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Orłowicz, Mieczysław

P O L A N D
NORTH-SOUTHERN PART

ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY
GUIDE

by
Dr. M. Orłowicz



PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY
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WARSZAWA 1932

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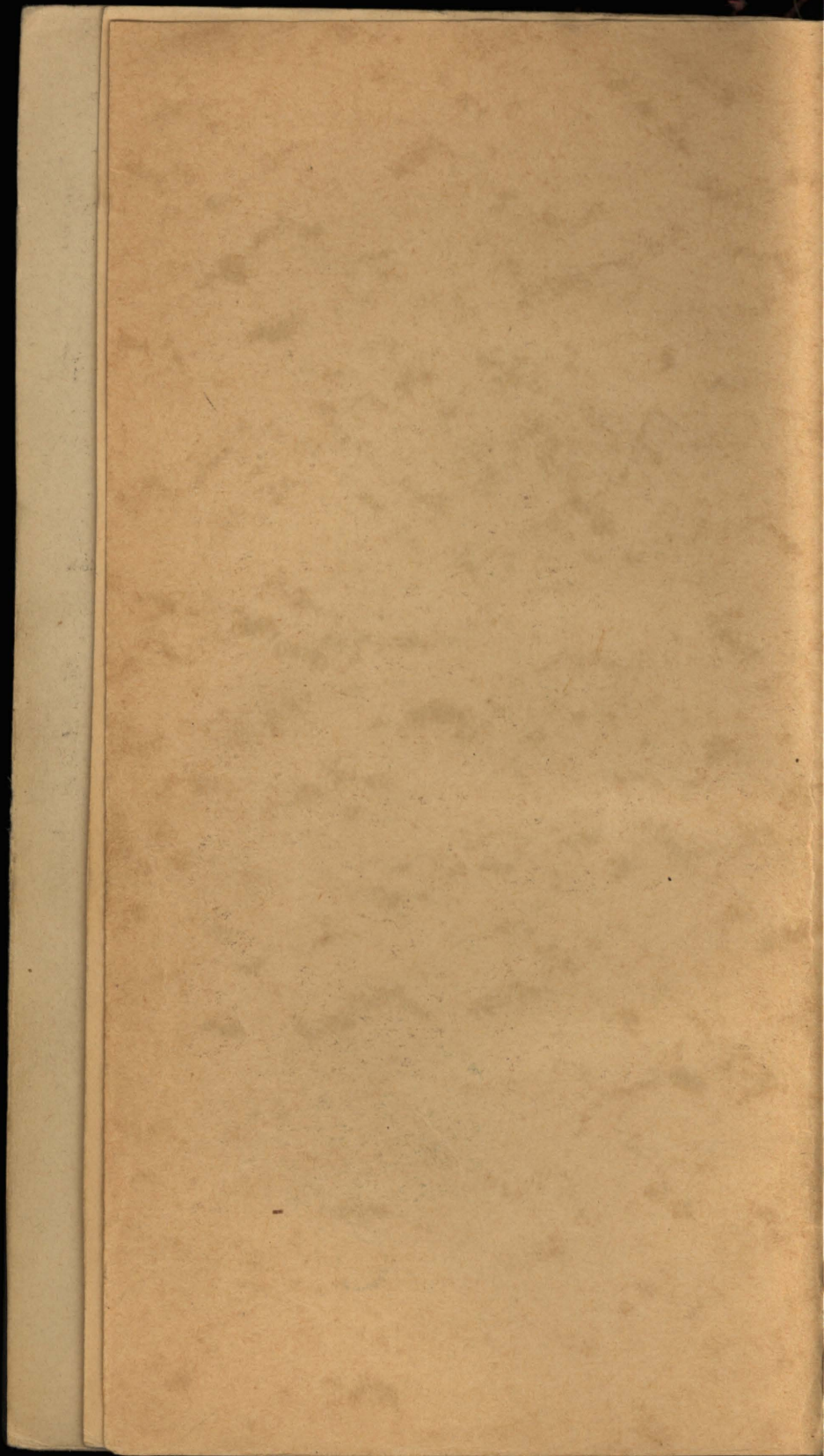
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NORTH-WESTERN POLAND



ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY-GUIDE

P. K. P.
Leipzig

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POZNAŃ: TOWN HALL

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

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INTRODUCTION

The present guide is the second part of the „Railway Guide through Poland“. This publication was begun in 1926 and will be finished in 1932. It contains descriptive material dealing with the whole of Poland and its most interesting objects from the tourist's point of view.

The entire work will consist of four parts: the first, which was issued in 1926 refers to South-Western Poland, i. e. to that part of the country that lies between the railway lines Warszawa-Katowice and Warszawa-Dęblin-Sandomierz-Tarnów-Krynica and Warszawa.

Part II deals with North-Western Poland situated between the railway lines Warszawa-Łódź-Kalisz and Warszawa-Mława-Lubawa. A supplement includes the description of the Free City Danzig, whose railways are under the management of the Polish Ministry of Communications.

Part III, which will be published in 1932 will embrace North-Eastern Poland, which extends from the Warszawa-Mława-Lubawa railway line to the Warszawa-Lublin-Równe line.

Finally Part IV, which will probably be issued in 1933, will contain the description of South-Eastern Poland

This guide is being published in Polish, French, English and German.

The descriptive material together with all information is arranged according to the main railway lines.

Dr. Mieczysław Orłowicz has been intrusted with the elaboration of the text.

This guide has been printed at the Graphic Establishment of the Publishing Institute „Biblioteka Polska“ (Polish Library) in Bydgoszcz.



ŁOWICZ: GIRLS IN A PROCESSION

PHOT. „PHOTO-LAT“

in 1921, when the statistics regarding the population were being compiled. The army is not included in the census of 1931.

Historical information. The territories dealt with in the second volume of the guide embrace ancient Greater Poland (Wielkopolska), Kujawy, Masovia (Mazowsze) and Pomerania (Pomorze) the nucleus of the Polish state. This especially refers to the above mentioned **Wielkopolska** (Greater Poland) covering the basin of the river Warta as far as Noteć and the

Lake of Gopło. Poznań (Posen), the capital of Wielkopolska (Greater Poland), was the capital of the Polish State in the Xth century, and the Poznań diocese, founded in 968, embraced the whole of Poland. When Boleslas the Wry-mouthed divided Poland into Provinces in 1138, Greater Poland became the property of his son Mieczyslas III (1138—1202), and in the hands of the descendants of the latter it was divided in 1247 into the Principalities of Kalisz and Poznań. The last of the Great Polish line, Przemyslas II, having died in 1295, the territory of Greater Poland was annexed to the Kingdom in 1308 by King Ladislas Łokietek after many battles with the Silesian family of Piast.

The Greater Poland consisted of the voievodies of Poznań and Kalisz, from which in 1768 was sepa-



TORUŃ: CHURCH OF ST. JOHN

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

rated the voievody of Gniezno. Its boundaries reach much further east than the present voievody of Poznań, and the most important towns in Greater Poland were Poznań, Leszno, Wschowa, Kalisz, Gniezno, Koło and Konin.

The fertile and densely inhabited province of **Kujawy** formed a separate part of Greater Poland, renowned for its fertile soil, which is specially suitable for the growing of wheat. It was situated between the Vistula, the Noteć and the lakes of Kujawy. Its original capital was Kruszwica, which later on gave place to other towns of Kujawy, such as Inowrocław, Brześć Kujawski, Włocławek and Bydgoszcz as capitals. On the partition of Poland into Provinces in 1138, Kujawy together with Masovia Provinces was obtained by Casimir the Just and was divided into several principalities when in the hands of his descendants. After the death of Ladislas the White in 1388, the last of the line of the Piasts of Kujawy, this province was incorporated with Poland and divided according to the original principalities into the voievodies of Inowrocław and Brześć-Kujawski.

Towards the south of Greater Poland lay the *Land of Wieluń* (Ziemia Wieluńska) with its capital Wieluń, a town which is now in a state of decay. To the north-east of Greater Poland lay the *voievody of Sieradz*, which formed in the XIIIth century the principality of the Piasts with the capital Sieradz. To the north of the latter voievody extended the „*voievody of Łęczyca*“, which also formed in the XIIIth century an independent principality of the Piasts. Both these voievodies Łęczyca as well as Sieradz, were incorporated with the Kingdom by Ladislas Łokietek at the beginning of the XIVth century.

The territory of **Masovia** situated on both sides of the middle part of the Vistula with its former capital Płock and its later one Warsaw, also formed a separate part of Greater Poland. At the time of the division into districts Masovia was granted to



PŁOCK: CATHEDRAL

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

Boleslas the Curly, (d. 1173); later on it passed into the hands of Casimir the Just, (d. 1194) of the dynasty of the Piasts, whose descendants divided it into several separate principalities. After the extinction of the respective lines of the Piasts, their principalities were united to the Crown, the Rawa principality in 1462 and those of Płock and Warszawa in 1495 and 1526 respectively. Later on these principalities were constituted separate voievodies. The voievody of Rawa embraced the *Principality of Łowicz* with the towns of Łowicz and Skiernewice, where archbishops of Gniezno ruled as sovereigns from the XIVth century until the partition of Poland.

The present **voievody of Pomerania** comprises two parts: the ancient voievodies of Pomerania and of Chełmno, each of them having quite a different historical past. The ancient Pomeranian voievody constituted in the Middle Ages the independant *Principality of Pomerania*, which was during certain periods under the Polish rule as, for instance, during the reigns of Boleslas the Brave and Boleslas the Wry-mouthed, but in others it also formed an independent unit ruled over by its own princes of the

Gryfit line. Swantopolk II (1220—66) was the most eminent prince of this family. His son Mestwin II (1266—94) was the last of the Pomeranian Princes. After a period of strife for the ownership of Pomerania, the latter was occupied (1308) by the Teutonic Knights, who evacuated it only in 1466 after a treaty of peace was concluded in Toruń (Thorn). The recovered territory was called as a whole „*Royal Prussia*“ and divided into three voievodies: Pomerania, Chełmno and Marienburg.

That part of the present Pomeranian voievody situated on the right bank of the Vistula constituted once the *Voievody of Chełmno*. This province already belonged to Poland during the reign of King Boleslas the Brave; later on it was incorporated with Masovia and at the beginning of the XIIIth century ruined by the Prussians, it was ceded to the Teutonic Knights in 1226 and became the chief territory of their state.

It was recovered by Poland in 1466.

General history of Poland. We give below a short outline of Polish history as some knowledge of same is indispensable in order to better understand the particulars and descriptions contained in the detailed part of the guide.

The territories situated on the middle Warta, with the towns Poznań, Gniezno and Kruszwica, were the nucleus of Poland. The first Polish reigning dynasty (until 1370) was the **dynasty of the Piasts**. The first historical Polish sovereign, Prince *Mieczyslas I* (963—92), residing in Poznań, became a Christian in 965 and founded the first Polish bishopric in 968 in Poznań. His son *Boleslas Chrobry the Brave* (992 — 1025) was crowned at the end of his life, — the most powerful monarch of the Piast dynasty. Boleslas I extended the eastern frontier of the State by reaching Kieff; he also seized from the Czechs, Silesia and Slovakia, conquered Pomerania in 994 and founded the archbishopric of Gniezno

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POZNAŃ: CATHEDRAL — TOMBS OF MIECZYSLAW I. AND BOLESŁAW I. PHOT. SZEPEL

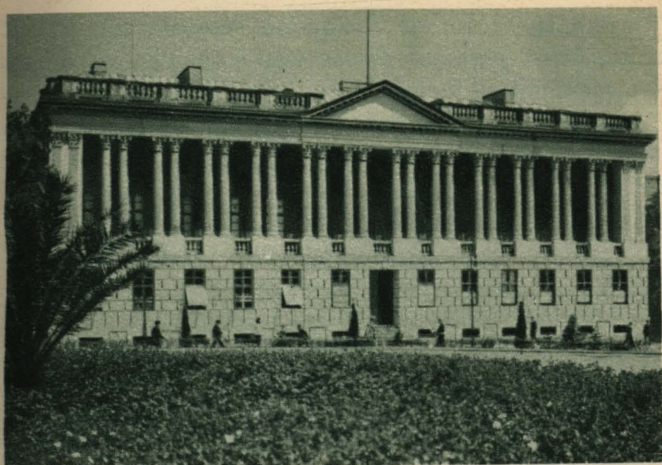
in 1000. The latter city was the metropolis of all Polish bishoprics.

During the reign of his direct successors the frontiers of Poland to the east and west shrank again, but *Boleslas III Krzywousty* (1102—38) extended them again by conquering Pomerania with Kolberg and Stettin. According to his will Poland was divided, after his death, amongst his five sons. Such

a partition into *districts* had however a weakening effect upon the State, and was also the cause of the loss of some of them as, for instance, Pomerania and Silesia. The *invasions of the Tartars* were the greatest plague of this epoch. After the first invasion (1241) which was the most disastrous of them all, little was left of the towns or of their population. New settlements had to be made again (German colonization). The territory of Chełmno situated on the right bank of the Vistula was granted in 1226 to the German Order of Teutonic Knights. This was done in order to protect the Polish frontier from the invasion of the pagan Prussians. After the last of the dynasty of Pomeranian Princes at the beginning of the XIVth century, Pomerania, situated on the left bank of the Vistula, together with Danzig was also taken by the *Teutonic Knights* and formed at that period an independent state with a capital in Malborg.

Poland was united again only by the last but one king of the Piast dynasty *Ladislav I Łokietek* (1306—1333) who stopped the Teutonic encroachment thanks to his victory near Płowce in 1331. *Casimir the Great* (1333—1370), extended the boundaries of Poland in an easterly direction by conquering Ruś Czerwona (Red Ruthenia) with the town Lwów (Lemberg) in 1340, and in 1366 the south of Volhynia. By virtue of the treaty of peace concluded in Visegrad in 1335, he resigned his right of supremacy over Silesia in favour of the kings of Bohemia. Casimir the Great founded a university in Cracow (1364), one of the first in Central Europe. He took great care of the development of the towns, a Polish proverb says that he „took over a wooden Poland and left it stone-built“.

After his death Poland was ruled for a short time by his nephew, King Louis of Hungary (1372—1382); later on, thanks to the marriage of his daughter *Hedvige*, (1384—1399), the most popular among Polish Queens, with the Great Prince of Lithuania, *Ladislav II Jagiello* (1386—1434) Poland was



POZNAN: LIBRARY OF RACZYŃSKI

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

united to Lithuania by virtue of a personal union in 1386. Jagiello was the first king of the **Jagiellon dynasty** during whose reign (XV and XVI centuries) Poland reached its height of greatest splendour. The following kings belonged to the above dynasty: *Ladislav III of Warne* (1434—1444) who was also King of Hungary and was killed during a battle with the Turks near Warne; *Casimir IV* (1444—1492); *John I Albrecht* (1492—1501); *Alexander I* (1501—1505); *Sigismond the Old* (1505—1548); finally *Sigismond II Auguste* (1548—1572). The most important historical events regarding the portion of land dealt with in the present guide were: the defeat of the German Teutonic Knights in 1410 near *Grunwald* by King Jagiello; the *thirteen years war* (1454—1466) led by Casimir IV with the Teutonic Knights, after which the so called Royal Prussia (now occupied by the Pomeranian voievody) with the towns Danzig, Toruń, Chelmno, Marienburg, Elbing and the *bishop principality* of Ermland were given back to Poland by virtue of the treaty of peace concluded in Toruń in 1466. In 1525 the so called Royal Prussia took an oath of allegiance to Poland during the reign of Sigismond I in 1525, after having been secularised.

During the reign of Sigismond Auguste the *Polish-Lithuanian personal union* was made a real union at the Diet of Lublin.

After the last of the Jagiellon dynasty, the kings of Poland were **elected**, the first king chosen in this way was the Frenchman, *Henri de Valois* (1573—4). After his reign Poland was ruled by one of its most powerful kings, *Stephan Batory*, an Hungarian (1576—86) who extended the boundaries of Poland far away to the east and north. Shortly before the death of this king Poland had reached the height of its power. The three kings who reigned successively after Stephan Batory belonged to the Swedish dynasty of Wasa. These were *Sigismond III* (1587—1632), *Ladislav IV* (1634—48), and *John II Casimir* (1648—1668) whose unhappy reign was filled with a series of wars, revolts and invasions. The invasion of *Swedes* under the command of King Charles Gustave was especially harmful for Western and Central Poland (1655—1660), the Swedes ruined the whole country, villages, towns, castles and palaces. This unhappy war ended in the peace of Oliva, by virtue of which Poland resigned its right of feudal supremacy over the Royal Prussia.

Then came *Michael Wiśniowiecki* (1668—1672) and *John III Sobieski* (1673—1696), the latter being the most popular among the elected Polish kings; he gained a victory over the Turks near Vienna in 1683.

The following kings belonged to the Saxon dynasty: *Auguste II* (1697 to 1733) and *Auguste III* (1733 to 1763). At the beginning of the reign of the first of these kings the fourth *Swedish War* began with Charles XII (1700—1709), who supported the candidature of the Pole *Stanislas Leszczyński* for the throne of Poland.

The last King of Poland, *Stanislas Auguste Poniatowski* (1764—95) was a Pole and an eminent patron of art. During his reign the neighbouring powerful states, such as Prussia, Austria and Russia came



THE VISTULA NEAR GRUDZIĄDZ

PHOT. J. BULHAK

to an understanding with regard to the **partition of Poland**. During the first partition, which took place in 1772, Prussia took away from Poland an area of about 36 000 sq. km. situated in the territory described by the present guide, i. e. the present Pomeranian voievody and some small parts of the voievody of Poznań to the north of the Noteć. After the proclamation of the *Constitution of May 3rd 1791* in Poland, Prussia and Russia prepared for the *second partition*, which took place in 1793. Prussia then annexed 57 000 sq. km. covering the territories, which constituted the nucleus of the Polish State with the towns Poznań, Gniezno, Kruszwica, Kalisz, Łowicz, Piotrków and Płock, as well as Danzig and Toruń. The *third partition of Poland* took place in January 1795 after the suppression of the struggle for the independence of Poland, of 1794 under the command of Thaddeus Kościuszko. Russia then occupied Central Poland with Warszawa; King Poniatowski was forced to abdicate and removed to Petersburg, where he died in 1798.

The wars led by Napoleon brought about new territorial changes. According to the treaty of Tylsit the so called *Warszawa Principality* was formed in 1807.

It consisted at first of territories cut off from Prussia with the towns of Warszawa, Toruń, Poznań and Bydgoszcz. In 1809 some other territories, which had been annexed by Austria with Kraków and Lublin were added to the above Principality.

