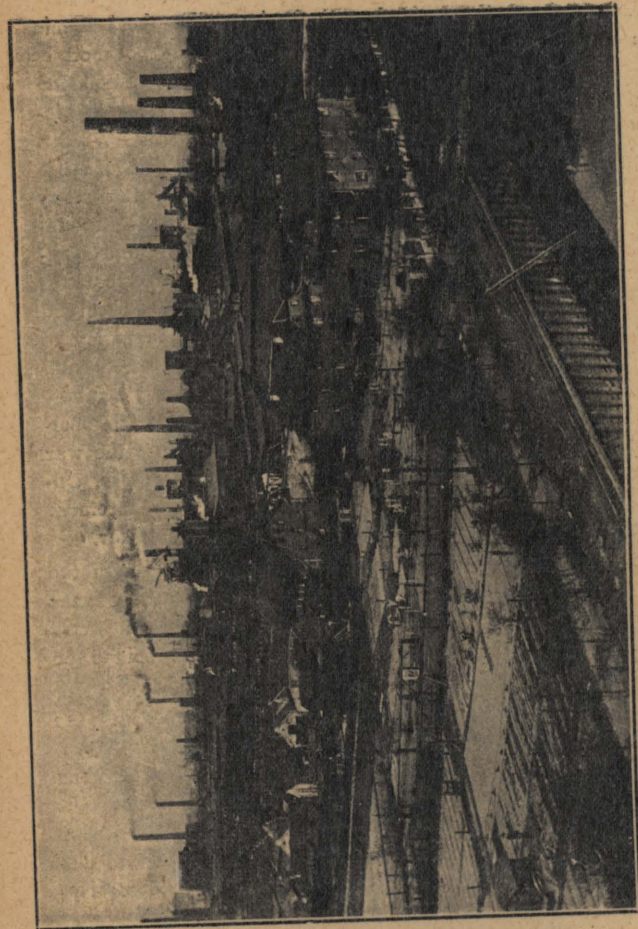
Industry is also well developed in some of the largest towns and cities such as Warsaw, Kraków, Poznań, Grudziądz, Bydgoszcz, and Bielsk (the center of the woolen industry). Lwów, and Vilno are relatively little developed in the industrial sense.

The largest and best equipped plants in Poland are the Nitrate Plant in *Chorzów* Upper Silesia, the linen mill in *Żyrardów*, the textile mills of Scheibler and Grohman, *Widzewska Manufaktura*, Geyer and Poznański in *Łódź*, the cotton mill *Zawiercie*, and the glass works in *Zawiercie*, the *Cegielski* agricultural machinery works in Poznań, breweries in *Zywiec* and *Okocim*, liquor factories of *Baczewski* in Lwów, of *Kasprowicz* in *Gniezno* and of *Winkelhausen* in *Starogard*, porcelain factories in *Ćmielow* and *Pacyków*, etc.

MINES. The largest *coal mines* are found in the Upper Silesian Coal Basin and in the *Dombrowa* region (see page 50). In vicinity of coal mines there are numerous *smelting works* the largest being the *King's smelting works* in *Królewska Huta* (see picture No. 53).

The largest *salt mines* in Poland, and among the largest in the world, are *Wieliczka* mines near *Cracow*; they are accessible to tourists. Some smaller mines are in *Bochnia*.

In the *Podkarpacie*, beginning from the vicinity of *Limanowa* in *Gorce* and up to the *Rumanian frontier*, are vast *oil fields*. The largest in Poland are those in *Borysław* and in the adjoining *Tustanowice*. Large oil fields are also found in the neighborhood of *Gorlice*, *Krosno*, *Dukla*, *Schodnica*, *Sloboda Rungurska*, *Bitków* and *Kosmacz*. In connection with oil fields are *oil refineries*. The largest one is the *State Refinery* in *Drohobycz*, some large private refineries are in *Dziedzice* (*Vacuum Oil Company*), in *Limanowa*, *Gorlice* and *Jasło*. Very interesting are the *ozocerite mines* in *Borysław* and the explosive wells of *natural gas* near *Krosno*.



53. *Królewska Huta.*

Phot. Z. Marcinkowski in Warsaw.

Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

The RAILROAD LINES running through the Carpathian mountains afford the most beautiful views. The best scenic lines are *Kraków-Sucha* (especially in the neighborhood of Kalwarja Zebrzydowska), *Żywiec-Chabówka*, and *Chabówka-Nowy Sącz*, the last named running along the Gorce in picturesque surroundings especially near Kasina Wielka. A view of the Tatra is afforded by the line *Chabówka-Zakopane* and the line *Nowy Sącz-Krynica* following the valley of Poprad, on the line *Nowy Sącz - Stróże*. Tatra mountains are seen from a curve between *Ptaszkowa* and *Grybów* and on the line *Stryj-Lawoczne* from the part from Synowodzko to Tuchla. Carpathian mountains may be observed from the line *Delatyn-Worochta* running along the valley of Prut between the range of the Gorgany (see page 40) and the Huculian Beskides (see page 42). The train runs between high mountains, passing a number of picturesquely situated Huculian villages and summer resorts. Before the war this line was celebrated for the beautiful stone *bridges*. Unfortunately two of the most beautiful ones near Jaremcze and Worochta have been destroyed during the last war.

The longest IRON BRIDGES in Poland are those on the *Vistula* in the districts of Pomorze, especially those near Fordon (1340 m.), Grudziądz (1243 m.), Toruń (997 m.), and Tczew. Of imposing appearance is the railroad bridge on the *Niemen* near Grodno.

Similar to railroad lines, the HIGHWAYS affording the best sights, are those running through the *Carpathian mountains*. Here belongs, for instance, the highway from Istebna in Silesia to Żywiec, from Żywiec to Andrychów across the Kocierz pass, from Cracow through Myślenice, Chabówka, Nowy Targ to Zakopane (along beautiful scenery of the Tatra) and from there to Morskie Oko in the Tatra, from Nowy Targ along the valley of Dunajec through Czorsztyn to Stary Sącz, and further through Nowy Sącz and Czchów to Zakliczyn; in the Eastern Carpathians, highways from Stryj



54. Buczacz: Town Hall.

Phot. A. Wislocki.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.