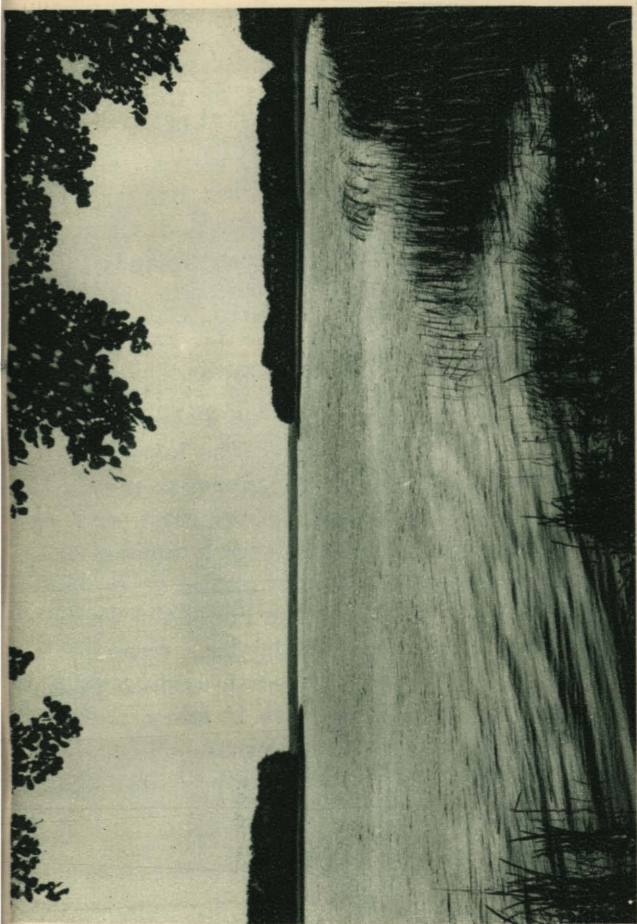
The defeat of Napoleon and the consequent Congress of Vienna in 1815 led to the fall of the Warszawa Principality, Prussia obtaining again Poznań, Chełmno, Toruń and Bydgoszcz. The so called *Polish Kingdom* (Królestwo Polskie) was formed from the remains of the Warszawa Principality. This kingdom was united to Russia by means of a personal union. Owing to the insurrection which took place in 1830—1831 these territories were incorporated with Russia as a simple province. New territorial changes were only brought about by the European War and its results.

The aspect of the country. The central part of the territory dealt with in this second volume of the guide is a sandy plain to the north of which extends hilly ground originating from the glacier period.

Starting from the west we first of all find *Greater Poland* (the voievody of Poznań and the western part of the voievody of Łódź) where several ranges of low hills traverse the plains and which abounds in lakes situated amidst forests. To the west of Greater Poland extends *Kujawy*, a land devoid of forests, with a fertile clay soil, where beautiful lakes including the historical Lake Gopło extending to the south render the landscape most picturesque.

To the east of Kujawy we find *Masovia*, part of which situated on the left bank of the Vistula, is flat, while the other, on the right bank is hilly. Warszawa, the capital of Poland, and Łódź, its chief industrial centre, are situated in the flat and sandy plain of Masovia, and only westward from Warszawa, near Błonie and Sochaczew a more fertile soil can be found; whilst in the valleys of the rivers peat bogs are to be found.

Northern Poland is traversed by a range of hills called the „*Pojezierze Bałtyckie* (Lake Land of the



PHOT. J. NIEKRASZ

LAKE OF LUBIENIEC IN THE KUJAWY DISTRICT

Baltic Sea), constituting the whole of the Pomeranian voievody. The hills are sometimes 330 m. high (Wieżyca near Kartuzy). The scenery of the Pojezierze derives its character from the *Glacier period*, and the hills, as well as the lakes originate from that time. The former are covered with gravel carried down from the north by the above-mentioned glaciers among which large blocks of Finnish and Scandinavian granite are often to be found. Sandy soil predominates. The uplands of Chełmno situated on the right bank of the Vistula are exceptionally fertile.

Rivers. The middle and lower reaches of the *Wisła* (Vistula), which is the largest river in Poland, are dealt with in the second volume of the guide. It flows across a rather flat region. Płock, Toruń, Chełmno and Grudziądz are considered the most picturesque among the towns on its banks. That part of the river between Świecie and Grudziądz flowing across the Baltic-Pomeranian Uplands in the voievody of Pomerania, is exceedingly beautiful.

Greater Poland is situated in the basin of the river *Warta*, on which Poznań stands.

Lakes. The centre and north of Poland abounds in lakes from the glacier epoch. The lakes situated in the so-called *Cashoubian Switzerland*, to the north-west of Poland, are especially beautiful and numerous; Lake Radunia, the largest among them being 15 km. long. Many lakes are also to be found to the south of this region, in the Forests of Tuchola; the largest, Lutomie and Wdzydze, covering an area of 14 sq. km. each. The north-western part of the Poznań voievody is very rich in lakes, scattered in the neighbourhood of Sieraków and Międzychód. Between Gniezno, Kruszwica, Słupca and Konin



THE CASHOUBIAN SWITZERLAND

PHOT. H. PODĘBSKI



YOUNG CASHOUBIAN GIRLS OF GDYNIA

PHOT. A. WYSOCKI

lie the *Lakes of Kujawy*, of which Lake Gopło is the largest, while those, situated near Kazimierz Biskupi and Ślesin are the most picturesque. Between Brodnica and Nowe Miasto lies the *Lake Land of Brodnica* with about fifty lakes, which are not by any means inferior in beauty to the Suwałki and Cashoubian lakes. In Masovia a range of lakes is situated to the north of Sierpc, of which the Lake of Orszulew is the largest, numerous lakes are situated amidst forests on the left bank of the Vistula, between Płock and Gostynin, and also to the south of Płock.

Forests. Practically a fourth part of Poland is covered by forests (23 %). Of the area covered by this second volume the largest is the Forest of Tuchola, situated in Pomerania, on the left bank of the Vistula, extending from Tuchola over an area of 2,000 sq. km. To the north-west of Warszawa we find the remnants of the ancient *Virgin Forest of Kampinos*. The small *yew forest* on the banks of Lake Mukrz in Pomerania and the beautiful *beech forest* near Kartuzy in Cashoubian Switzerland are counted among the most interesting peculiarities of nature and carefully preserved. The *oaks* in Rogalin near Poznań are considered to be the oldest and largest trees in Poland.

Characteristics of ethnographical interest. The *Principality of Łowicz* situated to the south-west of Warszawa is the most interesting territory, from an ethnographical point of view, with regard to the area dealt with in this second volume. Here are to be seen the most beautiful national costumes still worn by the peasants of Sieradz which are red in colour and differ to a certain extent from those seen in Łowicz. The Southern parts of the Cashoubian Land near the Lake of Wdzydze also are of ethnographical interest; in the village of Wdzydze is maintained a rural Ethnographic Museum, the only one in Poland.

Architectural relics. The first Polish monuments of art were erected in the *Roman style*, few of these however have been preserved from this epoch owing to the destruction caused by the first invasion of the Tartars in 1241. The most notable buildings in this style in the area covered by this guide are the churches in Czerwińsk on the Vistula, in Tum (Collegiate Church) near Łęczyca, St. Mary's in Inowrocław, the parish church in Lubień and St. Prokop's in Strzelno.

The *Gothic style* prevailing in Poland is the brick Gothic of which the Polish type is called the Balthic Gothic. The most eminent promoter of art during the Gothic period was King Casimir the Great (1333



TORUŃ: CHURCH OF ST. JACOB

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

—1370) who erected and endowed a great number of castles, churches and town halls, and encircled the towns with walls. Most of the Gothic buildings situated in the voievody of Pomerania especially churches and castles originate from the period of the rule of the Teutonic Knights (1308—1454). Most of the Gothic Buildings restored after having been ruined by war in various epochs.

The finest specimens among the *Gothic churches* over the area of this guide are: the cathedral in Pelplin, the parish church in Chełmno, the churches of St. Jacob, St. John and St. Mary in Toruń and the cathedral in Włocławek, nearly all of them built in the XIVth century. The following smaller churches should also be taken into account: the churches in Żarnowiec, Kartuzy, Koronowo, Bydgoszcz, the church of St. Mary in Poznań etc. Amongst the ancient Gothic monasteries, are those of the Cistercians in Pelplin and the Benedictines in Żarnowiec, which are well worth visiting.

Very few *secular buildings* in the Gothic style have been preserved; the most remarkable among those that remain is the town hall in Toruń of the XIVth century. Remains of the ancient town walls and gates of the Gothic period are to be found in Toruń, Chełmno, Brodnica, Chojnice and Starogard; and beautiful ruins of ancient castles are still to be found in Gniew, Radzyń, Toruń and Świecie.

The Polish *Renaissance style* is chiefly an imitation of the Italian Renaissance, but the Renaissance monuments in the voievody of Pomerania are more like the Dutch Renaissance buildings owing to the influence of Danzig. King Sigismund I (1506—1548) and Sigismund Auguste (1548—1572) were the chief promoters of architecture in the Renaissance period, many Italian architects being employed at their court and those of contemporary bishops and magnates. Among the special features of the so called Polish Renaissance style, the most characteristic is the roofing by means of "attics". The *town-hall in Chełmno* belonging to the area covered by this guide, is a good specimen of a building of this type. The *town-hall of Poznań*, which is the finest building of this kind in Poland (rebuilt in 1555 according to the design of the architect di Quadro) is at the same time the most precious Renaissance building mentioned in this guide. Amongst other monuments of the Renaissance epoch, the following are considered the most beautiful: the palace of the Princes Czartoryski in Gołuchów, near Kalisz, and the chapel of the Kościelecki family in Kościelec.

At the end of the XVIth century the Jesuits became the promoters of the *Baroque style*, which, like the Renaissance, chiefly imitates the Italian Baroque. The Baroque period (1600—1720) is an era marked by intense building activity in Poland, manifested equally in both ecclesiastical and secular buildings. The former church of the Jesuits (parish church) in Poznań, constructed in 1700 according to a design by the Jesuit, Bartholomew Wąsow-



POZNAŃ: CHURCH OF THE BERNARDINES PHOT.R.S.ULATOWSKI

ski, the former churches of the Cistercians in Przemęt (1696) and Łąd (1696), the parish church in Leszno (1700) as well as the church of the Brothers of St. Philip in Gostyń (1719) designed by Pompeo Ferrari are counted as the most beautiful *Baroque churches*.

The ancient palace of the Princes Sułkowski in Radzyń (1736), designed by Pompeo Ferrari, is the most notable *Rococo monument* in the area covered by this guide.

The monuments of the transitory, as well as *Classic* styles of the latter part of the XVIIIth century, frequently met with in the east and north-east of Poland, are comparatively rare in the west. Prominent amongst these are the palaces in Rogalin near Poznań and in Lubostroń.

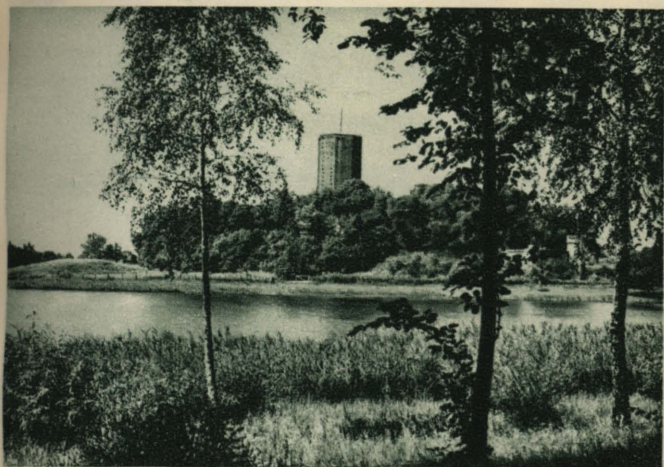
Of the *Empire* period the most noted example is the palace in Miłosław near Września.

Among those *churches*, which were reconstructed, thus revealing varied styles of architecture, by their abundance of monuments of art, the most worthy of mention are the oldest Polish *cathedrals* in Poznań and Gniezno and next in order of interest, the cathedrals in Płock and Włocławek and the Collegiate Church in Łowicz.

South and South-Eastern Poland possess many examples of *wooden architecture*, but these are comparatively few in Western and Central Poland. Original *churches* built of wood are to be found in the villages north of Chojnice (Pomerania), of very impressive character.

The largest **museums** in the area of this second volume are situated in Poznań. The museums of Toruń, Bydgoszcz, Włocławek and Płock are much smaller. Besides these there are also rich *collections of art* to be found in some of the palaces. The richest of these collections are to be found in Rogalin (Picture Gallery) near Poznań; in the palaces of the Counts Zamoyski in Kórnik near Poznań and of the Counts Czartoryski in Gołuchów. Smaller collections are to be found in the palaces of the Counts Łącki in Posadowo, Counts Skórzewski in Czerniejewo near Gniezno, the Kościelski in Miłosław, the Mieszkowski in Niedźwiedź, near Wąbrzeźno, the Princes Radziwiłł in Nieborów near Łowicz etc.

Health resorts and watering places. The largest health resort and watering place in this part of Poland is *Ciechocinek* situated on the Vistula (salt and mud baths, 20 000 visitors annually). At *Inowrocław* there is also a smaller hydropathic establishment



KRUSZWICA: „MICE TOWER' AND THE GOPŁO LAKE
PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

(salt baths, 5 000 visitors annually). Practically no mineral springs are to be found in North-Western Poland.

The largest *summer resorts* are situated at the seaside or in the neighbourhood of large towns. Among the sea-side summer resorts *Gdynia* and *Hel* are the most important; the largest suburban resort is *Puszczykowo* near Poznań.

The summer resorts in those localities, rich in lakes, such as *Powidz*, *Kruszwica*, and *Kartuzy*, are smaller. The last named resort is situated in the so called „Cashoubian Switzerland“.

Industrial centres. We have in the territory described in this volume the largest Polish industrial centre, namely, *Łódź* (woollen and cotton industries). Many factories are also scattered in the neighbouring localities; they form as such the so called "industrial district of Łódź". Worthy of special mention among these factories are *Zgierz*, *Konstantynów*, *Aleksandrów*, *Pabjanice* and *Ozorków*. *Poznań* and *Grudziądz* are the industrial centres of the western voievodies. *Gdynia*, the principal port of Poland, growing in size from



ARKADJA: TEMPLE OF DIANA

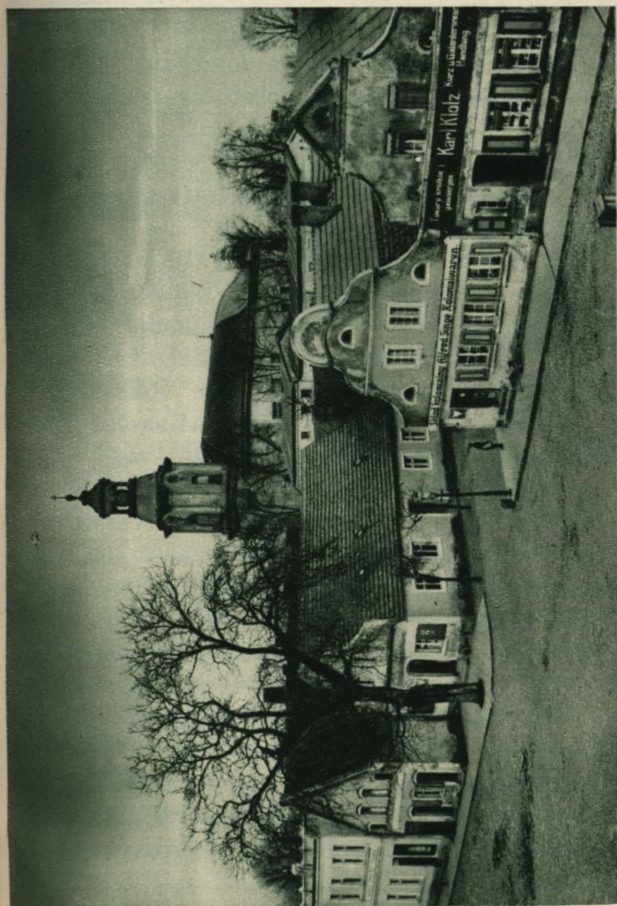
PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

year to year, is also developing into a commercial centre.

Plan of travelling. The tourist desiring to visit the most interesting localities of the area described in Part II of the guide, should make the following *fortnight's tour*, taking Warszawa as the starting point of his journey: Łowicz, Nieborów and Arkadja (one day); Łódź and its industrial district (one day); Kalisz and Gołuchów (one day); Leszno and Rydzyna (one day); Poznań and excursions to Kórnik and Rogalin (three days); Gniezno and Trzemeszno (one day); Inowrocław and Kruszwica (one day); Włocławek and Ciechocinek (one day); Toruń and Bydgoszcz (one day); Chełmno and Grudziądz (one day) and finally the sea-coast (two days).

The **net-work of railways** in the voievodies of Poznań and Pomerania is very close and dense; few places being situated at more than 10 km. distance from a railway station. The territory covered by the Warszawa and Łódź voievodies is less fortunate in this respect and the Polish authorities have much work to improve the means of communication in these voievodies which were very much neglected by the Russian government. More detailed information re-

garding railway time-tables is to be found in the *official railway guide* (available at the railway book-stalls "Ruch"); passenger navigation and aerial time-tables are also included in the same publication. Railway tickets are sold at the *travel Bureaux* „Orbis“ in all larger towns. *Express trains* with restaurant and sleeping-cars are run on the trains from Warszawa to Poznań and Zbąszyń either through Łódź, Konin or through Toruń; from Warszawa to Danzig through Grudziądz or through Toruń; Poznań to Danzig through Bydgoszcz, and Poznań to Kraków through Katowice.



MARKET PLACE AT RYDZYNA

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

Aerial communication is maintained between Warszawa and Danzig; Warszawa and Poznań; Warszawa and Łódź; and Poznań and Łódź. Time tables are to be found in the official railway guide.

Passenger communication on rivers is regularly maintained by steamers down the Vistula, from Warszawa to Płock, Włocławek and Toruń. Only local pleasure steamers run on the Warta, plying between Poznań and the nearest suburban summer resorts, and on the Brda from Bydgoszcz to the mouth of the Brda. As regards lakes a regular service is maintained on the of Lake of Gopło, steamers sailing from Kruszwica. Pleasure steamers are also available on the sea, from Gdynia to Jastarnia, Hel, Zoppot and Danzig. The latter service is maintained by the Company „Żegluga Polska“ (Polish Navigation Company).

Passenger motorbuses are run by private companies; a great number of these operate especially in the western voievodies.

There are first class **Hotels** in all the larger towns and sea-side resorts. Comfortable hotels and good restaurants are also to be found in smaller towns of the Poznań and Pomeranian voievodies, but in the towns of similar importance of the voievodies of Łódź and Warszawa one only finds somewhat primitive inns. The same may also be said with regard to *restaurants*. The restaurants and cafés of the Poznań and Pomeranian voievodies have German kitchens, but in the voievodies of Warszawa and Łódź one finds excellent Polish cooking similar to French. The price of a room in a hotel for one person varies from 4—15 złotych daily according to the category of the room or the hotel and the importance of the locality (the town). *Tips* from 10 to 15 % are generally included in the hotel or restaurant bill.

Cost of sojourn. The cost of a sojourn of a foreigner in Poland costs from 30 to 60 złoty daily including hotel expenses, board, entrance to museums etc. trams, cabs and amusements.



BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN CIECHOCINEK

PHOT. J. BULHAK

Boarding houses. All the more important towns, summer and sea-side resorts have also boarding houses where rooms together with board can be obtained.

Passports. All foreigners going to Poland must have a valid passport together with a visa from the Polish consulate.

Currency. The *zloty* is the polish monetary unit. One *zloty* has 100 *grosz*. Current circulation comprises silver coins of 1, 2 and 5 *zloty*; nickel coins of 10, 20 and 50 *grosz*, bronze coins of 1, 2 and 5 *grosz* as well as paper money. In 1931 one dollar was equal to 8,90 *zlotys*.

Language. Foreigners who do not speak Polish can make themselves best understood in German as this language is generally known in Poland. It is much more difficult to get along with French or English as these languages are very little spoken by the class with whom the tourist generally comes in contact. They are however as a rule understood in the first class hotels. Public-notices are almost exclusively in Polish.

Maps. Only the localities situated near the sea coast have special maps for tourists ("The Tourists coast map" by Karpowicz). Tourists use as a rule



ŁOWICZ: THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AND TOWN HALL

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

military maps, published by the Military Geographical Institute in Warszawa, on a scale: 1 : 100 000; 1 : 200 000; 1 : 300 000 and 1 : 400 000. These maps can be obtained at bookshops; or better still at the Military bookstore in Warszawa, 69, Nowy Świat St. where there is always a large stock. There are special maps for *motorists*.



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II.

WARSZAWA-KONIN- POZNAŃ-ZBĄSZYŃ

This railway line runs west from Warszawa forming a part of the international line Warszawa—Berlin. The part of this line connecting Kutno with Strzałkowo was constructed only in 1922; it is the shortest connection between Warszawa and Poznań. The surroundings are more or less flat.

Sochaczew (54 km.) a provincial town of 7 000 inhabitants situated on the Bzura. On a small hill the ruins of the castle of the Masovian Princes of the XVth century are to be seen.

The Bzura was the Russian-German front line in 1914—15 and numerous was cemeteries remind one of the battles which took place there and which among others destroyed Sochaczew and neighbouring localities.

Eight km. to the north-east of Sochaczew, we come to **Żelazowa Wola**, where the famous Polish composer *Frederick Chopin* was born in 1810 and where he spent his childhood. His nature home is still preserved and a monument to Chopin of 1894 stands close to it in the midst of old trees.

Łowicz (81 km.), a provincial town of 16 000 inhabitants, and an important railway junction (lines to Łódź and Skierniewice). *Hotels*: „Polonia“ (Antoni Horde), 3, Rynek (Market Place); „Krakowski“ (Birenzweig), 6, Rynek; „Victoria“ (A. Milgrom), 10, Zduńska Street; *Restaurants*: in the hotel Polonia,

„Łowiczanka“, 10, Rynek and „Ziemiańska“, Piotrkowska street. Tea rooms: in hotel Polonia and „Gerasiewicz“, Rynek.

Łowicz was famous in Poland as the *residence of the Gniezno Archbishops*, Primates of Poland, to whom it belonged from the Middle Ages. This area constituted, from the XIVth century till the partition of Poland, the *Principality of Łowicz* which was also under the temporal power of the archbishops. Before the partition Łowicz was renowned for its horse-fairs and the manufacture of weapons, being called the „Polish Norymbergia“ by foreigners.

Two Baroque towers of the *Collegiate church* standing in the Market Place dominate the whole town. This church was reconstructed in Baroque style in the XVIIth century, maintaining, however, its Gothic formation. As regards historical and artistic monuments, this church is one of the richest in Poland. It contains the tombs of 12 primates, amongst which the tomb of Uchański (d. 1580) by Jan Michałowicz from Urzędów, who was called "the Polish Praxiteles", standing in the right aisle, is the most beautiful. The Late Renaissance Chapel of the Tarnowski family of 1611, with beautifully carved altar and tomb adjoins the aisle. Besides the Collegiate church many tombs, beautiful pictures and a rich treasury.

In the neighbourhood of the Collegiate stands the late *Church of the Piarists*, a modest Baroque building from the beginning of the XVIIIth century. We also notice a small *museum* standing close to it (Rynek 16) containing archaeological, numismatic, and ethnographic collections, a picture gallery and a collection of engravings.

On the opposite side of the Market Place stand the former *monastery of the Missionaries*, now used as a *college*. This church was endowed by Cardinal Radziejowski in 1689. It contains a large Baroque chapel, which, once very richly ornamented, was ruined by the Russians. To the west of the town, standing amidst the meadows on the Bzura, we see



ŁOWICZ: CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION PHOT. Z. MARCINKOWSKI

the ruins of the castle of the Gniezno Archbishops demolished at the beginning of the XIXth century. German war cemetery is seen in that place.

The beautiful *national costumes* of the peasants, living in the surrounding neighbourhood, are the chief attraction of Łowicz for both Polish and foreign tourists. The women wear bright woollen skirts woven on their hand looms („*welniaki*“). These costumes may be best seen and admired on Sundays and feast days, after church. Especially picturesque is the procession on the feast of Corpus Christi in Łowicz. Crowds of peasants come to the town also on market days i. e. Tuesdays and Fridays.

We recommend an excursion to *Arkadja* situated near Łowicz, (4 km.), where a neglected park of the end of the XVIIIth century may be admired, also to *Nieborów* (9 km.) with its Baroque palace belonging to the Princes Radziwiłł of the end of the XVIIth century.

Jackowice (101 km.). Ten km. to the south is *Walewice* with its palace, which formerly belonged to the Counts Walewski, a building in the Classic style of 1784. In 1809 Napoleon stayed in this palace as the guest of Countess Walewska, renowned for

her beauty. Old furniture is still to be seen in the room called "room of Napoleon". A French cemetery of 1809 is in the forest.

Kutno (134 km.), a provincial town of 26 000 inhabitants, and an important railway junction of five railway-lines.

On the *line Kutno-Lódź*, constructed in 1925, 25 km. to the south of Kutno, lies **Łęczyca**, a provincial town of 10 000 inhabitants. *Hotel*: „Polski“, in the market-place with a restaurant and a café. Łęczyca is one of the oldest Polish towns, being in the Middle Ages the capital of the Principality of the Piasts and the meeting place of the church synods; later on it became the capital of the voievody. The following monuments are preserved: the *ruins of the castle* of the XIVth century standing in the neighbourhood of the Market Place; the late *College of the Jesuits* (of the beginning of the XVIIIth century), in the Market Place, now converted into barracks; a *Parish Church* situated in a side street beyond the college, erected in 1425 originally in the Gothic style, but reconstructed in 1722 in the Baroque style; in the northern part of the town we find the *Church of the Bernardines*, a Baroque building of 1632 with valuable altar pictures and frescoes. In Bóźniczka St. stands a large Renaissance *Synagogue* of the XVIth century which was reconstructed several times.

Before the invasion of the Tartars in 1240 Łęczyca was situated at a distance of 3 km. to the east of the village *Tum*, where one can still admire the ramparts of the ancient princely castle and a remarkable *Collegiate Church* of the XIIth century in the Roman style, adorned with two towers. It is ornamented with a Roman portal of 1161.

To the north of Kutno runs the *railway-line* to *Plock*, constructed in 1923.

Plock, the terminus of the above local line (45 km.), is a district town of 33 000 inhabitants



NIEBORÓW: PALACE

PHOT. „PHOTO-PLAT“

picturesquely situated on a hill on the right bank of the Vistula. *Hotels:* „Warszawski“, 20 Kolegjalna St.; „Polski“, 8, Kolegjalna St.; „Anielski“, 9, Tumaska St.; „Poznański“, 1, Bielska St. *Restaurants:* in the hotels, besides the restaurant of Madame Sulkowska, 1, Szeroka St. *Cafés and tea-rooms:* „Skowroński“, 5, Kanoniczny Square; and „Szałański“, 8, Tumaska St.

Płock is one of the *oldest towns* in Poland. From the Xth to the XVth century, it was the capital of the Masovian Principality. During the reigns of Ladislas Herman and Boleslas the Wry-mouthed (1080—1138) it was the capital of Poland. From the XIIth century Płock was the capital of the bishops and since the end of the XVth century it has been the capital of the voievody. In the XIXth century Płock was abandoned by rail, being cut off from communication during the Russian regime, regained only as late as 1923. One may reach Płock from Warszawa also *by water*, ships plying regularly up the Vistula between Warszawa and Płock twice a day all the year round.

The most valuable monument of the town is the *Cathedral* standing on the so-called Tumaska Mountain,

overlooking the Vistula which may be seen from a great distance. It was at first built in the Roman style in the XIIth century, but has since then been rebuilt several times, having been again restored not many years ago, according to plans drawn up by Prof. Szyller. Polychromy by Drapiowski. The remains of the Polish Kings, Ladislas I Herman, (1079—1102), and Boleslas III Wry-mouthed (1102—1138) who resided in Płock lie in the Royal Chapel in a marble sarcophagus in the Empire style of 1825. There are numerous different tombs, the most famous among them being the Renaissance tombs of Canon Głogowski (d. 1580), Voievode Krasieński (d. 1617) and Bishop Łubieński (d. 1640) in the right hand aisle. The rich treasury contains the famous Roman chalice of the XIIIth century with the genealogy of the Piasts.

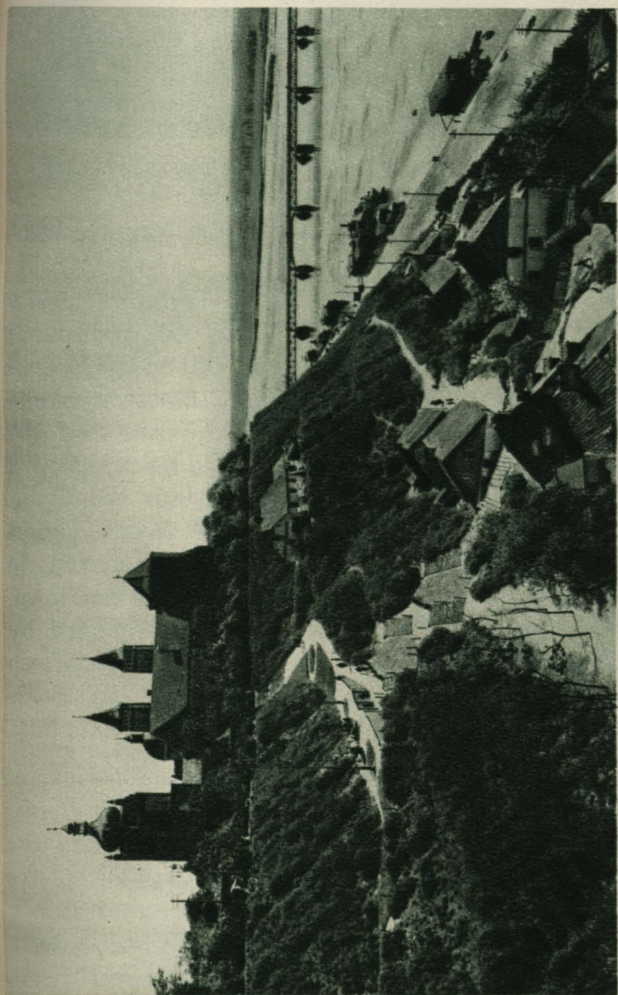
The cathedral stands where the *Royal Castle* formerly stood; of the latter, only one tower now remains. Close to the Cathedral the *Diocesan Museum* is to be found. The *Museum* of the Scientific Society of Płock, founded in 1912, stands in the Rynek Kano-niczny which in the year 1920 was the scene of fierce battles with the Bolsheviks. It is open to visitors at any time provided notice is given beforehand to the custodian. Płock also possesses a *Parisch Church*, which was formerly in the Gothic style; a *Church of the Minorites*, in Szeroka St., with Rococo altars from 1771; and a church belonging to the *Order of Mariavites* (a sect which was founded in 1905) in Dobrzyńska St., erected in 1911. The services of this sect resemble the Catholic services, but are celebrated entirely in the Polish language. A fine view of the Vistula is to be obtained from the pathway on the Tumska Mountain, and of the town from the bridge on the Vistula.

From this point we return to the main railway line Warsaw—Poznań.

Kolo (184 km.), a provincial town of 13 000 inhabitants situated on the Warta, 3 km. south

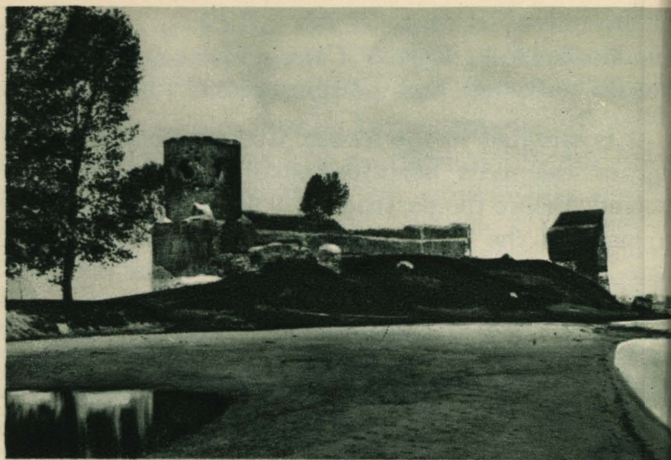
of the railway station. *Hotels:* „Polski“, „Jazmiński and Mordowicz“, Rynek. *Cafés and tea-rooms:* „Jacakowski“, Rynek and „Mrówczyński“, Kaliska St.

It is situated in the former Greater Poland and is one of the most beautiful small towns of Central Poland. Before the partition of Poland, departmental councils of the gentry of Greater Poland were held here. The best view of the town is to be obtained



PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

PŁOCK: THE CATHEDRAL AND THE VISTULA



RUINED CASTLE AT KOŁO

PHOT. JANUSZEWICZ

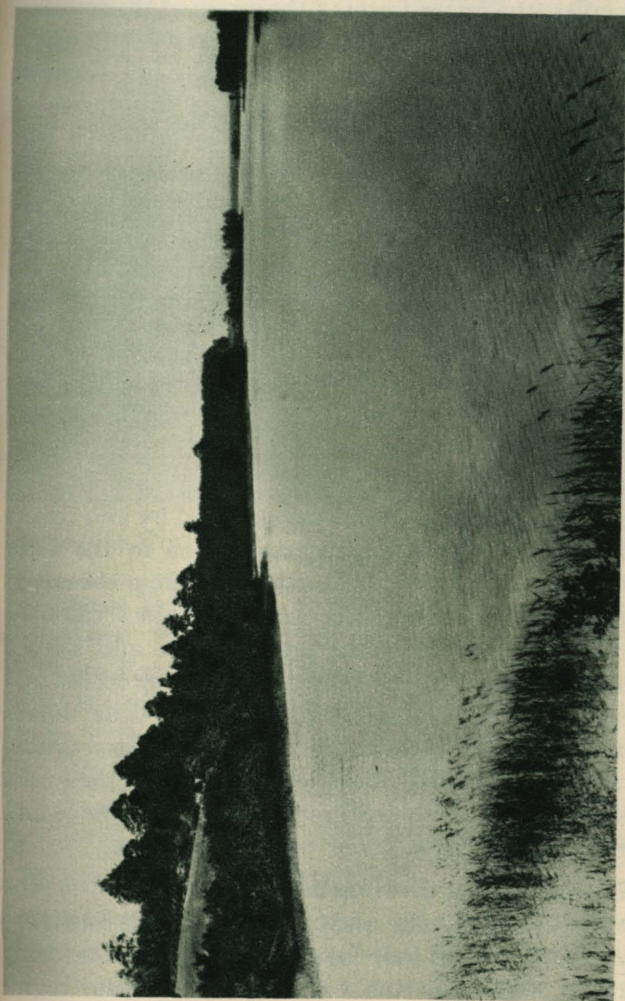
from beyond the bridge over the Warta on the high-road leading to Kościelec.

Only one tower of the XVth Century Ancient Gothic Town Hall has been preserved, and stands on the Market Place; which was rebuilt in the Empire style in 1815. The most notable monument of the town is the *Parish Church*, to the south of the Market Place, a Gothic building in red brick, endowed in the XIVth century by King Casimir the Great. In the same neighbourhood we find the *Rococo Church of the Bernardines* with two towers, erected in 1773—88. Two km. to the west of the town, amongst marshes the *ruins of a castle*, erected by Casimir the Great in the XIVth century, are to be seen standing by the Warta on an artificial hill. This castle was destroyed by the Swedes in the XVIIth century.

Konin (220 km.), a district town of 12 000 inhabitants situated on the left bank of the Warta. *Hotels*: „Litewski“ and „Polski“, in the market place. The Gothic *Parish Church* of the XVth century contains several Renaissance period tombs and is adorned with polychromy by Niewiadomski, dating from the early XXth century. A church of the Reformers of the year

1727 stands here. An original Roman *sign-post* of 1251 stands in the Market Place.

Nineteen km. to the north of Konin (narrow gauge railway line) lies **Kazimierz Biskupi**, a small town of 3 000 inhabitants. There we find a *Parish Church*, endowed by Piotr Dunin Włast built originally in the Roman style at the beginning of the XIIth century, rebuilt in 1910, in no definite style; *The Church of the Missionaries* (formerly belonging to the Bernardines),



PHOT. JANUSZEWICZ

LAKE OF MODZERÓW IN THE KUJAWY DISTRICT

endowed in 1520 by the Bishop of Lubrań, is a beautiful building with one nave, built in a transitory style passing from the Gothic to the Renaissance. The modernistic *Palace* of the Mańkowski family of 1912 stands in a large *park*, where a big granite stone marks the spot where Prince Patkul of Courland was torn asunder by horses in 1707 by the order of Charles XII.

Kazimierz lies in a hilly locality, rich in forests and lakes, the latter forming the group of the so-called **Lakes of Kujawy**. This group consists of a chain of lakes commencing with the Lake of Głódowo situated among hills and forests to the south of Kazimierz, and running as far as the Lake of Gopło (see page 87). The most beautiful of these are the long narrow lakes of Wąsosze and Slesin. A small town, called **Slesin** situated on the latter, possesses an Empire triumphal arch, erected in 1806, in honour of Napoleon entering the town at the head of the French Army.

Ślupca (241 km.), a district town of 5 000 inhabitants. 8 km. to the south, we find **Ląd**, a village on the Warta with the *Monastery of the Cistercians* erected in the XIIth century and closed in 1819. A beautiful Baroque *Church* surmounted by two towers and covered with a cupola, completed in the early XVIIIth century, has been preserved from the monastery. It has an original octangular shape. The interior decorations are of the late Baroque and Rococo styles. Its chief adornment consists in stuccoes and frescoes by Neuherz of Breslau (1721). The former *monastery* stands close to the church; it has a Gothic peristyle a Chapter-house and a chapel with old frescoes of the XVth century. In 1921 the church and the monastery were given to the Salesians.

Beyond Ślupca the train crosses the former Russian-German frontier, the next station **Strzałkowo** (245 km.) having been the German frontier station until 1918, is already in the voievody of Poznań.



LAD: CHURCH

PHOT. Z. MARCINKOWSKI

Września (264 km.), a provincial town of 7 000 inhabitants. *Hotels:* „Pod Białym Orłem“ (Under the White Eagle), in the Market Place; „Dworcowy“, Poznańska St. Września has a Gothic Catholic church of the XVth century, restored at the end of the XIX century. In the neighbourhood of the town stands the palace of the Princes Poniński and the Church of the Holy Cross surrounded by trees.

Poznań (313 km.) see page 45.

Opalenica : (350 km.), a town of 3 600 inhabitants with a Gothic church from the beginning of the XVIth century.



POSADOWO: PALACE

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

25 km. to the north (narrow — gauge railway line) lies **Lwówek**, a small town of 2 700 inhabitants with a Gothic Church with one nave and two aisles, also the palace of the Counts Łącki in the Classical style of the end of the XVIIIth century. In the neighbourhood we find **Posadowo** with a palace of the Counts Łącki of 1850 surrounded by a beautiful French park. It contains a valuable collection of old Polish weapons, objects of art and historical souvenirs.

Zbąszyń (386 km.), a town of 5 000 inhabitants and an important railway junction. It is also a frontier station between Germany and Poland, situated on the line Warszawa—Poznań—Berlin—Paris. *Hotels:* "Pod Białym Orłem", "Brytanja", "Dworcowy" and several others. Only one entrance gate (1627) has been preserved of the old *Castle* of the Zbąski family, reconstructed in 1632 by John Dekan of Leszno for Abraham Ciświcki. A *Rococo Church* of 1756. Gardens and a bathing establishment near the lake. Also a lovely park which formerly surrounded the ancient castle.



III.