55. *Opera House in Warsaw.*

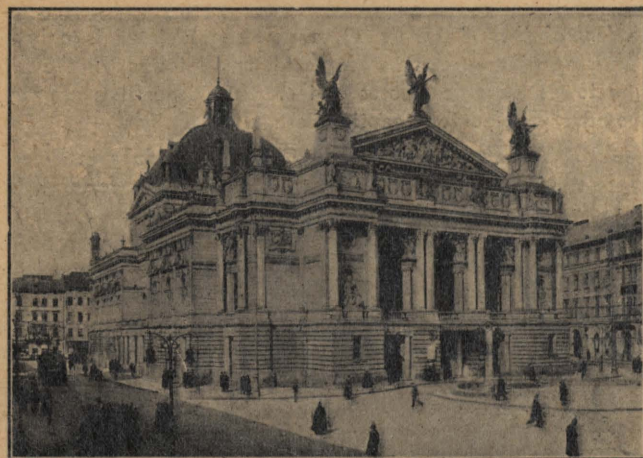
Phot. Jan Buthak in Vilno.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

through Skole to Klimiec, from Dolina to Wyszaków, from Delatyn through Jaremcze to Jabłonica and from Kołomyja through Kosów to Żabie, in the Hucule country. Noted for beautiful sights are also the highways cutting through the *Podolian ravines* as for instance the highway from Zaleszczyki to the Okopy Św. Trójcy. In the *district of Pomo-rze* there are some picturesque roads starting from Kartuzy and proceeding along the lakes of the Kaszubian Switzerland. An attractive feature of the highways in the former Prussian Poland is their being bordered by rows of old trees. On the territory of the former Russian Poland the highway from Puławy to *Kazimierz* is noted for the beautiful views.

9. AMUSEMENTS.

All the largest towns in Poland having population over 80,000 have permanent THEATRES. In the larger cities



56. *Municipal Theatre in Lwów.*

Phot. J. Jaworski in Warsaw.

Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

such as Lwów, Cracow, and Poznań there are a few theatres in each, in Warsaw over 10. The theatres are devoted chiefly to *drama* and the best companies of artists are those in the National Theatre (Teatr Narodowy) and the Polish Theatre (Teatr Polski) in Warsaw. Permanent *operas* are in Warsaw in the Teatr Wielki (see picture No. 55) in Lwów in the Municipal Theatre (see picture No. 56) and in Poznań.

Operettas exist in larger towns, as a rule, in all those possessing higher educational institutions. Permanent *symphonic concerts* are held in Warsaw and Łódź, where are special symphonic orchestras (Philharmonia) similar concerts are also organized periodically in the remaining large cities of Poland.

Cabarets are in nearly all the larger towns (there are

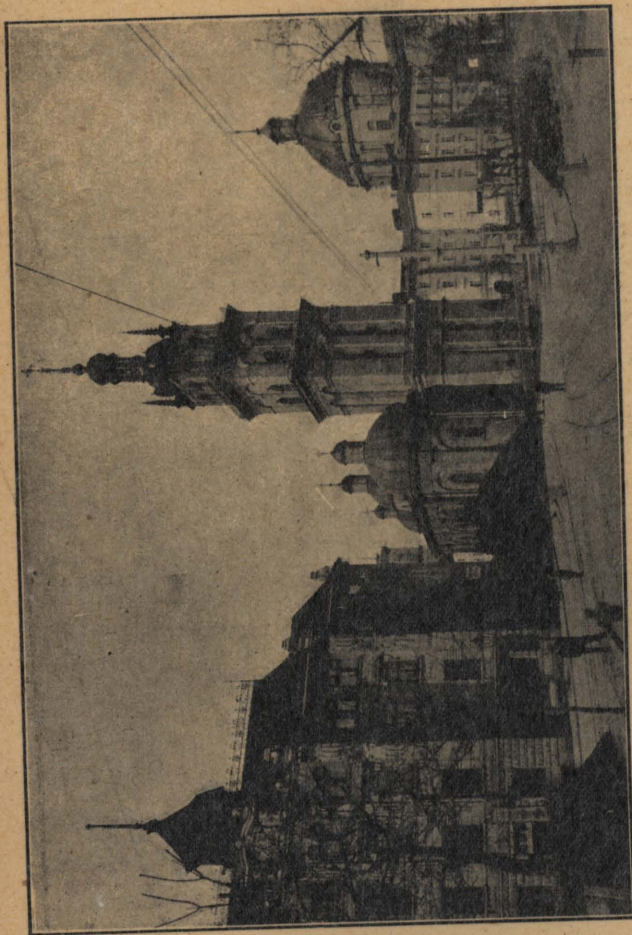
a few of them in Warsaw), a permanent *circus* is only in Warsaw, *cinematographs* are in all small towns. In the larger towns there are scores of them. American films are very popular. Explanatory captions are all in Polish.

SPORTS. There are above 1,000 sporting clubs in Poland practicing different kinds of sports. These clubs form Polish sporting associations of the respective branches, and such associations represent Poland in the international sporting federations. These associations, the majority of which have their headquarters in Warsaw, are organized into the ZWIĄZEK POLSKICH ZWIĄZKÓW SPORTOWYCH (Union of Polish Sporting Associations) whose headquarters are in Warsaw, at Wiejska street No. 11, and which represents the supreme authority in Polish sports. Its executive board is at the same time the Polish Olympic Committee.

FOOTBALL is a very popular sport in Poland, and about 1,000 clubs belong to the Polish Football Association. Leading teams often arrange championship games or social games with foreign clubs. In all the largest towns there are special football courts (the best ones are in Kraków) and some of them are connected with special courts for light athletics.

Over twenty *skiing* societies belong to the *Polish Skiing Association* (Polski Związek Narciarski), Warsaw, Żórawia 23 m. 5, which is a member of the International Skiing Federation. *Cycling* societies which are very numerous are all united in the Polski Związek Towarzystw Kolarskich (Polish Union of Cyclists' Associations) Warsaw, Oboźna 3. The *rowing* clubs are organized in the Polski Związek Towarzystw Wioślarskich (Polish Union of Rowing Associations) Warsaw, Foksal 19. Both the cycling and the rowing associations belong to the respective international federation.