POZNAŃ

(Germ. Posen)

Railway Stations: *The Main* station (Dworzec Główny) for all lines (may be reached by means of the trams Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 7), the *Station „Tama Garbarska“* for the eastern railway lines (tram No. 6).

Electric Trams: 10 lines run through the town to the suburbs. Through tickets are issued.

Municipal motorbus service in the streets where there are no tramways. They start from the old Market Place and from Wolności Square. There are four lines of motorbusses.

Special motorbus service is also maintained between Poznań, Ławica, Swarzędz, Starołęka, Kórnik, Śrem, Gostyń, Puszczykowo, Gniezno etc.

Travelling Office: „Orbis“, 9, Wolności Square. Th. Cook — Wagons Lits, Gwarna St. 12.

Aerodrome in Ławica, may be reached by motorbus starting from Orbis.

Hotels: *First class* — „Bazar“, 10, Marcinkowskiego Av.; „Continental“, 36, Św. Marcina St.; „Britania“, 44, Św. Marcin St. *Second class* — „Victoria“, 17, 27 Grudnia St.; „Christliches Hospiz“, 8, Wjazdowa St.; „Royal“, 38, Św. Marcina St.; „Apollo“, 17, Piekary St.; „Monopol“, 21, Mielżyńskiego St.

Boarding-Houses: Ogurkowska, 40, Fr. Ratajczaka St.; Bukowiecka, 7, 3 Maja St.; Helena Gładysz, 2, Skarbowa St.; Quisisana, 3, Skarbowa St.,

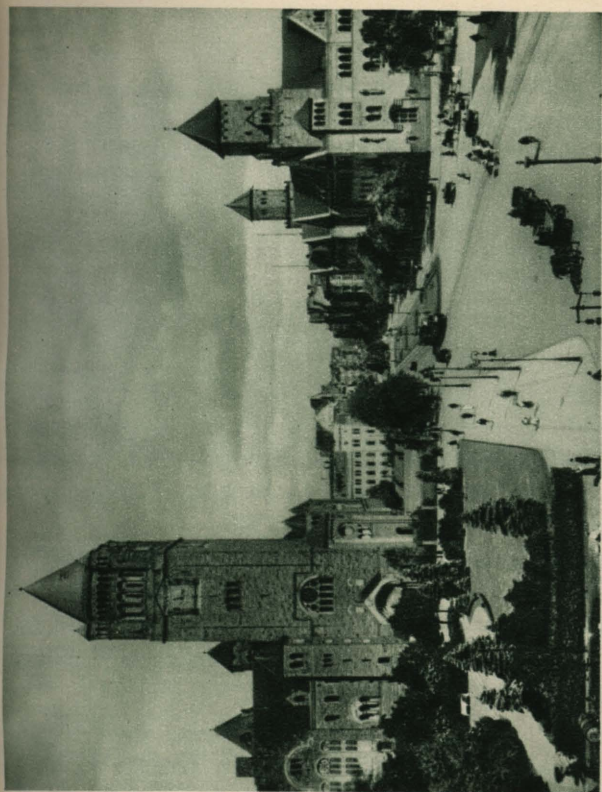
Sokolnicka, 33, Fr. Ratajczaka St., Uderska, 26/27,
Seweryna Mielżyńskiego St.

Restaurants: *First class* — in the hotels: Bazar, Monopol, Continental, Britanja and Apollo (the addresses as above), also „Hungaria“, 14a, Wolności Sq. „Adria“, 19, Wolności Sq.; (cabaret, dancing, open all night), „Grand“, 18, Wolności Sq.; Frascatti, 19, 27 Grudnia Sq.; „Tivoli“, 38, Wrocławska St. a Restaurant of the Teatr Wielki (Great Theatre) Fredry St. *Second class* — Dawidowscy 17, Gwary St. „Carlton“, 17, Wolności St., „Belweder“, 42, Głogowska St.; in the basement of the Town-Hall at the Main Railway Station. *Garden Restaurants* in the Zoological Garden (military bands), in the Parks of Solacz and in Szelağ.

Cafés: *First class:* — „Dobski“, 12, Fredry St. „Grand Café“, 18, Wolności Sq.; „Esplanada“, 11, Wolności Sq.; „Fangrat“, 37, Ratajczaka St.; „Polonia“, 13, Fredry St.; „Warszawianka“ 8, Av. Marcinkowskiego, Marczyński 15, 27 Grudnia St., Weber 4, Nowa St.; „Wielkopolanka“, 17, Wolności Sq.; „Nowa“, 17, 27 Grudnia St. *Second class* „Pfizner“, Stary Rynek No. 6; „Belweder“, 42, Głogowska St.; „Bristol“, 1, Zwierzyniecka St. *Garden-Cafés:* in the Wilson Park (dancing) and in the Solacz Park.

Bars: (wódka) „Kantorowicz“, 5, 27 Grudnia St. „Kasprowicz“, 10, 27 Grudnia St.; „Kujawa“, 63, Św. Marcin St.

Consulates: Austrian, 18, Wolności Sq.; Belgian, 25, Słowackiego St.; Brazilian, 7, Kantaka St. British, Wjazdowa St. (Castle); Czechoslovakian, 8, Sapieżyński Sq.; Danish, 57, Słowackiego St. Dutch, 2, Rzeczypospolitej St.; French, 1, Berwińskiego St.; German, 15, Zwierzyniecka St.; Guatemalan, 28, Marcinkowski Ave; Italian, 10, Jasna St.; Latvian, 2, 27 Grudnia St.; Peruvian, 3, Działów



POZNAN: WJAZDOWA STREET WITH THE CASTLE PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

Sq.; Roumanian, 18, Wolności Sq.; Swedish, 26, Św. Marcin St.

Theatres: Teatr Wielki (Great Theatre), Fredry St. (Opera), Teatr Polski (Polish Theatre), 27 Grudnia St. (Drama). Teatr Nowy (The New Theatre) 5, Dąbrowski St. Teatr „Uśmiech” (Operette), 4, Foch St.

Cinemas: the largest are: „Apollo”, 17, Piekary St.; „Słońce”, 6, Wolności Sq.; „Colosseum”, 63, Św. Marcina St.; „Metropolis”, 17, Piekary St.; „Nowości” 21, Ratajczaka St.

Cabarets: „Apollo”, 17, Piekary; „Carlton”, 17, Wolności Sq.; „Moulin Rouge”, 8-9 Kantaka St.; „Savoy”, 9, Rzeczypospolita St.; „Splendid”, 27 Grudnia St.

Musical Entertainments: Symphonic concerts and performances by eminent artists take place every week, during the season in the great hall of the university and in the Great Theatre. The best *church music* is that of the cathedral (choir of seminarists). A *Military Band* plays every Sunday at noon in the Wolności Sq. Various bands play in the Zoological Garden, in the Wilson Park and in the Sołacz Park.

General Post Office: Marcinkowski Ave. No. 4. There are many Branches.

Baths: Bathing establishments on the *river* Warta near the Dębińska road (tram No. 3). *Municipal Turkish Bath Establishments*, Nowy Rynek, 6, Sienna St. and 43 Słowackiego St. *Bathing Establishments* of Richter, 15, Ratajczaka St.

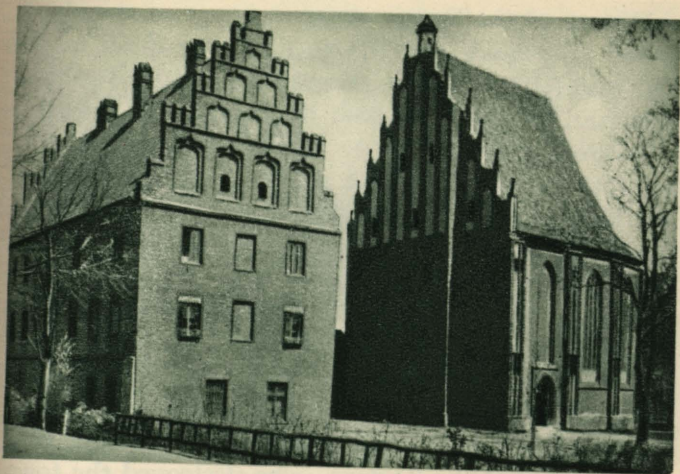
Automobilklub Wielkopolski, (The Automobile Club of Greater Poland), 50, Matejki St.

Garages: „Brzeski“, 29, Dąbrowskiego St.; and 8, Drwęskiego Sq.; International garage, 13 Raczyńska St.; and others.

Sports. *Municipal Sports Stadium*, with seating accommodation for 25 000 seats, in Błonia Wildeckie (Trams Nos. 8 and 9). *Sports Stadium* of the Warta Club, Rolna St. (Trams Nos. 4 and 8); *Stadium* of „Sokół“ near the Dębińska Road. *Sports stadium* of the Students Grounds Association in Błonia Wildeckie: *Tennis Courts* of the Students tennis courts Association at Libelta St. There are *Landing Stages* for boats on the Warta, in the southern part of the town. *Boats* may be *hired* in the Sołacz Park and on the Warta, near the Bridge of St. Roch. A *skating rink* in the Sołacz Park and in the Przepadek. *Horse-Racing* in Ławica.

Hours for Visiting Museum etc. The *Town Hall* (Old Market Place) every day from 11—13 (30 groszy).

The *Wielkopolskie Museum*: a) *Artistic Section*, 9, Marcinkowski Ave.; b) *Archaeological Section*, the so called Mielżyński Museum, 26, Mielżyńskich St.;



POZNAŃ: CHURCH OF THE HOLY VIRGIN MARY.
 PHOT. J. BULHAK

c) *Section of Natural Science*, in the Zoological Garden. Open to visitors every week-day except Mondays from 10—16; Sundays and holidays from 10—14; entrance fee 50 groszy.

Late Imperial Castle (Wjazdowa St., entrance from Batory Ave.) every day from 10—15; Sundays from 10.30—14, entrance fee 50 groszy.

Military Museum, 1, Artyleryjska St. Every day, Mondays excepted, from 10—14. Entrance fee 30 groszy.

Zoological Garden, Zwierzyniecka St., every day till dusk. Entrance fee 1 zł. Concerts by Military Bands on summer afternoons.

Church Museum (diocesan), in the castle, every day from 10—15; on Sundays from 10.30—14. Entrance fee 50 groszy.

Plan of Visiting: If the visitor's time in Poznań is limited, he should first of all visit the Town Hall, the Cathedral, the Parish Church, the artistic section of the Wielkopolskie Museum, the Late Imperial Castle, the Zoological Garden, the Wilson Park and the Solacz Park. Sights worth seeing in the surroundings of Poznań are, first of all, the palaces in Kórnik and Rogalin and the summer resort in Puszczykowo.

History of the Town: Poznań is one of the oldest towns in Poland, and it was its first capital in the Xth and XIth c. In 965 Mieczyslas I became a Christian, and several years later the first Polish Bishopric was founded in Poznań, which embraced, at the beginning, the whole State. In the XIIth and XIIIth centuries, during the period when Poland was divided into provinces, Poznań was the capital of the Principality, which passed, in 1296, after the death of Przemyslas II, under the direct rule of the Polish kings. From that time, Poznań became only the capital of a voievody.

Original Poznań was formerly situated in that part of the town, where the cathedral now stands. After the invasion of the Tartars, who destroyed the town in 1241, it was rebuilt in 1257 by Prince Przemyslas I, on its present-site. The princely Castle has been preserved to the present day, although rebuilt. It stands in the neighbourhood of the remains of the old town walls, which are partly preserved.

In 1656, and again in 1704, Poznań was plundered and burnt down by Swedes and Germans and remained in a state of neglect for a considerable time.

In 1793, by the second partition of Poland, Poznań was occupied by the Prussians. During the years from 1806 to 1815 it was united with the Warsaw Principality by the Treaty of Tylsit. After the defeat of Napoleon, it again passed into the hands of the *Prussians*, and was under their rule until 1918. In the XIX c., Poznań was the chief centre of the Polish *national*, political, economic and cultural *movements* in those parts of the country then under Prussian rule. In the beginning the Poles were allowed a fair amount of liberty in state affairs, and Poznań together with Warszawa, took the lead in the struggle for independence. It was only after the failure of the insurrection of 1831, that the Germans began to remove the Poles from official positions, and the use of the Polish language was forbidden in



POZNAŃ: ROYAL ROOM IN THE TOWN HALL

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

schools, etc. The German *oppression* increased greatly during the Bismarck rule and especially after the Franco-Prussian war, in 1871. The use of the Polish language in offices and schools was then distinctly forbidden, and to Polish places were given German names. In 1874. Archbishop Ledóchowski was kidnapped and imprisoned. In 1886, 40 000 Poles of Russian and Austrian citizenship, were obliged to leave the province of Poznań, a „Colonisation Commission“, was created, whose function was to buy off Polish territory for the settlingdown of German colonists. In the year 1903 it was even forbidden to teach religion in the Polish language in schools. In 1908 a decree was issued forbidding Polish to be spoken at meetings, conferences, etc. in the places with less than 60 % Polish inhabitants, Poznań being counted among such places according to the Prussian statistics issued at that time.

Notwithstanding this severe oppression Poznań remained a Polish town, and on December 27th 1918, on the return of Paderewski, the local population took advantage of the first opportunity of disarming the German troops, and again raised the Polish

flag above the city. During the German regime, Poznań possessed a strong garrison and was renowned as being the strongest fortress in Germany.

Statistics. Poznań has 250 000 inhabitants: of these 11 000 are Germans, 2 500 Jews, and the remainder Poles. The percentage of Poles (95 %) is the highest among the Polish University towns.

Poznań is situated on the Warta, 70 m. above sea-level, in a hilly region. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Gniezno and Poznań who holds the title of Primate of Poland (at present Cardinal Hlond occupies this position). Poznań is also the capital of the voievody of Poznań, and possesses a fine university.

Poznań acquired its position as an *important centre* during the last few years preceding the Great War, when the fortifications surrounding it, which prevented its development were demolished and in their place many suburbs with fine buildings now stand: such as Jeżyce, Sołacz, Łazarz and Wilda.

On the way from the railway station to the town, passing near the bridge leading over the railway truck and called „Kaponiera“, we see the **University**, occupying a building which formerly belonged to the German Academy, erected in 1910 in the Danzig Renaissance style. Concerts are often given in the large auditory of the University.

Near the square on which the monument of Bismarck formerly stood, we find the immense heavy looking building of the old **Imperial Castle**, surmounted by a high imposing tower. This castle was erected between the years 1900 and 1910, by Wilhelm II, as a significant symbol of the Prussian rule over the town, the tower, 73 m. high, dominating Poznań is the culminating point of this symbol of the power of Prussia. The castle was built in the Neo-Roman style, according to plans by Schwechten, the decoration of the halls being an imitation of that of authentic buildings of the Roman epoch: for instance, the Chapel of the castle is decorated in the same style



POZNAN: THE GREAT THEATRE AND MEDICAL COLLEGE PHOT. R. MARCINKOWSKI

as the Capella Palatina in Palermo. The interior of the castle is rich and full of ornaments. After the Chapel the finest among the halls are the reception rooms, adorned with rich carpets, mosaics, bas-reliefs, etc. The building is at present used partly as the University (ground-floor), and partly reception rooms. The second floor is used as the *Diocesan Museum*, which will however soon be transferred to another building. Here we find many pictures, sculptures, pontifical vestments, holy vessels etc. of the Middle Ages.

On the opposite side of Wjazdowa St. we see the imposing buildings of the *Society of Rural Credit* (Ziemstwo Kredytowe), of the *Management of "Post and Telegraph"*, and the *State Management of Railways*, which were all erected at the same period as the castle. Not far from here is the *Marcinkowski Park*, where monuments of the Polish musicians, Chopin and Moniuszko, are to be found.

In Fredry St., which runs parallel with Wjazdowa St., we notice the building of the **Great Theatre** (Teatr Wielki) erected in 1910, (planned by at No. 10, we see the edifice that formerly belonged to the „Colonization Commission“ surmounted by a cupola. The medical section of the University and the Evangelical Church stand in the neighbourhood.

Fredry street is crossed by Mielżyński street, where at No. 26 in the court yard, we find the **Archaeological-Museum**, founded in 1857 by the Counts Mielżyńscy. During the Prussian rule, this building was the centre of the scientific life of Poland. It was the centre of the scientific life of that part of Poland. It was then the seat of the „*Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk*“ (Society of Friends of Science), which was, to the Poles in the Prussian regime, the Academy of Science.

Mielżyński Street is connected with the centre of the town by **27 Grudnia Street**, (27th of December St.) the most busy thoroughfare in Poznań, where we see the biggest shops, it is also the place of walk of shops, cafés, restaurants, etc.

Here one sees the most select and fashionable people of Poznań.

27 Grudnia St. runs into the **Plac Wolności** (Liberty Square) the centre of modern Poznań. It is surrounded by large hotels, scientific and educational institutions, banks and offices. We notice at the corner of Nowa St. (No. 9), the **Wielkopolskie Museum** (Museum of Greater Poland), erected in 1904, (according to a design by Hickeldeyn),

which contains an art collection. The large sculptured figure in plaster from Wacław Szymanowski's work „The Procession to Wawel“ (Wawel is the name of the hill in Kraków, on which stands the Royal Castle) that stands in the vestibule, catches the eye of the visitor. We also find a model of the Warsaw monument of Chopin, by the same artist. The ground floor is occupied by collections of arts and crafts (applied arts, and collections of coins. To the right we enter the *Ethnographical Section*. In the basement collections of engravings.

The first floor is used as a *Picture Gallery* of considerable worth comprising the collection of pictures of Count Atanazy Raczyński, dating from the middle of the XIXth c., to which has been added the collection of the Society of the Friends of Science. Italian, Dutch and Flemish masters of the last few centuries are well represented in this gallery, and also collections of pictures by German painters of more recent date, besides many by modern Polish painters.

Among the above mentioned works the following are the most remarkable: „The Election of King Stanislas Auguste“ by Canaletto; three pictures by Bocklin („Mary Magdalen“, „The Silence of the Forest“, and „The Honeymoon Trip“); „Judith“ by Zurbaran and „A Spanish Woman“ by Zuloaga.

On the opposite side of Nowa St., stands the „**Bazar Hotel**“ which was the centre of the political, economic and social life of Poles during the Prussian regime. In 1848 the National Revolutionary Committee had its seat here and, the 26th and 27th of December, 1918, Paderewski stayed here, and from here gave the signal for the commencement of the insurrection against the Germans. In memory of the above events a commemorative bronze tablet with a medalion of Paderewski was placed at one corner of this building, in 1928.

At the corner of Wolności Square (No. 19) and Marcinkowski Avenue, stands the Classical build-

ding of the **Library of the Counts Raczyński** erected in 1828, and presented to the town by the prominent patron of Arts and Sciences, Count Edouard Raczyński (d. 1845). The library contains 90 000 volumes.

The largest library in Poznań is the *University Library* situated in 4, Ratajczaka St. possessing over 200 000 volumes.

In Artyleryjska St. (No. 1) stands the **Military Museum** open to visitors every day, except Mondays, from 10—12; [30 groszy]]. It contains weapons and other souvenirs dating from the Polish insurrections, the European war and the Polish battles of 1918—1920.

In Św. Marcina Street, running parallel to with 27 Grudnia St. and Wolności Square, we find the small Gothic **Church of St. Martin**, with a modern polychrome and a tower built in 1928. The polychrome was executed by Gosieniecki, Jackowski and Lamo. Beside the church stands the *Monument to the Polish Poet, Adam Mickiewicz*, (d. 1855), the first one erected in Poland in 1859, made by Oleszczyński. The supplementary figures of a boy and a girl, by Ladislas Marcinkowski, were added at a later period. On our way to Wolności Square, we pass the *Monument to Hegea*, erected in 1840 by the generosity of Count Edouard Raczyński.

Nowa Street slopes downwards from Wolności Square to the Market Place of the old town. To the left, on a slight elevation, we perceive the late **Castle**, founded by Prince Przemyslas in the XIIIth century, which, having been restored, is used as the depository of the State Archives. Close to this some remains of the *old town walls* are to be seen. In the same neighbourhood stands also the Baroque **Church of the Franciscans**, from the late XVIIth century. In this church we can admire frescoes from 1720 by Adam Swach, and richly carved stalls and altars. Near the church, in Ludgardy Street a monument to the memory of the *Uhlans* killed during the war with the Bolsheviks, the work of Mieczysław Lubelski.



POZNAŃ: MICKIEWICZ MONUMENT

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

The imposing **Market Place** forms the centre of the Old Town, surrounded by original old buildings. The finest of these is the former *Palace* of the *Działyński family* (No. 78) erected in 1800 in Empire style. Opposite to this, in the middle of the Market Place, stands the guard-house, in the Classical style of 1787, erected by the generosity of Count Casimir Raczyński.

The **Town Hall**, the finest in Poland, constitutes the chief ornament of the Market Place. It was erected in the XIVth century in the Gothic style, and, having been destroyed by fire in the middle of the XVIth century was rebuilt in the Renaissance style, under the supervision of the Italian John di Quadro. The picturesque loggia, attic and tower, and the ornamentation of the reception halls were all executed by the same artist. The Town Hall was again restored in 1783 and again in 1913, under the direction of Teubner, and was at that time painted black. The finest *reception halls* are situated on the first floor, where many artistic and historical relics may be admired. A fine view may be obtained from the

top of the *tower* (70 m.) of the town and its surroundings. The tower is surmounted by a Polish Eagle in copper, which was placed there in 1783. The *Whipping post* (1534) standing outside the Town Hall is an interesting reminder of the old customs of the past (see page 6).

Not far from the Market Place, at the end of Jezuicka St., stands the **Parish Church** formerly belonging to the Jesuits, which is one of the finest Baroque churches in Poland. It was constructed between 1651 and 1705, according to plans drawn up by the Jesuit Wąsowski. The interior of the church, with a profusion of gilding and marble ornamentation is very beautiful. Large pictures by Simon Czechowicz of the XVIII c., are to be found at the altars. The old building adjoining, which was formerly a Jesuit monastery, is now the chief office of the *Voievodship*.

Several other churches amongst those standing in the centre of the town are also well worth seeing. In Bernardyński Square stands the former **Church of the Bernardines**, a Baroque building of the XVIIth century surmounted by towers of very original outline. In Dominikańska St. we find the former *Church of the Dominicans* (now owned by the Jesuits), with a Gothic „chapel of rosary“, from the XIVth century and a tomb of the Castellan Padniewski (d. 1488) in bronze, by Peter Visser. In the southern part of the centre of the town, near the Wały Jagiello (Walls of King Jagiello), stands the Gothic *Church of Corpus Christi* (belonging to the Carmelite Order, 1406), later rebuilt in the Baroque style.

Finally in the northern part of the city, on the St. Albert Hill, we see the Gothic **Church of St. Albert** of the XVth century; it is embellished with modern polychromy by Procajłowicz and stained-glass windows by Mehoffer and Wyspiański. In the treasury is preserved the chasuble, embroidered by Maria Leszczyńska, Queen of France. A fine view of the town is obtained from the church-yard. On the opposite side of the street the *Garrison Church* of St.



POZNAŃ: INTERIOR OF PARISH-CHURCH PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

Joseph, which formerly belonged to the Carmelites (a Baroque building of the XVIIth century) is to be seen.

When going to the Cathedral from the town, we pass the Evangelical **Church of the Holy Cross**, standing in Grobla Street, and erected at the end of the XVIIIth century in a transitory style, passing from Rococo to the Classical. The decoration of the interior, which was renewed a short time ago, is very fine.

The **Cathedral** stands at the eastern limits of the town (tram No. 2), beyond the Warta and its tribu-

tary, the Cybina, constituting the most valuable historical monument of Poznań. According to legend, the Cathedral stands on the very spot, where the first Catholic church of Poznań, erected by Mieczyslas I in the year 965, formerly stood. Old Poznań was also situated in this quarter. The Cathedral, which was first built in Roman style, has been reconstructed in Gothic style. It suffered damage from war and fire at various epochs and consequently had to be restored many times. Its last restoration dates from late in the XVIIIth century, when it was reconstructed in the Classical style, after plans by Schreger, of Warszawa and Solari, of Milan. Owing to the numerous reconstructions as cited above this building does not reveal any definite architectural style.

The Cathedral consists of one nave and two aisles, and a choir encircled by several *chapels*. The *Chapel* of the *Górka* Family is the richest in artistic monuments, with its Renaissance tomb by Canavesi (1574). In the upper part of the church, beyond the big altar, is situated the *Royal Chapel*, reconstructed in 1840 (thanks to the generosity of Count Edward Raczyński). in the Byzantine style, according to the plan of Lanci. The remains of the first founders of the Polish State, Mieczyslas I (d. 992) and Boleslas I Chrobry (Brave) (d. 1025), are preserved in a beautiful sarcophagus; opposite to this, we find bronze figures, by Rauch of Berlin (1840) representing both rulers, and rendering conspicuous the peaceful character of Mieczyslas I, contrasted with that of the martial Boleslas I Chrobry. In the crypts of the chapel lie the remains of other rulers of the Piasts Dynasty: Casimir I, the Restorer, 1304—70; Mieczyslas II (1025—34) and King Przemyslas II (d. 1296). Opposite this chapel in the corridor beyond the altar one is attracted by the beautiful Renaissance tomb of Bishop Izbieński, (d. 1553), the work of the Polish sculptor, John Michałowicz, of Urzędów.



POZNAN: CATHEDRAL AND THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY VIRGIN PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

A remarkable feature of the cathedral is the great organ purchased in Paris in 1929 which is said to be the greatest in Europe, possessing 75 stops.

Of special interest are the Gothic *plates* in bronze by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, let into the pillars of the principal nave, of Bishop Opaliński (d. 1478), the tomb of Voievode Górka (d. 1495), and that of Canon Lubrański (d. 1499).

In front of the Cathedral we find the small Gothic **Church of St. Mary**, a brick building (1444) with very quaint steps leading up to it. The Gothic *chapel*,



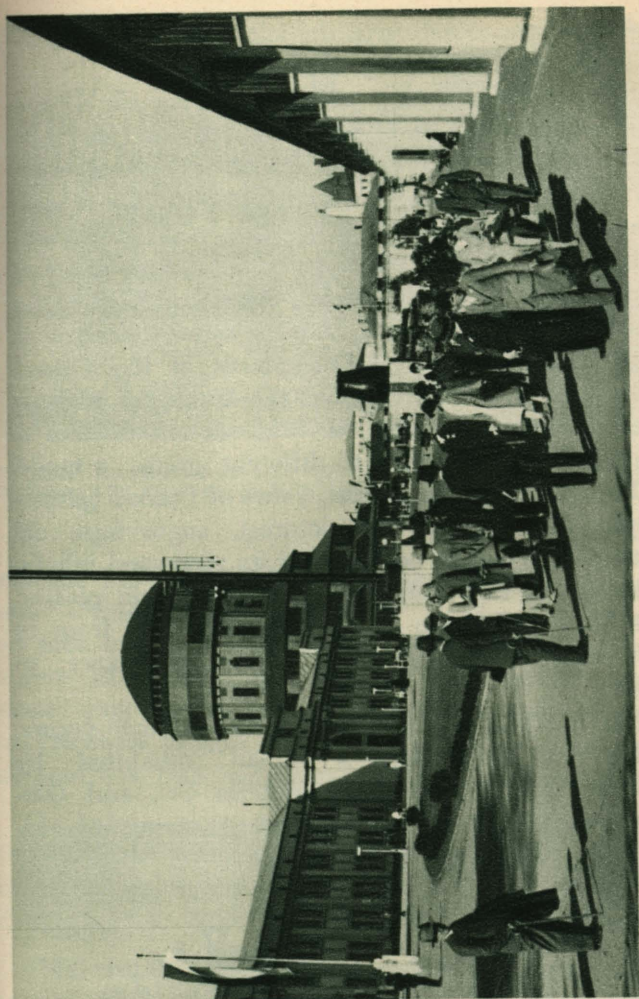
POZNAŃ: CHURCH OF ST. JOHN

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

standing near by, is in similar style. On the opposite side of the street, an Obelisk, erected in honour of John Kochanowski, the most celebrated Polish poet of XVIth c. (d. 1584), a layman and Canon of Poznań, is to be found.

To the east of the cathedral, near the former Warszawska Gate (Gate of Warsaw), at the end of the town, stands the **Church of St. John** dating from the XIIth century, the only one which retains traces of the Roman style in its exterior aspect and ornamentation (the portal).

The western part of the town is occupied by the pretty suburb of **Jeżyce**, which constitutes the villa district of Poznań. Along the Zwierzyniecka St. runs the *Zoological Garden* (tram No. 3), with a restaurant. A separate pavilion is used as a *Museum of Natural Science*, being part of the Wielkopolskie Museum (Paleontological, Botanical, Geological and Zoological collections) and is of special interest for young people.



PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

POZNAŃ: POZNAŃ FAIRS AND THE UPPER SILESIA TOWER

To the west of the central railway station, we perceive a group of buildings standing on a hill; this is, where every spring the **Poznań Fair** is held (since 1921). The *Tower of Upper Silesia*, erected in 1911 (designed by Polzig) dominates the above buildings, and is used partly as a Watertower. It is a most original-looking Rotunda, 50 m. high. In this neighbourhood, a row of new pavilions have been erected, — such as the Commer-

cial Pavilion, standing to the left and the Industrial Pavilion and Machinery Hall to the right.

These buildings were used in 1929 for the *General Exhibition*, which took place in Poznań (May 15th till October 15th) in honour of the 10th Anniversary of the Independence of Poland and to show what has been accomplished during that time (a review). Part of the exhibits were placed in a large group of buildings in Grunwaldzka St., some buildings of the University were also been made use of for this purpose.

The building of the Management of the Poznań Fairs, 18, Focha St., contains the **Municipal Museum** opened in 1930. There we find ancient objects of interest, which belonged to different guilds: a model of Poznań of 1613 in plaster, views of Poznań (photographs and transparent pictures), engravings, old pictures of Poznań, portraits of its renowned inhabitants and a fine model of the town-hall in plaster. The Museum is open to visitors every day, from 10 to 1, and on Sundays, from 12 to 3. (Entrance: 50 groszy).

The exhibition was held in the suburb *Lazarz*, which chiefly comprises villas inhabited by officials. At the corner of Matejki St., and Gło-



POZNAŃ: FAIRS OFFICE AND THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM
PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI



POZNAN: UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT OF THE LATE PRESIDENT W. WILSON PHOT. J. PUCIŃSKI

gowska St. lies the beautiful **Wilson Park**, which was formerly the Botanical Garden, covering an area of about 13 hectares. Here we find a fine statue of „Eve“, by Klinger, and an immense stone, engraved with an inscription to the memory of President Wilson. There is a palm-house and also a restaurant. Dancing is arranged in the glass pavilion.

On July 4, 1931, the national holiday of the United States of America, a **monument of the late President Wilson**, by a famous American sculptor Gutson Borglum, was unveiled in the Wilson Park.

This monument was presented by Ignacy Paderewski, the famous Polish musician, as a token of homage to the memory of Woodrow Wilson the friend of Poland. The creation of an independent Poland with access to the sea was included in President Wilson's famous „fourteen points“ outlining the purposes of the war activities of the Allied nations.

The President of the Republic of Poland, Prof. Ignacy Mościcki, Mrs. Wilson, and an audience of more than one hundred thousand people witnessed the unveiling of the monument.

Beyond Jeżyce lies the residential district of **Solacz** (tram No. 9) with a large park and pond (covering an area of 30 hectares). At the further end of this suburb (at the terminus of tram No. 8), in Dąbrowskiego Street, we find the new *Botanical Gardens*.

The *Citadel of Winiary*, standing on a hill, not far from the bank of the Warta, dominates the north side of the town. Before the war it was considered to be one of the strongest fortresses in Germany. It is encircled by a walk, open to the general public.

At the southern end of the town lies the suburb, **Wilda**: the women inhabiting this district, the so-called "*Bamberki*" still wear their beautiful national costumes. Here we find the *Municipal Sports Stadium*, built in 1929, made to accommodate 25 000 spectators; and the *machine factory* of Cegielski. In the neighbourhood of Wilda, in *Dębina* and *Szeląg* (10 minutes by railway train or by tram No. 6) stretch large woods, belonging to the Municipality, which have been arranged as public gardens.

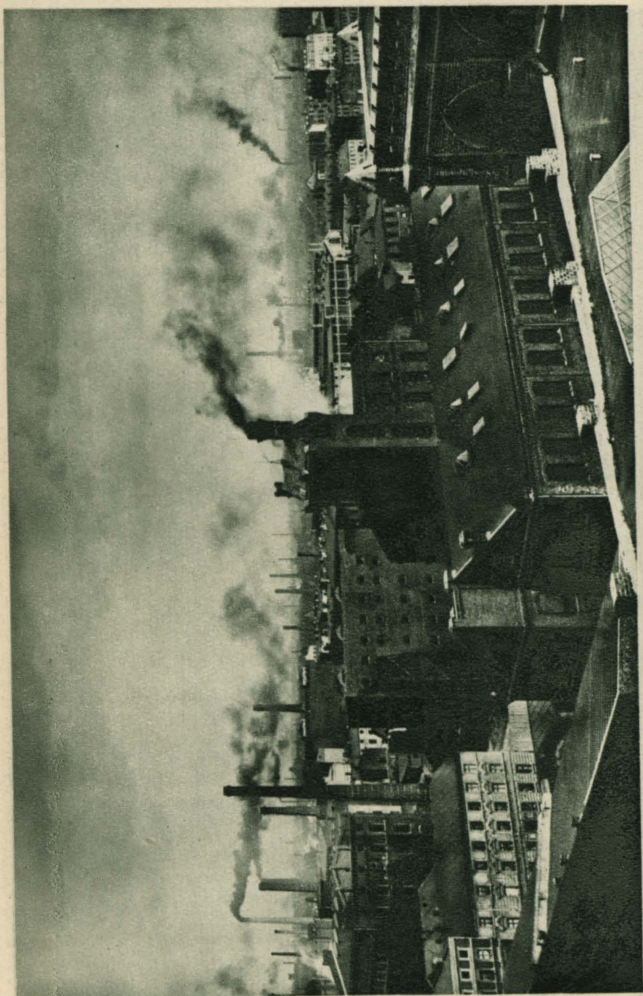
The following excursions are recommended: to the summer-resort, **Puszczykowo** situated on the Warta (12 km.) and to **Ludwikowo** (18 km.); both of these are situated in a large forest to the south of the town. Puszczykowo contains many villas, several boarding-houses and restaurants; also the bathing in this part of the river is very good. In Ludwikowo, we find the *Górka Lake*, 2 km. long, the finest in the neighbourhood of Poznań, surrounded by afforested wooded hills. During the summer, excursions can be made by boat on the Warta to the suburban summerresorts. Steamers ply only on Sundays and holidays, starting from Czartorja.

Whilst staying in Poznań, one should certainly visit the beautiful palaces of *Rogalin* (see page 101) and *Kórnik* (see page 80), which are very rich in artistic monuments.



THE LAKE GÓRKA NEAR POZNAŃ

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI



PHOT. URBANOWICZ

ŁÓDŹ: GENERAL VIEW

IV.

WARSZAWA-ŁÓDŹ- POZNAŃ

The train runs from Warszawa to Łask in a south-western direction, and northwestward to Ostrów, thence to the north-west. Before reaching Kalisz we are in the territory formerly occupied by Russia (voievodships of Warszawa and Łódź); farther on we pass through that part of Poland, which was formerly under Prussian rule (voievodship of Poznań). The railway line Warszawa—Kalisz was constructed by the Russians as late as 1905.

Before entering **Zielkowice** (81 km.) the train follows the line described in Chapter II. Zielkowice is a railway station lying in the suburbs of Łowicz (see page 33).

Zgierz (130 km.), a town of 26 000 inhabitants, the first industrial settlement of the industrial district of Łódź which we meet on our way and the second centre of the wool industry in Poland after Łódź. Hotel: „Polski“. Zgierz is connected with Łódź and Ozorków by tramways. A local train runs to Łeczyca (see page 36).

Łódź (140 km.), an industrial town of 600 000 inhabitants. (Poles 40 %; Jews 40 % and Germans 20 %). The capital of the voievodship of Łódź and the seat of the bishop.

Railway stations: Kalisz Station (Dworzec Kaliski) for the line Warsaw—Kalisz, in Towarowa Street,

(trams Nos 5, 8), and Station Fabryczna Street (Dworzec Fabryczny, tram No. 8) in the centre of the town.

10 lines of trams run through the town and its suburbs and in addition several tram lines connect the town with the neighbouring industrial settlements, such as Zgierz, Pabjanice, Konstantynów, Aleksandrów, Ozorków, Rzgów and Tuszyn.

Hotels: first class — „Grand Hotel“, 72, Piotrkowska St.; *second class*: „Savoy“, 6, Traugutt St., „Wiktoria“, 67, Piotrkowska St.; „Polski“, 3, Piotrkowska St.; „Palast Hotel“, 36, Narutowicza St.; „Manteufel“, 45, Zachodnia St.

Restaurants: in the hotels and „Louvre“, 86, Piotrkowska St.; „Tivoli“, 1, Przejazd St.; „Wiśniewski“, 7, Moniuszki St.

Cafés and confectionaries: first class: „Esplanada“, 100, Piotrkowska St. (dancing) and in Grand Hotel; *second class*: „Piątkowski“, corner of Piotrkowska and Nawrot St.; „Gostomski“, corner of Piotrkowska and Moniuszki Streets; „Ulrich“, 142, Piotrkowska St.; „Wesołowski“, 13, Piotrkowska St.

Automobile Club of Łódź: 104, Piotrkowska St.

Theatres: Municipal, 63, Cegielniana St.; Popular Theatre, 18, Ogrodowa St.

Concert Hall: „Filharmonja“, 20, Narutowicza St.

Cinemas: Casino, 67, Piotrkowska St.; Luna, 1, Przejazd St.; Odeon, 2, Przejazd St.; Grand Kino, 72, Piotrkowska St.; Corso, 2, Zielona St.; Splendid, 18, Narutowicza St.; „Scala“, 18, Cegielniana St.

Consulates: Belgian, 5, Zawadzka St.; British, 1, Ewangelicka St.; Dutch, 40, Kopernika St.; French Consular Agency, 177, Piotrkowska St.; German Passport Office, 85, Kościuszki St.

Turkish baths: 120, Kilińskiego St.; 66, Zachodnia St.; 17, Piotrkowska St.; 38, Zachodnia St.: 53, Pańska St.; 95, Sienkiewicza St.

Post Office: 38, Przejazd St.



PHOT. R. MARCINKOWSKI

ŁÓDŹ: PLAC WOLNOŚCI

Railway Booking Offices: „Orbis” 5, Andrzeja St.
Wagons Litś-Cook, 64, Piotrkowska St.

Address Office: 13, Pusta St.