Athletic fields are in Warsaw and Poznań. Cement tracks for *cyclists' races* in Warsaw and Łódź. The best winter *skating rinks* are in Lwów and Warsaw, where tournaments



57. Lwów: Valachian church and the Dominican Church.
Col. of. Ministry Public Works.
Phot. J. Jaworski in Warsaw.

are held for championship in skating and hockey. The largest *skiing grounds* are in Zakopane, some smaller ones are in Krynica, Sławsko, Worochta, Lwów and Wilno. Competitions for championship of Poland in skiing and international skiing competitions are usually held in Zakopane or Krynica. Races for championships of Poland in *rowing* are held once a year, in August, in the timber harbor near Bydgoszcz, where large stands have been built for this purpose. Tournaments for Poland's championships in *swimming* are usually held in August in Cracow or Warsaw. The largest and best situated *gymnastics fields* are in Lwów, owned by the Polish Gymnastic Society „Sokół”.

10. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TOURISTS VISITING POLAND.

Poland may be reached by EXPRESS TRAINS OF DIRECT COMMUNICATION running from *Vienna* and *Praque* through Piotrowice to Warsaw, Lwów and Kraków, from *Rome* and *Basel* through *Berlin* and Zbąszyń to Poznań, Łódź and Warsaw, from *Bucarest* and *Constanza* through Śniatyń to Lwów and Warsaw, from *Belgrade* and *Budapest* through Piotrowice to Warsaw. By *sea routes* Poland is reached through Danzig, from where trains of direct communication proceed to Poznań and Warsaw.

In order to enter Poland one must have a passport supplied with a visa issued by a Polish Consulate. There is a rather strict CUSTOMS REVISION at the Polish frontier. One must not export from Poland without a special permit, foreign currencies, gold and silver, and certain specific goods. It is also prohibited to export Polish currency to the amount of more than 1,000 zlotys. On leaving Poland one must therefore secure a special export permit. As the above mentioned regulations change very often it is advisable, while being in Poland, to apply to the Consulate for information.



58. Palace in Baranów.

Phot. J. Krieger in Cracow.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

RAILROAD LINES are nearly all owned by the State. On the main lines there are daily two express and three passenger trains, while on the lateral ones the service is limited to two or three passenger trains a day. *Time tables* may be purchased in all railroad bookselling agencies „Ruch” of which there are 200 at the largest railroad stations in Poland. The density of railroad lines varies in the several sections of Poland, the western districts occupying in this respect the first place, and Southern Poland coming next (former Austrian Poland). There are relatively few railroad lines in the former Russian Poland since the Russian Government did not build any and raised difficulties for strategical reasons against building private ones. There are *dining cars* attached to the daily express trains and *sleeping cars* of the International Sleeping Car Association attached to the night express trains and to the night passenger trains running on the main lines. There are *railroad restaurants* at the largest junction stations, while at the smaller stations in former Russian Poland there are lunch bars with a display of cold food, alcoholic beverages and tea. In all the larger towns in Poland as well as in spring and summer resorts there are traveling agencies of the „Orbis” Co. selling railroad tickets, where round trip tickets for Polish and foreign railroads may be purchased.

AEROPLANE SERVICE is available in Poland between Warsaw and Danzig; Warsaw and Cracow; and Prague (Paris) and Warsaw and Lwów. Aeroplane time tables are published with the railroad time tables.

RIVER BOAT LINES (see page 62) maintain service along a few rivers, though this service is not very regular. The main lines are mentioned in railroad time tables. All the water transport enterprises are the property of associations or private persons. Pleasure steamers are also available on the sea, from Gdynia to Hel and from Gdańsk to Zopot. Gdynia and Hel.



59. Town Hall in Chełmno.

Phot. Z. Marcinkowski in Warsaw. Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

Transportation of passengers between railroad stations and the localities situated at some distance from the railroad is carried on by PASSENGER AUTOBUSES operated by private persons.

In all the larger towns there is a sufficient number of *horse cabs*. Recently taxicab service has been established in a few cities.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS are in Warsaw, Łódź, Poznań, Bydgoszcz, Inowrocław, Toruń, Grudziądz, Katowice, Królewska Huta, Lwów, Kraków, Tarnów and Bielsk. There are still some large towns where there are no electric tramways, as for instance Wilno and Białystok (tramways destroyed by Germans during the war) and Sosnowiec and Lublin, where city traction is performed by autobuses. Inter-urban tramways are operated in Poland only in the Coal Region of Upper Silesia (the triangle Myslowice—Katowice—Piekary) and between Łódź and the neighboring industrial settlements.

The most numerous and the best kept roads and HIGHWAYS are in the former Prussian Poland, which section therefore represents best conditions for motoring and cycling. There are much less highroads in Southern Poland, but those available afford beautiful sights in the Carpathian Mountains and in the Podkarpacie (see page 34). The least numerous are highways in the former Russian Poland, where highway construction was greatly neglected by the Russian authorities.

LANGUAGE, Those who do not speak the Polish language will make themselves best understood in *German*, as this language is generally known in the former Prussian and Austrian Poland, the sections most frequently visited by foreigners and tourists. In the former Russian Poland the German language is less in use, but it is understood by the Jews. It would be more difficult to get along with *French* as this language is used only by the educated classes who seldom come in contact with tourists. Still less known is *English*,



60. Church in Piotrków.

Phot. St. Plater-Zyberk.

Col. of. Ministry Public Works.



61. *St. Anne's church in Warsaw.*

though one may find peasants, especially reemigrants from America, who speak it. *Russian* is known on the territory of the former Russian Poland. *Public signs and inscriptions* are almost exclusively in Polish.

The **COST OF LIVING** in Poland for foreigners was very low until 1924, on account of high exchange for foreign currencies. After the stabilization of the currency in 1924 and the introduction of the zloty as a monetary unit, there was an increase in prices. Foreigners living in hotels on boarding houses must expect to spend daily from 3 to 6 dollars.

First rate **HOTELS** are in all larger towns and resorts. The following hotels in *Warsaw* are patronized of preference by tourists: Hotel Bristol, Krakowskie Przedmieście 42; Hotel Europe, Krakowskie Przedmieście 13, and Polonja, Aleje Jerozolimskie 39. In *Łódź* — Grand Hotel, Piotrkowska str. In *Vilno*, hotel Georges, Mickiewicza str. and Europe hotel,



62. *Napoleon's Square in Warsaw.*

Dominikańska street. In *Kraków* — Francuski (French Hotel). Św. Jana 6; Grand Hotel, Sławkowska 5, Saski, Sławkowska 3, and Drezdeński, Rynek 47. In *Zakopane* — Warszawianka, Jagiellońska str. and Stamary, Kościuszko str. In *Lwów* — George Hotel, Plac Marjacki 2, Krakowski Hotel, plac Bernardyński, Imperial, 3rd of May street. In *Poznań* — Bazar, plac Wolności, and Continental St. Martin street 36. In *Bydgoszcz*, Pod Orłem, Gdańska str. In *Katowice* — Monopol, Dworcowa str. In *Biała-Bielsk*, President and Pod Orłem. In *Cieszyn* — Pod Brunatnym Jeleniem. In *Jaremce*, the boarding house Dwór. In *Krynica* — Dworzec Zdrojowy. In *Ciechocinek* — Hotel Miller. In *Gdynia*, Hotel Riviera.

In small towns there are good hotels only on the territory of the former Prussian Poland (western district of Poland) and in a few larger towns of the former Austrian Poland. In

the smaller towns of the former Austrian Poland and Russia there are only second class hotels, while in towns whose population is less than 10,000 there are only rather primitive inns.

In all the larger towns of Poland, as well as in the health resorts there are BOARDING HOUSES conducted by ladies, where tourists can have room and board for a longer period of time (the average price is 2 — 3 dollars per day).

First rate RESTAURANTS are in all the larger towns of Poland as well as in the spring and summer resorts. The cuisine is similar to French, generally very satisfactory. In towns the population of which does not exceed 10,000, situated on the territory of the former Russian and Austrian Poland there are as a rule only bars and inns, where warm food must be ordered a few hours in advance.

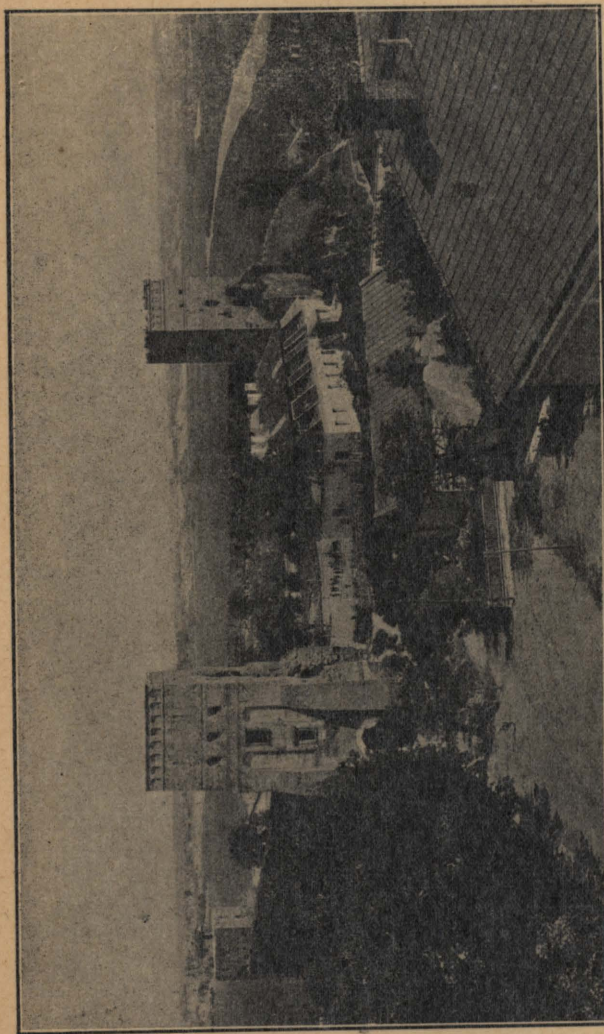
The best TEA-ROOMS are in the former Austrian Poland. A large choice of Polish and foreign newspapers and magazines may be found in these places. The best pastry shops are found in the former Russian Poland.

BANKS. *Bank Polski*, headquarters in Warsaw, Bielańska 10, has an official status being the Polish bank of issue. It has branch offices in all larger localities in Poland. *Postal Savings Bank* (Pocztowa Kasa Oszczędności), headquarters in Warsaw, Jasna 9, is also an official institution with branches in principal cities and towns and agencies at all post offices. The number of private banks exceeds 100.

11. TOURISTIC ASSOCIATIONS AND TRAVELING OFFICES.

The general CARE OF THE TOURISTIC MOVEMENT in Poland belongs to the *Ministry of Public Works* which maintains since 1919 a special Touristic Office, chief dr. Mieczysław Orłowicz.

POLSKIE TOWARZYSTWO KRAJOZNAWCZE („See Po-



63. Castle in Łuck.

Phot. H. Podgórski in Warsaw.

Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

land First Society") founded in 1906 with headquarters in Warsaw, Karowa 31. Promotes touristry, except mountain climbing, spreads the knowledge of Poland and arranges peasant and school excursions throughout Poland.

POLSKIE TOWARZYSTWO TATRZAŃSKIE (The Polish Tatra Association) takes care of the mountain touristry in the Tatra and Carpathian mountains. This Society was founded in 1873 and its headquarters are in Cracow, Potocki str No. 4. It has 8,000 members and maintains several branches in Poland, a few shelters in the Tatra and Beskides and operates an Information Office in Zakopane (Krupówki 14)

POLSKI KLUB TURYSTYCZNY (Polish Touring Club), Polonia Hotel, Warsaw, est. 1926, assists foreign tourists in Poland. Its president is Prof. A. Ossendowski.