The history of the town. Before the partition of Poland, Łódź was only a small town situated in the voievodship of Łęczyca. It began to develop into an industrial centre only after 1820 when the government of the Congress Kingdom brought to Łódź Bohemian

and Saxon weavers. The first weaving mills were founded soon after this. From the middle of the XIXth century Łódź developed into a centre of the *cotton industry*. The town grew in size somewhat after the American fashion, the number of its inhabitants increasing from 800 to 500 000 in the years between 1820 and 1914. During the war the neighbourhood of Łódź was the scene of terrible battles in 1914, and most of the factories fell into a state of decline in the course of the next few years owing to the requisitions and destruction by the Germans.

In spite of the fact that Łódź occupies the second place in Poland with regard to the number of its population (600 000 inhabitants), it ranks among second class Polish towns owing to its neglected aspect and the lack of modern city installations. The exterior appearance of Łódź sufficiently proves the fact that the town grew and developed under Russian rule. The Russians made practically no effort to improve the state of the towns in Poland. Owing to this Łódź developed into a typically ugly industrial town constructed without any definite plan. It is entirely devoid of artistic and historical monuments; cultural town institutions (such as the Municipal Picture Gallery) have only been founded in recent years.

Łódź is called the „*Polish Manchester*“, being the principal centre of the Polish *textile industry*. The horizon is practically darkened from the smoke of the many factory chimneys, which dominate the town. The *factory of Geyer*, the oldest in the town was founded in 1835 and employs 4 000 workmen. The largest factory in Łódź belongs to *Scheibler* (12 000 workmen); the second in size is the factory of *Poznański* (9 000 workmen); the third of *Geyer and Grohman* (6 000 workmen); the fourth „*Manufaktura Widzewska*“ (5 000 workmen). Groups of excursionists are occasionally, as a special privilege, permitted to visit the factories.

The life of Łódź concentrates in *Piotrkowska Street* 4 km. long, an absolutely straight street which divides



ŁÓDŹ: THE POZNAŃSKI COTTON MILL

PHOT. Z. MARCINKOWSKI

the northern and southern parts of the town. The northern part of this street runs through the *Jewish district*. Most of the numerous Catholic and Protestant churches, entirely devoid of monuments, were built at the end of the XIXth century. The *Poniatowski Park*, which is the largest in the town is situated in Pańska St.; the *Helenów Park* is smaller. Rich tombs of the millionaires of Łódź, such as the Scheibler, Poznański and Silberstein families are to be found in the Evangelical and Jewish *cemeteries*.

In the park of Sienkiewicz a small municipal *Picture Gallery* is to be seen; the huge picture "The Revolution in Petersburg in 1905" by Kossak attracts the attention of the visitor.

In the former Nowy Rynek (New Market Place), now called *Plac Wolności* (Liberty Square) stands a small Empire *town-hall* with a tower dating from the epoch of the Congress Kingdom. Opposite to it is the *Evangelical Church of the Holy Trinity*; the style of the latter was formerly similar to the style of the town-hall, but in 1890 the church was enlarged and rebuilt without taking into account any special architectural style. At the side of same

(No. 1) we find the great Municipal Building erected at the beginning of the XXth century, which houses also the *Municipal Museum* named after the Bartoszewicz family, opened in 1930. It possesses a picture gallery of Polish painters.

Just in the middle of the square stands an imposing *monument of Tadeusz Kościuszko*, a hero of the fights for the independence of the United States of America and of Poland, who died in 1815. This monument was executed by the sculptor Mieczysław Lubelski, and was erected in 1930. One of the bas-reliefs represents Kościuszko and George Washington.

The *churches* of Łódź, which have been erected during the last fifty years, are utterly devoid of artistic monuments. The largest of the Catholic churches is the *Cathedral of St. Stanislas* in Piotrkowska St. Its construction was started in 1901 according to plans by Stern of Vienna. Near it is the *Evangelical Church of St. Matthew* finished in 1928 (plans by Wende). In Baluty stands the *Church of St. Mary*, a Neo-Gothic building with two towers, built in 1888 according to the plan of Wojciechowski. In Ewangelicka St. we find the Neo-Roman *Evangelical Church of St. John*; in Przejazd St. the *Catholic Church of the Holy Cross* of 1870.

Pabjanice (155 km.), an industrial town of 50 000 inhabitants. *Hotel Hegenbart* at No. 1, Zamkowa St., possessing also a *restaurant*; also the restaurants of Doradziński in Zamkowa St., and of Bether in 1, Świętojańska St. Electric *trams* run to the railway station and to Łódź (every 20 minutes). Pabjanice possesses several *linen factories* employing 6 000 workmen, the largest of which is the factory of *Krusche and Ender*, founded in 1839. Pabjanice was formerly the property of the Cracow Chapter; the *town-hall*, in Renaissance style, built in the XVIth century and the *Parish Church*, in a transitory style passing from the Gothic to the Renaissance, finished in 1587, plans by Jakób Fuski of Kraków, were endowed by the Chapter.



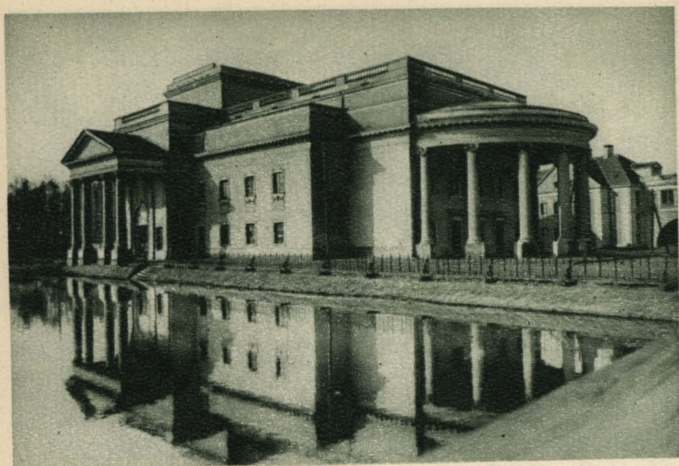
PABJANICE: TOWN HALL

PHOT. Z. MARCINKOWSKI

Łask (171 km.), a district town of 7 000 inhabitants. The *Hotel „Polski“* in the market place (Rynek 2) together with a restaurant and cafe. The only monument of the town is the *Collegiate Church* built in a transitory style in the XVIth century through the generosity of the Archbishop of Gniezno, John Łaski. Interior in Baroque style. The high altar contains a picture of St. Michael by Philippe Castaldi, and over the altar of the chapel we find a marble *bas-relief of the Madonna* by Andrea della Robbia of Florence, which was sent as a gift by Pope Clement VII in 1525. The gothic sacristy contains a rich treasury.

Zduńska Wola (183 km.), an industrial town of 50 000 inhabitants. Hotel of Rathe.

Kalisz (253 km.), the *railway-station* is 3 km. distant from the town (motorbuses). *Hotels*: Europejski, 5, Józefiny St.; Wiedeński, 1, Garbarska St.; Francuski, Grodzka St.; Warszawski, 10, Grodzka St. *Restaurants*: J. Keller, 15, Józefiny Avenue; in the Europejski Hotel (S. Art), 5, Józefiny Avenue; A. Szaub, 13, Warszawska St.; „Pod Gwiazdą“ (Under the Star), 2, Sukiennicza St.; *Cafés*: A. Szaub, 13, Warszawska St.; Meyer, 21, Piłsudskiego St.; Udziałowa, 5, Józefiny Avenue.



KALISZ: MUNICIPAL THEATRE

PHOT. J. KUCZYŃSKI

The *Theatre* in the park at the end of Józefiny Avenue. There are also *landing stages* for boats on the Prosna. Kalisz has *municipal sports-grounds*.

The history of the town. Kalisz existed already in the Roman epoch, and was mentioned by Ptolemy as a town named „Calissia“ situated on the river „Prona“ in a country inhabited by the Ligei. In the Middle Ages Kalisz was the capital of one of the district principalities of the Piasts, becoming at the beginning of the XIVth century the capital of the voievodship. In the XIXth century the town, being situated far away from a railway, fell into decline, a line connecting it with other towns being constructed only in 1905. The town was *bombarded by the Germans* and suffered much damage at the beginning of the Great War, on August 2nd 1914, being situated close to the then Russian-German frontier. Its reconstruction has not yet been entirely completed.

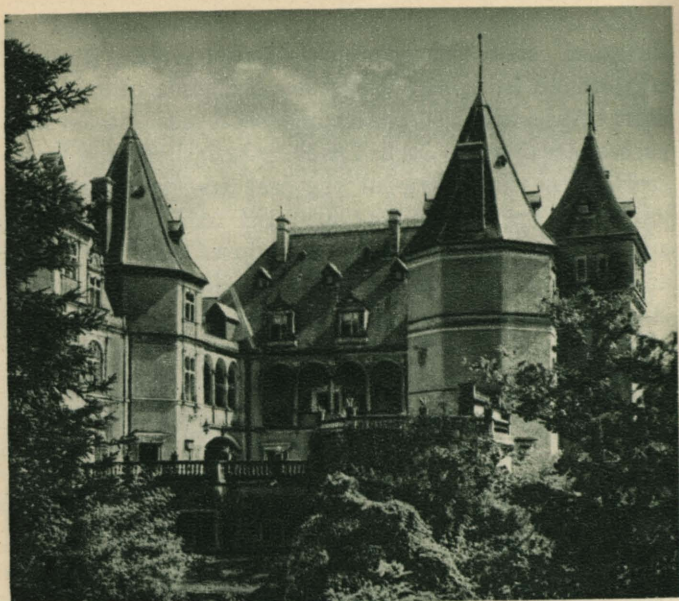
Kalisz is a district town of 55 000 inhabitants. It is situated in the valley of the Prosna, which divides here. Very few monuments have been preserved owing to fires and damage caused by the war.

The centre of Kalisz which was reconstructed after the war, with its spacious Market-place (Rynek), surrounded by three-storied houses, gives quite a modern impression. It is adorned with a fine *town hall* surmounted by a high tower, which has also been erected in the course of the last few years. *Ruins* left from the Great War are still to be found here and there. New three-storied houses recently built are also to be seen in the streets in the vicinity of the Market-Place. Among the new buildings the most notable are: the *theatre* (1922, designed by Przybylski) standing at the gates of the park in the Avenue Józefiny and beside same the *Polish Bank* in Avenue Józefiny, No. 27.



KALISZ: TOWN HALL

PHOT. J. KUCZYŃSKI



PALACE AT GOLUCHÓW

PHOT. SZEPER

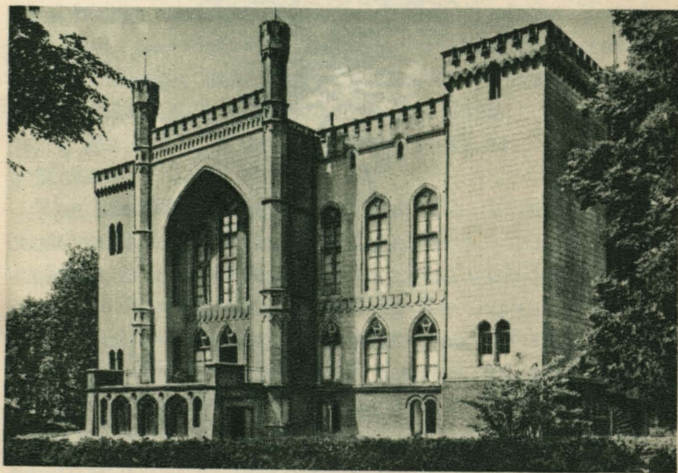
A picture by Rubens "The Descent from the Cross" is to be found over high altar of the Gothic church of St. Nicholas, which has been rebuilt several times. The chapel of the Holy Mother in the same Church is adorned with polychrome by Tetmajer (1909). The most beautiful church in Kalisz is the former *Collegiate Church*, which was originally in Gothic style, but reconstructed in Baroque style in the XVIIIth century, it possesses a high frontal tower. A beautiful and rich Baroque altar embellishes the chapel of St. Joseph. An old Gothic triptych stands in the left aisle. The *Evangelical Church* situated close to the Collegiate Church formerly belonged to the Jesuits. It is an Early Baroque building with one nave, erected at the end of the XVIth century according to the design by Bernardoni. It still contains the large Renaissance tomb of Archbishop Karnkowski (d. 1603), the founder of the church. After the suppression of the Order of the Jesuits the Prussians gave this church to the Protestants.

On Kilińskiego Square, No. 4, stands the *Museum of Kalisz* with a rich ethnographical collection (pictures by Piekarski).

The *Municipal Park* extending along the side of the Prosna (entrance near the Collegiate Church, or at the end of Josephine's Avenue) is the largest and most beautiful in the provincial Polish towns, in spite of the fact that many of its old trees were cut down by the Germans. There are landing stages for boats in the park.

When staying in Kalisz the tourist should make an excursion to **Goluchów** situated to the north-west at a distance of 13 km. from Kalisz. There in a large park stands a Renaissance *palace*, belonging to the Princes Czartoryski, erected in the XVIth century by the Leszczyński family. The palace contains a rich *collection of works of art* forming a valuable museum. It is open to the public every day except Mondays, provided permission is obtained from the management of the estate. A huge boulder of the glacier age, the largest in Poland, called „the stone of St. Hedwige“ (5 m. high) lies in a forest near the village.

On leaving Kalisz the train crosses the boundary of the voievodships of Łódź and Poznań.



KÓRNIK: PALACE

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

Kórnik (372 km.), a small town of 2 600 inhabitants with a *church* of the XVth century and a *palace* reconstructed in the middle of the XIXth century according to the plans by Schinkel of Berlin in the Gothic style of the Tudor period. This palace belonged formerly to the Counts Działyński, and later on to Count Ladislas Zamoyski (d. 1924) who, when dying, bequeathed it to the Polish State. We find there rich *artistic* and *historical* collections open to the tourist on presentation by personal request. The palace stands in a large *park* (about 45 hectares).

Poznań (391 km.) see page 45.



V. WARSZAWA-TORUŃ- POZNAŃ

The above line runs from Warszawa to Kutno in a westernly direction, from there to Toruń in a north-westernly, and finally from Toruń to Poznań to the south-west. Not long ago this was the chief railway connection between Warszawa and Poznań, that is, before the construction of the line passing through Kalisz in 1905, and was formerly the main railway connection between the Polish territory annexed by Russia and that annexed by Prussia.

As far as **Kutno** (134 km.) the train follows the line described in chapter II (see page 33).

Włocławek (189 km), a district town of 60 000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Vistula, and the seat of the bishop. *Hotels:* „Victoria“, 1, Przechodnia St.; „Polski“, in Nowy Rynek Market Place; „Zacisze“, 1, Kościuszki St. *Cafés:* „Imperial“, 34, 3 Maja St.; Czech 4, Kościuszki St.; Bednarski, 3 Maja St.

The *cathedral* situated near the Vistula is the most notable monument of the town. It is a Gothic building of one nave and two aisles with two frontal towers. It was constructed in the XIVth century and completely restored at the end of the XIXth century. The roof-work of the towers and a part of the interior arrangement as well as the polychrome date from that period of restoration. Here we find a marble tomb, in the Late Gothic style, of Bishop Peter Moszyński (d. 1493) by the renowned Kraków sculptor



WŁOCŁAWEK: CATHEDRAL

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

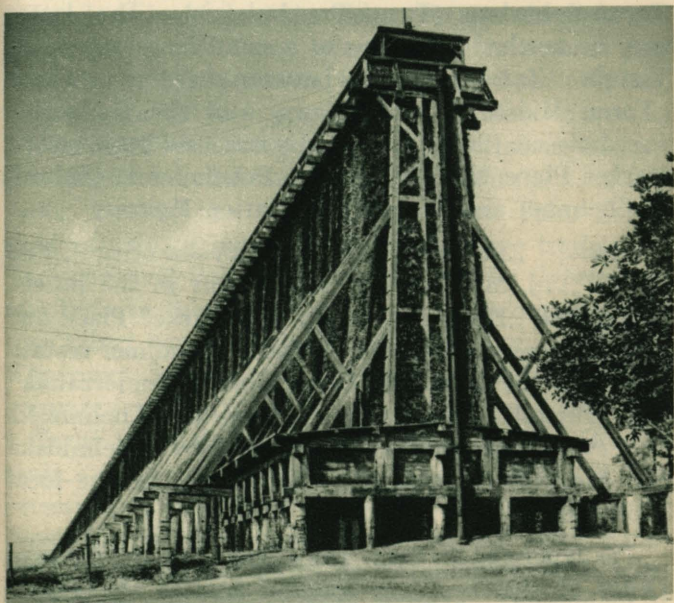
Wit Stwosz and a Renaissance tomb of Bishop Karnkowski (d. 1538) cast in bronze in Nuremberg, in the chapel of St. Joseph at the side of the left aisle.

Besides the cathedral Włocławek possesses a Baroque *Church of the Minorites* of 1640, a Gothic church of *St. Witalis* of the XIVth century and a Gothic *Parish church*. There is a *diocesan museum* in the seminary and the *Museum of Kujawy* (1a, Słowackiego St.), belonging to the Polish Society to promote a knowledge of the country. Włocławek is situated on the left bank of the Vistula where is also the *Bishop's Palace* overlooking the river, recently restored after having been partly ruined by the Bolsheviks in 1920. An *Obelisk* stands on the grave of the soldiers killed during the battles between the Poles and the Bolsheviks, on the opposite side of the Vistula. One can obtain a beautiful view of the town and the river from this site. Włocławek possesses a *monument* by Lenartowicz of *Becchi*, an Italian colonel who

took part in the insurrection of 1863 and was shot in Włocławek by the Russians.

Aleksandrów (226 km.), a district town of 9 000 inhabitants, until 1914 the Russian frontier station.

7 km. to the north (local train) lies **Ciechocinek**, the largest *Watering place* of central and northern Poland. *Hotel*: „Miller“ with a restaurant and a café, besides several dozens of boarding-houses such as „Zachęta“, „Ormuzd“, „Home“, and „Poraj“ and over a hundred villas. In the principal park there is a restaurant and café (Bristol). The local bathing establishment possesses about a dozen salt springs. It was founded in 1836 and belongs to the State. The average number of visitors during the season is about 20.000. Ciechocinek has about a dozen of iodine-bromine salt springs, which are the most productive mineral springs in Poland (500 000 litres of salt per hour). In 1920 hot salt water (about 50° of heat) was discovered in a well, at a depth of 1200 m., this water is supplied to the bathing cabins



CIECHOCINEK: SALT SPRINGS

PHOT. J. BULHAK

and to the common tank for children. The bathing establishment comprises four buildings with more than 200 cabins where one can have mineral and mud baths. It was partly ruined during the war by the Germans, but reconstructed recently. The establishment is surrounded by three *parks*: the Main Park (covering an area of 16 hectares), the Pine Garden (12 hectares) and the „Teżniowy“ (10 hectares); the last named has been laid out in the neighbourhood of an original-looking plant for the extraction of salt called „*teżnie*“. *Concerts* in the park during the season (every day). Various attractions for visitors. A military band and an orchestra, sport competitions, horse races, tennis, theatre, excursions to the neighbouring towns by motorbus. A sandy shore on the Vistula.

Toruń (245 km.), a town of 60 000 inhabitants situated on the right bank of the Vistula, capital of the voievodship of Pomerania. There are several *railway stations* among which is the Chief Railway Station situated on the left bank of the Vistula called Toruń-Suburban (Toruń-Przedmieście). The latter may be reached by means of a small ferry across the Vistula. *Electric Trams* run between the tram terminus „Toruń Miasto“ (Toruń Town) and the Bydgoskie Przedmieście (Suburb of Bydgoszcz), and between the Market Place, the Chełmińskie Przedmieście (Suburb of Chełmno) and the railway station Mokre.