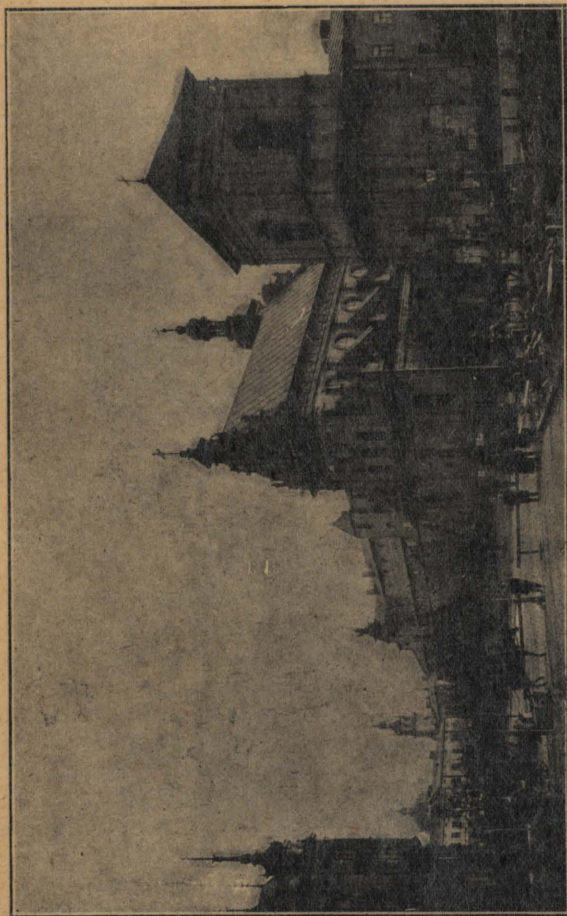
German mountain tourists have a well managed Society BESKIDEN VEREIN (The Beskides Union) in Bielsk Silesia; Parkowa 5, which has 4,000 members and cares for the touristry in Silesian and Western Beskides.

POLSKI TOURING CLUB, Warsaw, Ossolińskich 6, was founded in 1925. Its purpose is to improve the conditions for traveling and stay in Poland and to assist foreigners visiting Poland.

POLSKI ZWIĄZEK TURYSTYCZNY (Society for the Promotion of Foreign Travel in Poland), Kraków, Szpitalna 36, has similar aims but is limited in its activities to the district of Cracow.

The foreign department of the *Polish Students Association* Warsaw, Kopernika 41, acting as member of the International Confederation of Students (C. I. E.) arranges during the summer vacations, excursions in Poland for foreign students. The above Association has its branches in all the university cities of Poland.

AUTOMOBIL KLUB POLSKI (Polish Automobile Club) headquarters in Warsaw, Ossolińskich 6 promotes the moto



64. Lwów: Bernardine church.

Phot. J. Jaworski in Warsaw.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

ring in Poland. It also represents Poland in the International Federation of Automobile Clubs.

There are in Poland the following TRAVELING OFFICES: in *Warsaw* — Orbis at Widok 8; International Company of Wagons-Lits at Krakowskie Przedmieście 42; information for foreign tourists is also supplied by the „See Poland First Society” at Karowa 31. In *Cracow* there is a Polish Touristic Association at Szpitalna 36; information concerning mountain excursions is supplied by the Polish Tatra Society, Potockiego 4. In *Lwów* — Orbis office, at Jagiellońska 20. In *Poznań* — Orbis office, Plac Wolności 9. In *Wilno*, Orbis office at Mickiewicza 11. In *Katowice* Orbis office, at Dyrekcyjna 2. In *Bydgoszcz*, Orbis office, at Gdańska 16-17. In *Łódź* Orbis office, Andrzejka 5. In *Lublin*, Orbis office, Krakowskie Przedmieście (Hotel Europe).

12. TOURISTIC LITERATURE, MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF POLAND.

There is an abundance of TOURISTIC LITERATURE of Poland published in Polish but very little in foreign languages. Guides, plans of towns, post-cards, and albums may be purchased in all the larger booksellers' shops, and in the libraries „Ruch” at the railway stations.

An ILLUSTRATED GUIDE OF POLAND will be published in 1927 in French by dr. Mieczysław Orłowicz. It will contain approximately 500 pages, and 250 illustrations. It is proposed in the future to publish the same in English.

For Southern Poland there is an ILLUSTRIRTER FÜHRER DURCH GALIZIEN published in Germany in 1912 by A. Hartleben in Vienna and edited by dr. M. Orłowicz, and dr. R. Kordys (338 pages, 114 illustrations, maps of Galicia and Tatra, plans of Lwów and Kraków). This work is sold by the Polish Touring Association in Cracow, Szpitalna 36.

Guides for the *Tatra* mountains have been published in



65 Jarosław: Renaissance building.

Phot. A. Wilusz.

Col. of Dr. M. Orłowicz.

German by dr. Otto, „Hohe Tatra” (10-th edition, Berlin, 1925, set of „Griebens Reiseführer”) and by Guyla von Komarnicki „Hochgebirgsführer der Hohen Tatra” (Budapest, 1918) a wonderful guide for alpinists. Guides for the *Silesian* and *Western Beskides* were published before the war in German by Matzura, Hadaszczok and Tischler.

Lwów has a very good German guide book published by dr. Józef Piotrowski „Lwów, Handbuch für Kunstliebhaber und Reisende” (Lwów, 1917), by dr. Orłowicz „Illustrierter Führer durch Przemyśl” (1917) and *Warsaw*, dr. Mieczysław Orłowicz guide books in French and English published in 1921 by the library „Ignis” in Warsaw.

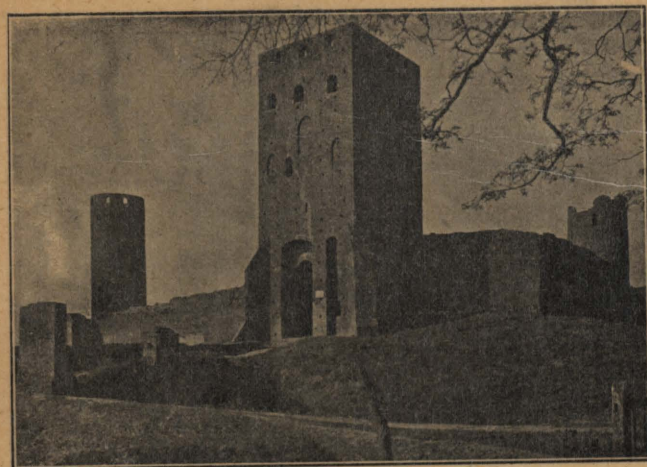
Since 1920 Mr. Clarence H. Dawson publishes in New York (953 Third Avenue) an English monthly paper, under the title „POLAND” which includes much material describing and illustrating the Polish landscape.

MAPS. *Military maps* as well the prewar maps issued by the German and Austrian general staffs (the Russian maps are less correct and of no value to foreigners because of the Russian alphabet and nomenclature) as well as the maps issued recently by the *Army Geographic Institute of Warsaw* Wilcza 64, are of great help while visiting this country. Their scales are as follows: 1 : 100,000, 1 : 200,000, 1 : 300,000; 1 : 400,000; 1 : 75,000. The chief sources for these maps are the Military Library in Warsaw, Nowy Świat 69 and Gebethner i Wolff in Warsaw, Zgoda 12. Maps of the *German general staff* have a very accurate design and are very precisely executed, they have nevertheless the fault of giving exclusively the German nomenclature of localities, which differs greatly from the Polish, or else Polish nomenclature in wrong spelling.

„*The Polish Continental Atlas*” with one general map and twenty detailed ones, on a scale of 1 : 1,000,000 was published in 1926 for the use of the *automobilists*.

Special **TOURISTIC MAPS** have been prepared in Poland for the Silesian and *Western Beskides* (published by the Beskidenverein in Bielsk), of the *Tatra* (to be purchased at the Zwoliński's bookseller shop in Zakopane), of the surroundings of Warsaw and of the *Polish sea coast*, the latter published by Karpowicz (Warsaw, Marszałkowska 151). **PLANS OF TOWNS** are available for all the larger towns, and may be purchased in the railroad libraries „Ruch” at all larger railroad stations.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF POLAND. The largest collection of artistic photographs representing views of Poland is in possession of *Jan Buthak* in Wilno, Jagiellońska 8, the reproductions of which have often been published in Polish and foreign papers. He has in his collection 6,000 plates of Wilno, Warsaw, Wilanów, Cracow, Lwów, Poznań, Lublin, Zamość, Nowogródek, Nieśwież, Mir, Grodno, Toruń, Bydgoszcz, Grudziądz, Chełmno, and a series of smaller localities in the di-



66. *Castle in Czersk.*

Phot. H. Poddębski in Warsaw. Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

stricts of Nowogródek, Wilno, Poznań, Pomorze as well as a beautiful set of views of manors, palaces and churches in Poland. The photographers *J. I. Krieger* in Kraków, St. John's street 1, have some fine views of Cracow and its monuments (about 1,000 plates) as well as of Tenczynek, Tyniec, Wiśnicz, Bielany, Baranów, Biecz, etc. A few thousand plates of Lwów, Warsaw, and Tatra are in possession of *Józef Jaworski*, Warsaw, Ogrodowa 11, some very good photographs of Gniezno, Poznań, Bydgoszcz, Toruń, Chełmno and other localities in the districts of Poznań and Pomorze are the property of the establishment *R. S. Ulatowski*, who is the executive officer of the Union of Polish Photographers, Poznań, Plac Wolności 17. A large collection of photographs of the Polish sea shore, of Silesia, Warsaw and the central Poland is possessed by *Z. Marcinkowski*, Bednarska 23, War-

saw, and of localities of the former Russian Poland by *H. Poddębski*, Zajęcza 7, Warsaw. A beautiful set of the Tatra and Zakopane views both in winter and summer is in possession of *T. Zwoliński's* bookseller's shop in Zakopane, Krupówki 39. The largest set of views of the Eastern Beskides and especially of the Czarnohora and Huculszczyzna as well as the ethnographical plates of the Huculian is owned by *M. Seńkowski* photographer in Kosów, near Kołomyja.

13. PLANNING EXCURSIONS IN POLAND.

In making plans for excursions of foreigners in Poland it is suggested that those districts where traveling conditions are the best and where the sojourn may be a comfortable one, be visited first, while the eastern districts which have worse accommodations and still suffer from wartime destruction, may be visited later on.

The best CONDITIONS FOR TRAVELING are found in the western districts (former Prussian Poland) i e. districts of Pomorze, Poznań and Silesia. There are a great many railroad lines and highways there, while clean and reasonable hotels and restaurants are to be found in every small town.

Next with respect to accommodations come the larger towns in the former Russian and Austrian Poland (Lwów, Kraków and Warsaw) and the district of Cracow, where both communication and hotel accommodations are a little worse than in Western Poland.

Still less convenience is found in a trip to the former Congress Poland (districts of Kielce, Warsaw, and Łódź, the city of Wilno, and to the eastern part of the former Austrian Poland (districts of Lwów, Tarnopol and Stanisławów). In the first named province the travel is rendered difficult by the scarcity of railroads and highways, in the small localities by the lack of restaurants and hotel accommodations, while



67. Cathedral in Warsaw.

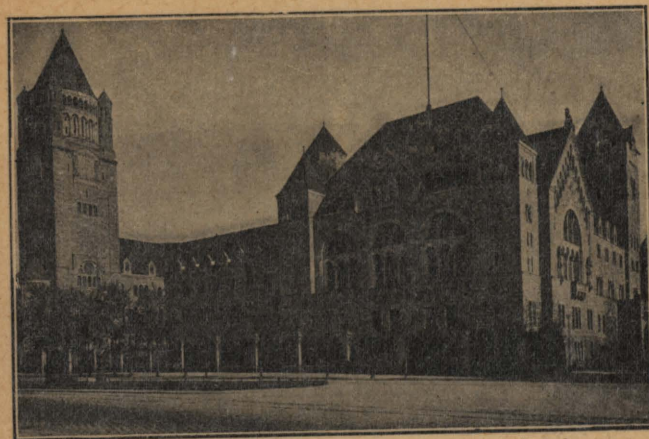
Phot. Z. Marcinkowski in Warsaw. Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

in the last named provinces one has to put up with the destruction caused by the war.