Hotels: „Polonia“, 30, Chełmińska St.; „Pod Orlem“, 19, Mostowa St. *Restaurants* in the hotels, and in the „Dwór Artusa“ in the Market Place and in the basement of the Town Hall. A summer restaurant is in the Municipal Park. *Cafés*: „Pomorzanka“ and „Bristol“, Szeroka St.; „Bagatela“, Chełmińska St. *Post Office*: Market Place. *Theatre*: Chełmińska St. *Maps of the town* can be obtained at the local book-shops.

The history of the town. The offensive of the German Order of the Teutonic Knights against the Pagan Prussians in 1230 began from this town. Owing



TORUŃ: VIEW FROM THE VISTULA

PHOT. J. BULHAK

to the fact that it was the chief centre of the corn trade, the corn being transported by means of the river Vistula to the sea; it soon became one of the most wealthy towns situated on the above river, formerly belonging to the Hanza league. In 1454 the towns-people of Toruń rose in revolt against the Teutonic Knights, and having destroyed their Castle, declared Toruń as a possession of Poland. Toruń is known in Polish history by reason of the peace treaties concluded here with the Teutonic Knights in 1411 and 1466. During the time of the Polish rule, Toruń grew rapidly, gaining privileges as a free trade city. The renowned Polish Astronomer, *Nicolas Copernicus*, was born in this town (1473—1543). (A commemorative tablet has been placed on the house No. 28, in Kopernika Street). During the Prussian rule Toruń became a strong fortress.

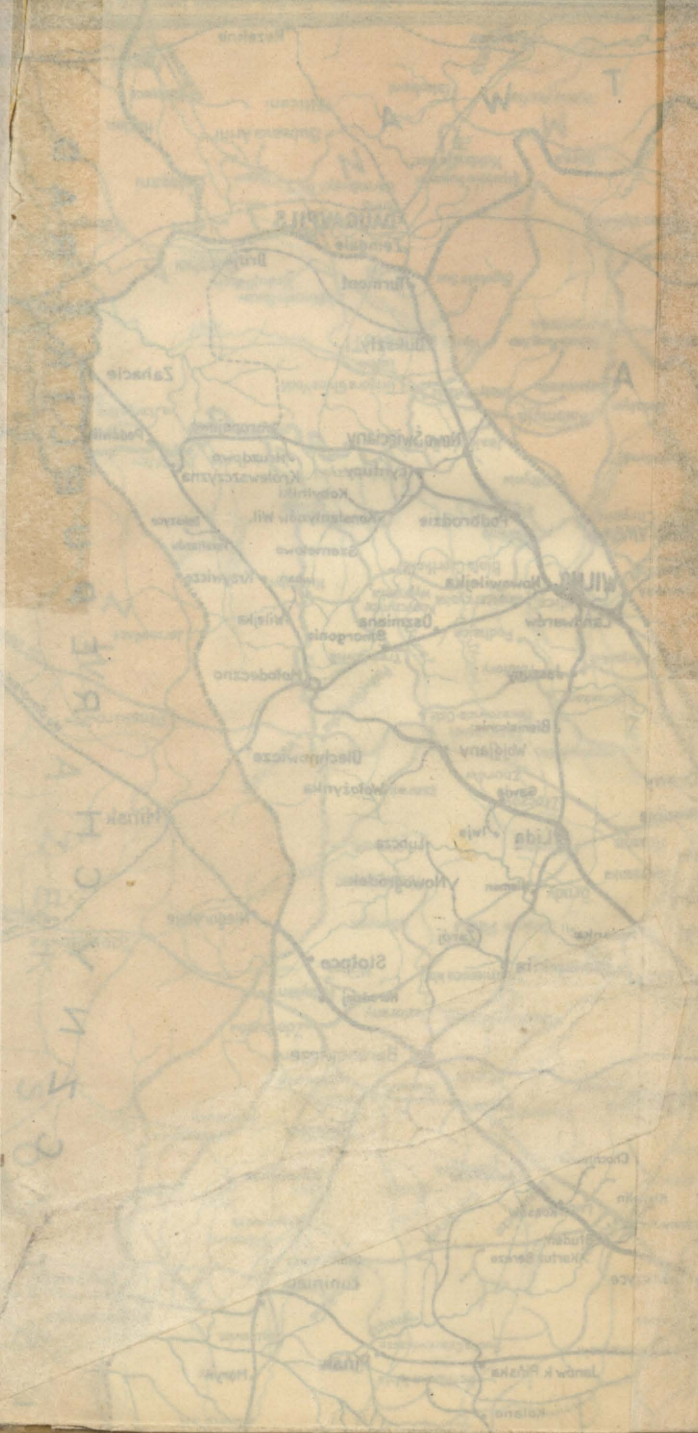
Toruń is the finest town in the voievodship of Pomerania. Still surrounded by its old walls, it has preserved a medieval appearance, but its centre consisting of fine monuments of lay and ecclesiastic architecture forms an harmonious whole with its modern comfortable villa-districts. The middle of the beautiful market place is occupied by a Gothic



TORUŃ: TOWN-HALL

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

Town Hall, the oldest in Poland, the construction of which was begun in 1259. It is built in red brick and surmounted by a tower. The magnificent interior arrangement was damaged by fire in 1703 during the bombardment of Toruń by the Swedes. The second floor is used for the *Municipal Museum* (open to visitors between 11 and 1). In front of the town hall, stands a *Monument to Copernicus* from 1857 by Tieck.



Województwo
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KOLEJE Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej

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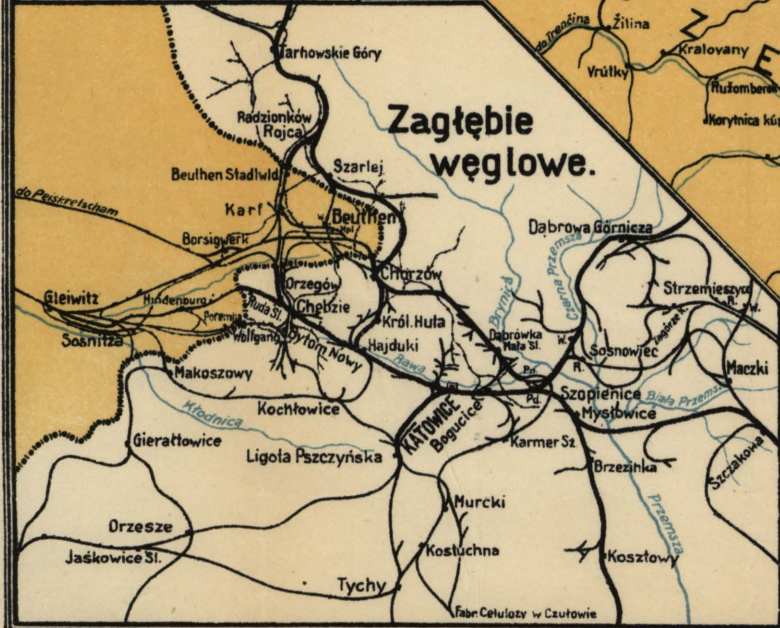
Nakład Ministerstwa Kolei w Warszawie



WĘZŁ WARSZAWSKI.

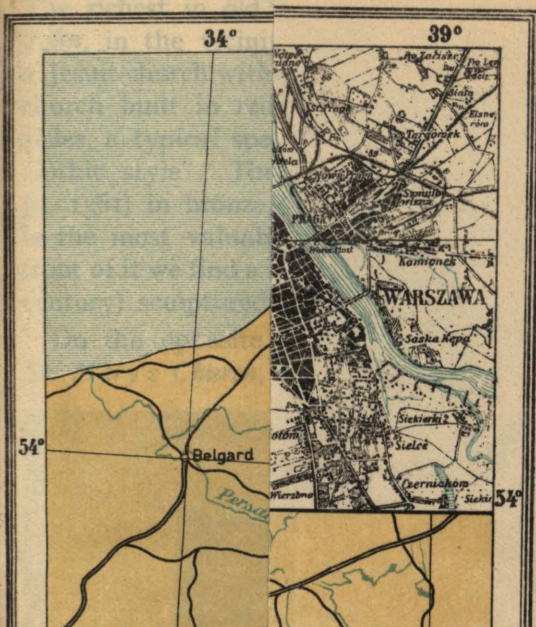


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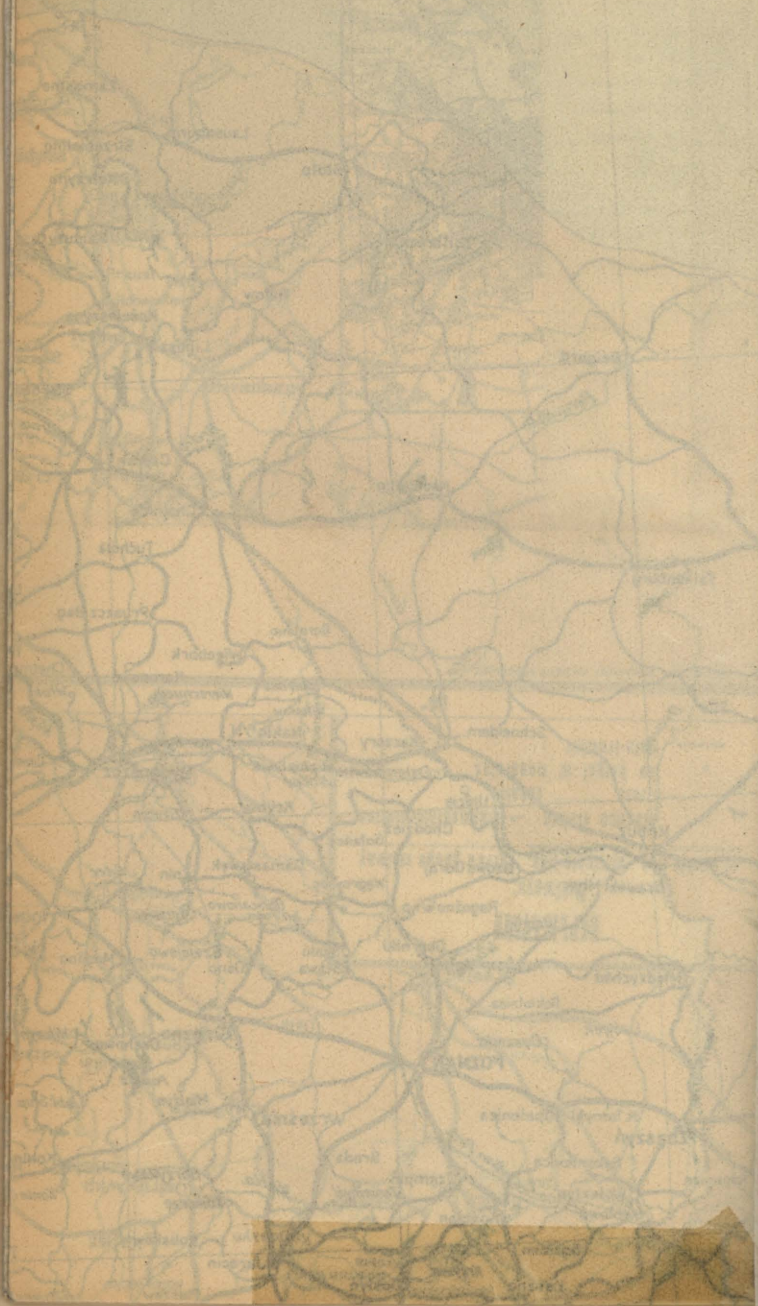
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- Stacje
- Siedziby Dyrekcji kolejowych
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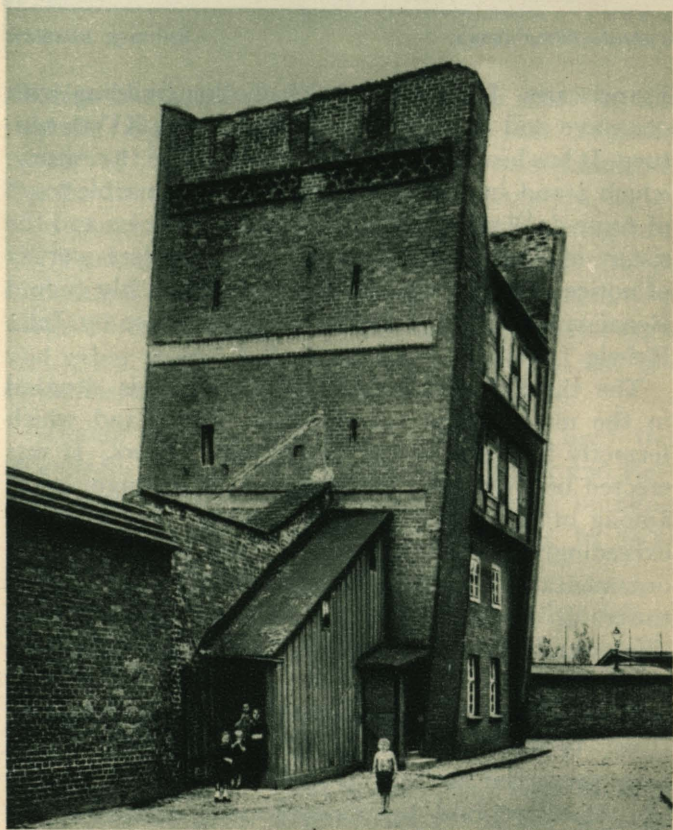
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Toruń possesses three large Medieval Gothic churches. The richest in old monuments is the *Church of St. John*, in the vicinity of the market place, formerly a Jesuit church with an imposing tower. It is a Gothic church built in red brick, with one nave and two aisles, a typical specimen of the so called „Teutonic Gothic style“. The *tomb* of the Mayor von Soest (d. 1361) in bronze, which stands in the presbytery is the most valuable monument of the church. In front of it we find a beautiful Gothic Madonna (XIVth century) sculptured by a Frenchman.

On the opposite side of the market place stands *St. Mary's Church*, which formerly belonged to the



TORUŃ: SLOPING TOWER

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI



TORUŃ: THE CASTLE

PHOT. J. BULHAK

Franciscans. It is also a brick Gothic building with one nave and two aisles completed in the XIVth century. It has beautiful Gothic stalls of the XVth century, which stand in the presbytery, and the marble tomb of Anne de Waza (d. 1635), a Swedish princess and the sister of King Sigismond III, is an object worthy of notice. We also find in this church a richly carved Renaissance organ, which is a masterpiece by John Helwig (1609).

The third church is *St. Jacob's*, which is situated in the market place of the New Town, and which formerly belonged to the Benedictine Sisters. It was erected between 1309 and 1340 and is distinguishable among other churches of the Teutonic epoch by the exceedingly minute finish of the details of its ornamentation. It is embellished with a very original tower of which the upper part is broader than the lower. The interior arrangements are in Baroque style.

The remains of the old town walls in Podgórna street beside the Vistula, with several gates, have been preserved to this day. At the end of Piekarska street we find the characteristic *Sloping Tower* (Krzywa Wieża), which is 15 m. high and has a de-



TORUŃ: TOWN WALLS

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

flection of 1.40 m. In the part of Toruń nearer to the Vistula stand the remains of the old *Teutonic Castle* of the XIIIth century that was destroyed by the inhabitants of Toruń on February 7th, 1454; thus starting the revolt of the Prussian towns against the Teutonic rule. Many old *granaries*, several storeys high have been preserved in the main streets, the Gothic ones dating from the Middle Ages. The corn and other goods that were sent to Poland, via the river Vistula, were stored in these granaries.

Among the new buildings worth seeing are: the *Municipal Theatre* (1904, planned by Fellner and Helmer). In the same square stands the huge building occupied by the *voievodship offices* built in 1930 (planned by Fr. Krzywda-Polkowski).

To the west of the town beyond the old fortifications, in the suburb of Bydgoszcz, extends a pretty *villa district* near which lies the large beautiful *Municipal Park* with a monument to the composer Moniuszko, also the Exhibition Hall of 1928.

A beautiful iron *bridge*, 1 km. long, built in 1853 connects both sides of the Vistula. On the opposite side of the Vistula, rising from the plains, appear



INOWROCLAW: CHURCH OF THE HOLY VIRGIN
PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

the lonely ruins of the castle *Dybbów*, which defended the borders of Poland during the Teutonic epoch. It was destroyed by the Swedes in 1656. Communication is facilitated by a *second bridge*, the construction of which was commenced in 1928.

Inowrocław (269 km.), a district town of 30 000 inhabitants situated on the fertile upland of Kujawy. The railway station is connected with the town (2 km.) by means of an *electric tram* line.

Hotels: „Bast“, 16 Królowej Jadwigi St.; „Pod Lwem“, 1, Królowej Jadwigi St.; „Hotel de Rome“, 34, Królowej Jadwigi St.; „Hotel Nowy Świat“, Pakoska St. *Restaurants:* in the first three hotels mentioned above, also „Wielkopolanka“, Królowej Jadwigi St. and in the Municipal Park. *Cafés:* „Rommel“, 16, Królowej Jadwigi St.; „Metropolis“, 5, Toruńska St.; „Wróblewski“, 28, Toruńska St. *Boarding-Houses:* „Warta“, 1, Sienkiewicza St.; „Wielkopolanka“ (of Dr. Kłosowska), 41, Solankowa St.

Inowrocław was the capital of one of the two *voievodies* which made up the Kujawy before the partition of Poland. Few of the old monuments

have been preserved from that time. The oldest among them is the granite *Roman Church of the Holy Virgin*, which is used at present as the cemetery chapel. Earthenware pots have been set in its walls in order to improve the acoustics. Close to it stands the new Neo-Roman *Parish Church* (1901) with a high tower. In the neighbourhood of the market place is found *St. Nicolas' Church*, a Gothic building with one nave and two aisles of the XIVth c. without a tower. On the opposite side of the market place is the *Evangelical Church*.

The *monument to John Kasprowicz*, unveiled in 1930, commemorates the birth of this poet near Inowrocław.

The western part of the town forms the *villa district* which consists of the parallel streets, *Solankowa*, *Sienkiewicza* and *Pakoska*. The large buildings of the Synagogue (*Solankowa St.*) the County office, the Departmental School, the Courts of Justice and the Training-school for Teachers in *Pakoska St.*, scattered among more than a hundred villas, draw the attention of the tourist. A new *Garrison Church*, surmounted by a coupola, built in 1929 stands near the Courts of Justice, in *Pakoska St.* It was planned by Adam Ballenstedt.

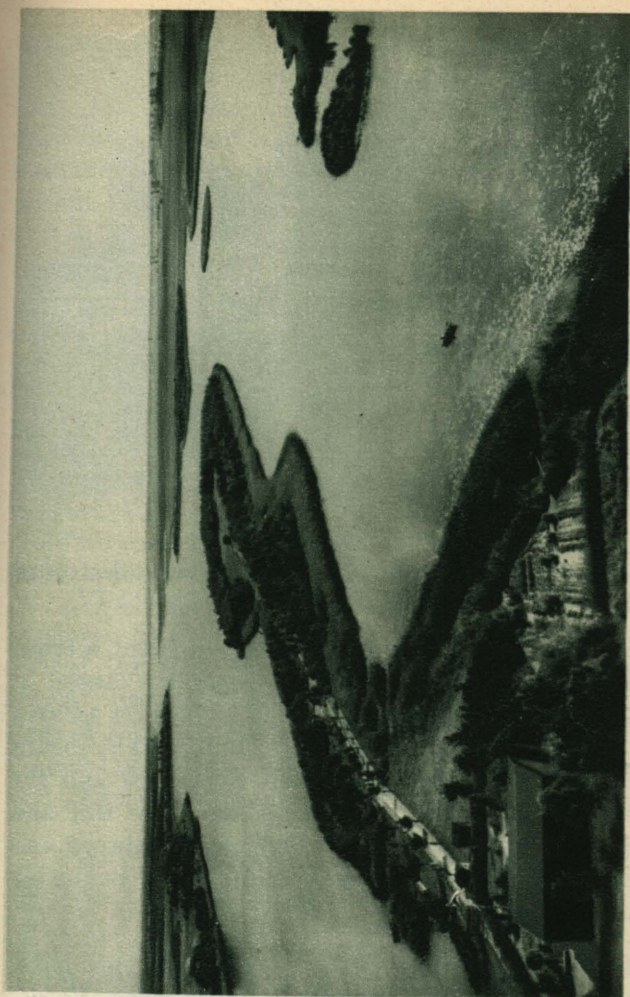


INOWROCLAW: THE BATHS

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

The *Municipal Bathing Establishment* with salt springs and mineral and mud baths is situated in the above district near the railway line. The salt springs of Inowrocław were discovered in 1835 and their exploitation began in 1875, thanks to the initiative of Dr. Z. Wilkoński, for medical purposes. In 1881 the bathing establishment became the property of the town. The Germans were not interested in its development and it only began to develop into its present importance as a watering place when Poland regained its independence. Visitors here only numbered 450 in 1914 but this figure was increased to 3.000 in 1923, and 6.000 in 1929. The illustrated prospectus published by the management of the bathing establishment contains more detailed information of Inowrocław. This establishment stands in a park; constructed during the German rule and being far too small it does not answer the requirements of the present time, but it will soon be replaced by a larger building. Only a few hundreds of visitors came to this place during the German rule, the corresponding figure now amounting to 5 000 persons annually. We find in the above mentioned *park* belonging to the bathing establishment a café, a large pool with boats, and a band-stand. In the neighbourhood of the bathing establishment stands a new building, a *Sanatorium* erected in 1929 (design by Adam Ballenstedt), and about a dozen villas and boarding-houses. The building for the *mud-baths establishment* dates from 1925. Visitors have *many attractions* such as theatrical performances, dancings, concerts, a cabaret, four cinemas and five tennis-courts; tennis tournaments and other sports, competitions, horse-races, etc. being organised.

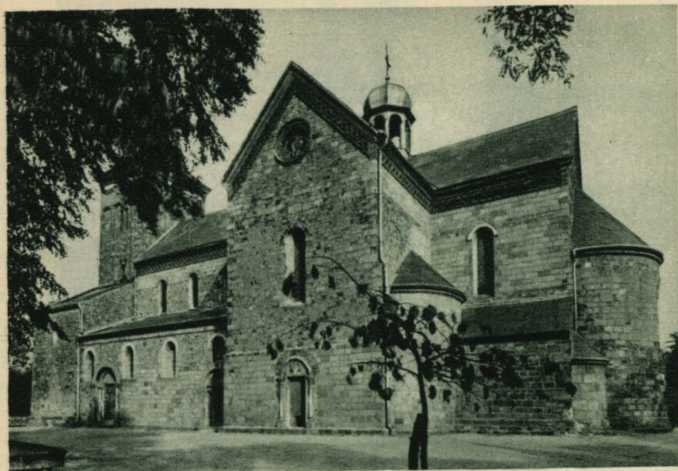
A local railway line runs from Inowrocław in a southerly direction to Lake Gopło near which is situated **Kruszwica** (19 km.), a small town of 3 500 inhabitants. *Hotels* „Biały Orzeł“, „Gopło“. It is the *oldest capital of Poland*. The royal family of the *Piasts* originated from this town, the first represen-



KRUSZWICA: LAKE GOPŁO SEEN FROM „MICE TOWER“

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

tative and legendary founder, *Piast* being a wheelwright in Kruszwica (IXth century). Its most remarkable monument is the Roman *Collegiate Church* (previously a cathedral) of the XIIth century standing by the lake, according to a legend, on the spot where stood the *Piast's* hut. On a small peninsula jutting out into the lake rises the Gothic *Mice Tower* (*Mysia Wieża*) of the XIVth century, which still remains from the castle of Casimir the Great. According to a legend, Prince Popiel of Kujawy was eaten



KRUSZWICA: THE CATHEDRAL

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

by mice in this tower. The castle was destroyed by the Swedes in 1657.

From the top of the Mice Tower (31 m. high), a beautiful view is obtained of the lake **Gopło**, the largest in Western Poland. It is 28 km. long and covers an area of 34 sq. km. A visit to the lake is facilitated by means of the *motor-boat* plying between Kruszwica and the southern end of the lake. The banks are flat and forest. A small *summer resort* with a restaurant and bathing-establishment is situated on the peninsula at the foot of the Mice Tower.

Mogilno (396 km.), a district town of 5 000 inhabitants situated on a long and narrow lake. *Hotels*: „Victoria“, „Polonia“. On a hill overlooking the lake we find a *Parish Church*, which formerly belonged to the Benedictines. It was built in the Roman style in the XIIth century, but later on reconstructed in the Gothic style, now however a Baroque building. An original-looking Roman crypt. The local *Abbey of the Benedictines* was founded in 1060 by King Boleslas Śmiały (the Brave). A small *Church of St. Jacob*, formerly a Parish church, built in 1511 in the Gothic style is also to be found here.

Trzemeszno (311 km.), a town of 6 000 inhabitants, situated on a small lake. At the end of the Xth c. Mieczyslas I founded here the *Abbey of the Augustinian Brothers*, which is the oldest monastery in Poland. Only a large *church*, now the parochial Church, remains of the old abbey. The latter was completed in 1791 in a transitory style, passing from Rococo to Classical, and is counted among the finest churches of the voievodship of Poznań. Pictures and frescoes by Francis Smuglewicz. The *treasury* possesses the oldest specimen of the Polish goldsmith's art, such as Roman chalices of the Princess Dąbrówka and St. Albert of the Xth century.

Gniezno (326 km.), a district town of 30 000 inhabitants situated in a hilly locality, on Lake *Jelonek*.

Hotels: „Europejski“, 19, Dąbrówki St.; „Francuski“, 32, Chrobrego St.; „Dworcowy“, 13, Lecha St.; „Victoria“, Chrobrego St.; „Centralny“, 7, Mieczysława St.; „Polonia“, 1, Mieczysława St. and several smaller ones. *Restaurants*: in the larger hotels, besides „Oaza“, Chrobrego St.; a wine-shop of Różycki, Rynek No. 9 (market place) and at the railway station. *Cafés*: „Wiedeńska“, 31, Chrobrego St.; „Esplanada“, 14, Chrobrego St.; „Ziemiańska,



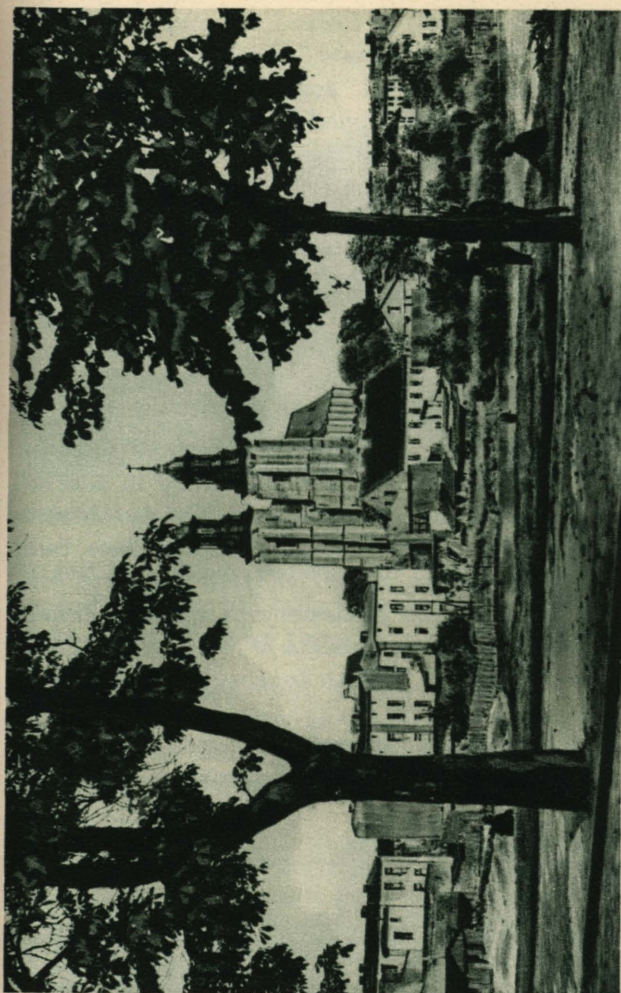
MOGILNO: THE BENEDICTINE CHURCH

PHOT. SZEPEL

Rynek No. 13. *Bars*: „Kasprowicza“, 3, Chrobrego St. *Motorbus station*: opposite the railway-station. Motorbus communication is maintained between Gniezno and the neighbouring towns.

The History of the Town: Gniezno is reckoned amongst the oldest towns in Poland; according to a legend, it was founded in the VIth century by *Lech*, the mythical founder of the Polish State. In the year 1000, King Boleslas Chrobry (the Brave) and the Emperor Otton III, met in this town on the occasion of the funeral of Saint-Albert, Archbishop of Praga. The founding of the *Archbishopric of Gniezno*, which became the metropolis of the Polish bishops, dates from this time. The local archbishops were Primates of Poland, and replaced the kings, during an interregnum, and in the XVIIIth century obtained the right of wearing the cardinal's purple. Until 1300, the former Cathedral of Gniezno was also the place of the *Coronation of the Polish Kings*. In 1821 the Archbishopric of Gniezno was joined to the Bishopric of Poznań, as it is at present.

The magnificent *Cathedral* standing below the Market Place is the finest monument in the town. It is a Gothic building with one nave and two aisles erected between 1343 and 1595, which was restored several times after having been damaged by fire. The most valuable objects are to be found in the *chapels* added on to the cathedral during the Renaissance and Baroque epoch and which form a crown. The celebrated *bronze door*, adorned with bas-reliefs representing St. Albert's life, leads to one of the aisles. This door was placed by the generosity of Boleslas III at the beginning of the XIIth century, and is considered the most valuable specimen of Roman art in Poland. In the centre of the cathedral stands the Baroque *tomb of St. Albert*, whose relics have been placed in a silver coffin richly sculptured and executed in 1662 in Danzig by Peter von der Rennen. The remnants of the former Gothic *tomb* of St. Albert from the end of the XVth century, destroyed



GNIEZNO: GENERAL VIEW

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

by the Swedes in 1656, were placed in the crypt under the choir and are considered the most valuable among the tombs of the Cathedral. This tomb is said to be the work of Vit Stwosz. The tomb of Archbishop Oleśnicki (d. 1493) by the same sculptor, is situated behind the chief altar, near the choir. The finest among the chapels is that of the *Potocki* family (1730, design by Pompeo Ferrari), in Rococo style, being the first on the left. The *treasury* of the cathedral

is amongst the richest in Poland. Its oldest historical object is the Roman missal, which belonged to St. Albert (XIth century); adorned with bohemian miniatures. The bell named „Albert“ („Wojciech“) hangs in the steeple; it is the largest bell in Western Poland (208 cm. in diameter).

In the neighbourhood of the cathedral stands the *monument of King Boleslas Chrobry (the Brave)* (d. 1025), by Marcin Rożek of Poznań, 1929.

Besides the above, Gniezno possesses 7 smaller churches; the oldest is the *Church of St. George* erected in the Xth century. It stands on the foundations of a former heathen temple together with fragments of the old Roman walls. The *Church of St. John*, a Gothic building of the end of the XIIIth century is adorned with beautiful frescoes of this epoch. The double nave *Church of the Franciscans*, near the Market Place, built in the early Gothic style (XIIIth century) was formerly used for the monastery of the Franciscans and the convent of the Sisters of St. Clara. It was reconstructed in the XVIIth century in the Baroque style.

Gniezno possesses several factories, the largest being the *brandy distillery* of Kasprowicz, one of the



GNIEZNO: THE KING BOLESŁAS I MONUMENT

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI



LEDNOGÓRA: RUINED CASTLE

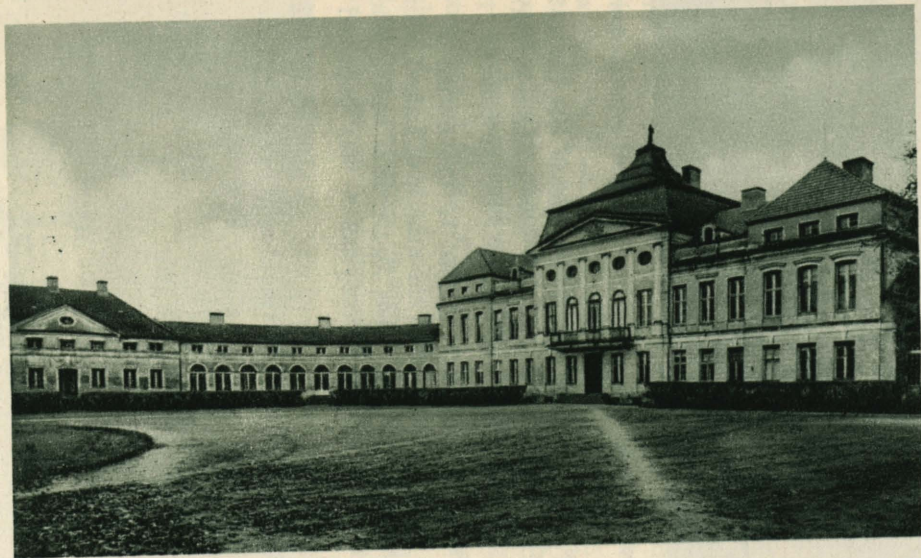
PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

largest in Poland. A beautiful *view* of the town is to be had from the hill called *Dziekanka* standing beyond Lake *Jelonek*, where there is a lunatic asylum.

Lednogóra (343 km.), 3 km. to the north, on the island Ostrow, situated in the middle of Lake Lednica, we find the oldest Polish ruins of a castle where, according to legend, Mieczyslas I was baptized in 965.

Poznań (377 km.) see Chapter II, page 45.





PALACE AT ROGALIN

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

VI.

OTHER RAILWAY LINES IN THE VOIEVODSHIP OF POZNAŃ

Many places worth visiting in the Poznań voievodship are situated along the branch railway lines, described in the preceding chapters, such as Września—Poznań—Zbąszyń, Ostrów—Poznań and Toruń—Poznań, also on the line Poznań—Nakło, which is described in one of the following chapters.

A. Places situated along the line **Poznań—Rawicz** running from Poznań in a southern direction (connecting Poznań with Breslau) are:

Luboń (7 km.), an industrial settlement with a large suburban factory of potato by products as well as a yeast factory. *Fine residential districts* for workmen and officials.

Puszczykowo (13 km.) and **Puszczykówko** (15 km.) summer resorts lying on the Warta (see page 66).

Mosina (19 km.) 2 km. to the east lies the village **Rogalin**, which is one of the most interesting localities of the voievodship of Poznań. Here we find a large *palace* belonging to Count Edward Raczyński in the Classical style of the end of the XVIIIth century (decorations by Kamsetzer), the French-Saxon Treaty was signed in 1806. Near by, in a park, stands a building containing a *picture gallery* possessing the most beautiful collection of modern Polish pictures. It consists of several hundred pictures about half of which are

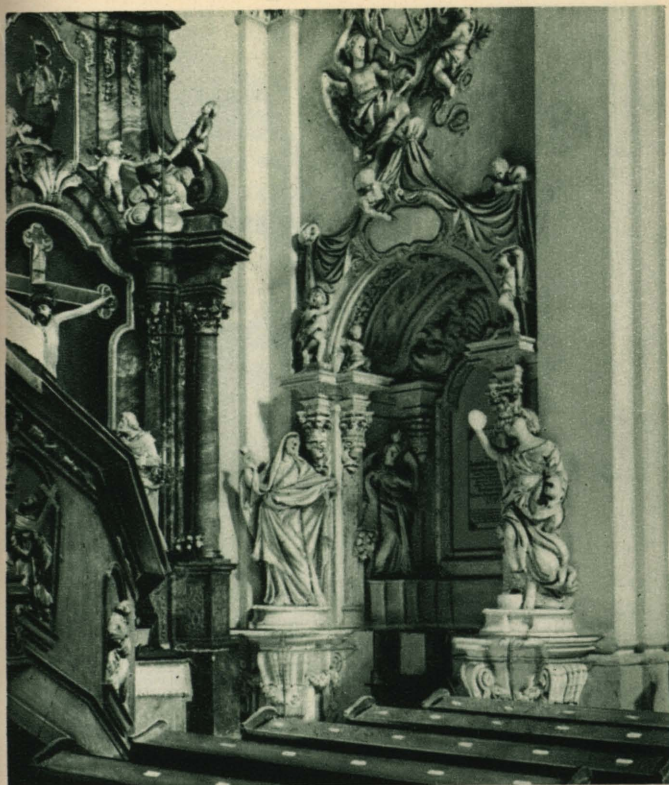
the work of Polish artists. „The Maid of Orleans“ by John Matejko is the pearl of this collection. A mausoleum of the family adorned with a sculpture by Thorwaldsen is to be seen in the forest. Some of the *oaks* standing in the park are a thousand years old, the largest having a circumference of 10 m.

Leszno (64 km.), a provincial town of 25 000 inhabitants. *Hotels*: Bristol, 50, Dworcowa St.; Foest, 14, Dworcowa St.; Dworcowy, 23, Dworcowa St.; Polski. *Restaurants*: in the hotels, at the railway station, Frank, 9, Dworcowa St., Stolpe in the ancient house standing in the Market Place. *Cafés*: Wielkopolanka, in the Market Place; Polonja, in Wolności St.; Centralna, 9, Dworcowa St.; Esplanada, Krasińskiego Avenue.

Leszno was once the residence of the powerful magnates the Leszczyńskis whose family became extinct on the death of King Leszczyński (d. 1766), and later that of the Prince of Lorraine, and his daughter Mary, Queen of France. Their ancient *castle*, which has been turned into a Court of Justice, stands in the northern part of the town, in Kościuszko Square. The old town walls have been replaced by a fine boulevard, called *planty*, the most picturesque part of which (Słowackiego Avenue and Mickiewicza Avenue) is situated in the northern part of the town. Some remains of the ancient walls are still to be found in this place. A small *Zoological Garden* extends along the Słowackiego Avenue.

The centre of the town is occupied by the large and beautiful *Market Place*. A magnificent Rococo *Town Hall* with a high tower endowed by the Sułkowski family (1736) stands in the middle of the market place.

In the neighbourhood of the Market Place stands the *Parish Church*. The exterior is quite modest, but the interior is richly ornamented. It was endowed by the Leszczyński family. This Baroque building (1690) has a nave and two aisles, the walls being adorned with fine stuccoes. At the end of the aisles



LESZNO: TOMB OF THE LESZCZYŃSKI FAMILY IN THE PARISH CHURCH
PHOT. SZEPEL

stand the magnificent Baroque tombs of Bishop Boguslas Leszczyński (d. 1691), and the Treasurer of the Crown, Raphael Leszczyński (d. 1702), father of King Stanislas Leszczyński. Not far from the „Planty“ in Avenue Krasińskiego, stands the *Church of the Holy Cross*, a Baroque building with a tower dating from 1709, which is the finest Evangelical Church in the Poznań voievodship. On the other side of the town, in Komeńskiego St., the Calvinist *Church of St. John*, a Baroque building of the XVIIIth century, with a tower, built in brick, attracts the attention of the tourist. In the courtyard we find a *monument to