The least attractive would be a trip to the north-eastern districts (Volhynia, Polesie, Białystok, Nowogródek and Vilno) which had been very much neglected under the Russian rule. The means of transportation are very bad here, hotels and restaurants are scarce, and the destruction caused by the European as well as the Polish-Bolshevik war of 1918—1920 accounts for numerous inconveniences in these districts.

THE PROGRAM OF EXCURSIONS should be fixed by each tourist according to his liking, the amount of time he disposes of, the sum of money in his possession etc. Those who wish to visit Poland within two weeks time should limit their excursions to *Cracow* which is one of the most characteristic and attractive cities in Poland (see page No. 12) and *Wieliczka* with the largest salt mines in Poland (three days), *Zakopane* (see page No. 48) with the *Tatra* mountains (three days), the romantic limesione *Pieniny* (see page No. 12), and a boat excursion along the *Dunajec* (1 day), the town of *Poznań* (see page No. 12), with the palace and art gallery in *Rogalin* (2 days), the capital of Poland *Warsaw* (see page No. 10) with the palace and art gallery in *Wilanów* (2 days) the picturesquely situated, *Vilno* (1 day) and *Lwów* with its numerous museums (2 days).

Those interested in industry and mining ought to visit *Łódź* (see page No. 10) the chief industrial center (especially cotton industry) in Poland; the coal basin of *Upper Silesia* with coal mines and smelters in *Katowice*, *Mysłowice*, *Królewska Huta*, etc. and the oil wells in *Borysław* and refineries in *Drohobycz*. To admirers of nature one may advise to visit the *Eastern Carpathian mountains* (line *Stanisławów* — *Worochta*) and to those who are attracted by *ethnographic peculiarities* (fine national dresses, original types, national art, wooden architecture) an excursion to *Łowicz* (see page



68. *Poznań: Castle of William II, Former German Emperor.*
Phot. R. S. Ulatowski in Poznań. Col. of. Ministry Public Works.

No. 68) to *Podhale* (see page 64) and the land of the *Hucules* (see page 68).

For people who can devote more time to visiting Poland it would be advisable to include in the program of their excursion the following places and localities:

a) in the WESTERN DISTRICTS (*Pomorze*, *Poznań* and *Silesia*) one should visit the Baltic sea coast, with the *Hel* peninsula, the cathedral in *Pelplin*, the towns of *Grudziądz*, *Brodnica*, *Toruń*, *Chełmno*, *Gniezno* with the cathedral, *Bydgoszcz*, *Poznań*, the palaces in *Rogalin* and *Kornik*, the *Upper Silesian* coal basin, the workmen's colony in *Giszewice*, the palaces and parks in *Świerklaniec* and *Pszczyna*, one of the *Silesian* villages, possessing old wooden churches, *Bielsk*, *Cieszyn* and the summer resort *Wisła*.

b) in the CENTRAL DISTRICTS (*Warsaw*, *Łódź*, *Kielce*, *Lublin*, and *Białystok*) one should visit *Warsaw* with *Wila-*

nów, Płock, Łowicz, Łódź, Piotrków, Sulejów, Częstochowa, the ruins of castles in Ogrodzieniec, Ojców and Pieskowa Skała, Sandomierz and thence by boat to Kazimierz on the Vistula, Lublin and Zamość.

c) in SOUTHERN POLAND (districts of Cracow, Stanisławów, Lwów and Tarnopol) one should visit Cracow, Tyniec, Tenczynek, Zakopane in the Tatra mountains, where trips should be made to the Dolina Kościeliska and Morskie Oko, Dębno, Czorsztyn, Niedzica, Pieniny, Szczawnica, Stary Sącz, Krynica, Krosno and Odrzykoń, Drohobycz, Borysław, and Truskawiec, Podhorce and the line Jaremzcze—Worochta, Those who are fond of trips into the mountains must make excursions to the Babia Góra, a few excursions into the Tatra, an excursion into the Czarnohora, and to Żabie in the land of the Hucules. Tarnów, Wiśnicz, Łańcut, Leżajsk, and Baranów are also worth visiting.

d) in the EASTERN POLAND (districts of Volhynia, Polesie, Nowogródek and Wilno) the following places are worth being visited: Łuck, Ołyka, Krzemieniec, Poczajów, Puszcza Białowieska, Grodno (a trip on the Niemen) the lake of Wigry near Suwałki, Mir, Nieśwież and Wilno (trips to Troki and Werki).

ES FOUND ON THE REVERSE



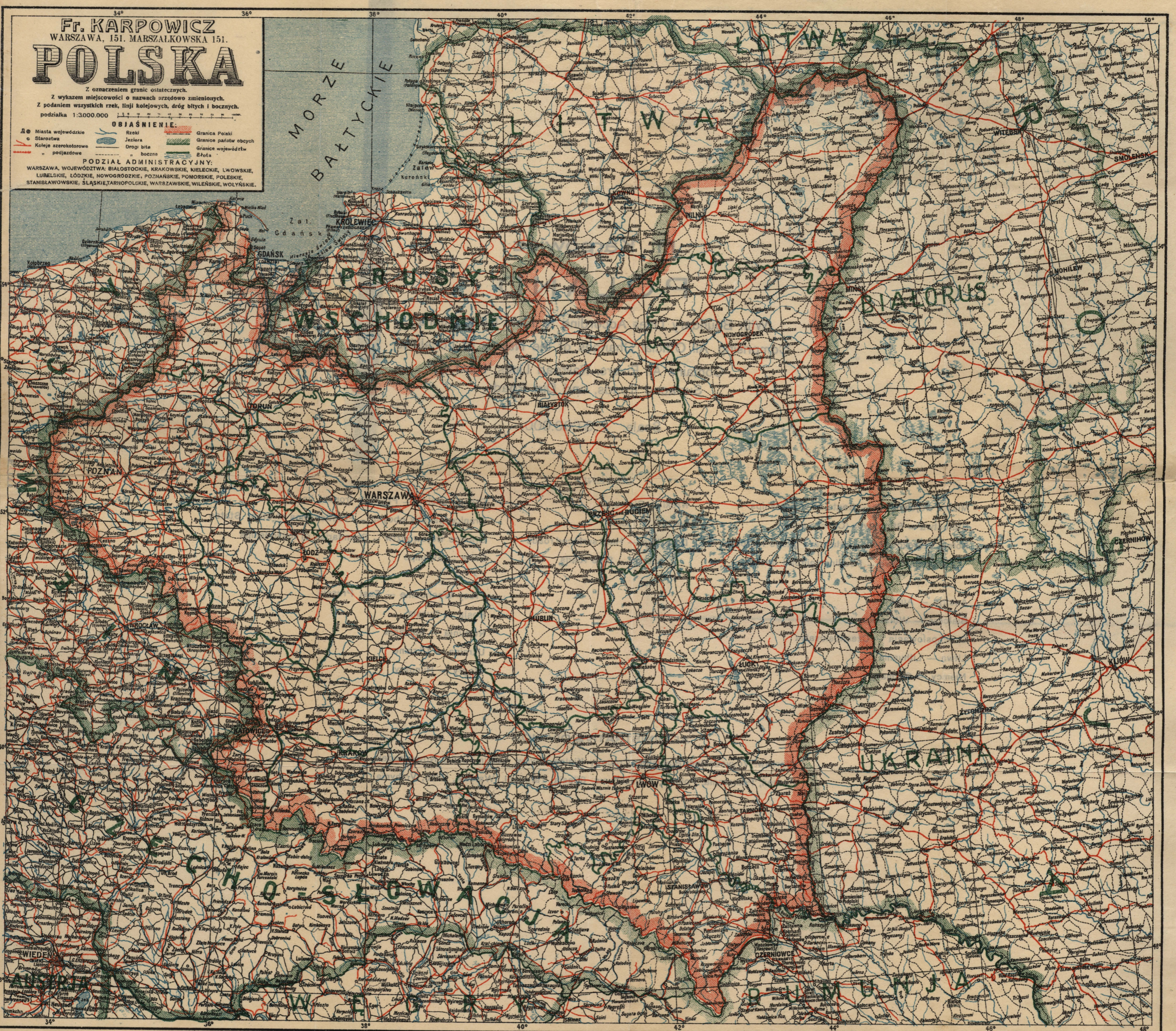
Fr. KARPOWICZ
WARSZAWA, 151. MARSZAŁKOWSKA 151.
POLSKA

Z oznaczeniem granic ostatecznych.
Z wykazem miejscowości o nazwach urzędowo zmienionych.
Z podaniem wszystkich rzek, linii kolejowych, dróg bitych i bocznych.
podziaka 1:3.000.000

OBJASNIENIE:

- Miasta wojewódzkie
- Starostwa
- Rzeki
- Jeziora
- Drogi bity
- Drogi boczne
- Granica Polski
- Granice państw obcych
- Granice województw
- Błota

PODZIAŁ ADMINISTRACYJNY:
WARSZAWA, WOJEWÓDZTWA: BIAŁOSTOCKIE, KRAKOWSKIE, KIELECKIE, LWOWSKIE, LUBELSKIE, ŁÓDZKIE, NOWOGRODZKIE, POZNAŃSKIE, POMORSKIE, POLSKIE, STANISŁAWOWSKIE, ŚLĄSKIE, TARNOPOLSKIE, WARSZAWSKIE, WILEŃSKIE, WOLYŃSKIE.



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WAŻNA IŁI MARSZALKOWSKI 181
POLSKA

Wydanie 1:3.000.000
 1:3.000.000
 1:3.000.000

WYDZIAŁ ADMINISTRACYJNY
 MINISTERSTWA WYKONAWCZEGO
 WARSZAWA

Legenda:
 Granica państwa
 Granice województw
 Miasta wojewódzkie
 Starostwa
 Drogi białe
 Drogi boczne
 Rzeki
 Jeziora
 Błota

Fr. Karpowicz

POLAND

With Boundary Lines According to Final Delimitations
 Comprising All Official Changes of the Names of Localities
 Contains All Rivers, Railroad Lines, Hard
 Surfaced Roads, and Dirt Roads.

Scale: 1:3.000.000.

LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Miasta wojewódzkie — Seats of voyvodships | Rzeki — Rivers | Granica Polski — Poland's frontier line. |
| Starostwa — Starostvos (County seats) | Jeziora — Lakes | Granice państw obcych — Frontier lines of other States |
| Koleje szerokotorowe — Standard gauge railroads | Drogi białe — Hard surfaced roads | Granice województw — Boundaries of voyvodships |
| „ podjazdowe — Feeding railroad lines | „ boczne — Side roads | Błota — Swamps |
| Austrja — Austria | | Prusy Wschodnie — East Prussia |
| Białoruś — White Russia | | Rosja — Russia |
| Czechosłowacja — Czechoslovakia | | Rumunja — Rumania |
| Litwa — Lithuania | | Ukraina — Ukraine |
| Niemcy — Germany | | Węgry — Hungary |

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Warsaw. Voyvodships: Białystok, Cracow, Kielce, Lwów, Lublin, Łódź, Nowogrodek,
 Poznań, Pomerania, Polesie, Stanisławów, Silesia, Tarnopol, Warsaw, Wilno, Wołyń.

POLSKA

F. KARPOWICZ
WARSZAWA 1871

1. Nazwy miejscowości i ich położenie
 2. Nazwy rzek i jezior
 3. Nazwy gmin i powiatów
 4. Nazwy województw i królestwa

1. Nazwy miejscowości i ich położenie
 2. Nazwy rzek i jezior
 3. Nazwy gmin i powiatów
 4. Nazwy województw i królestwa

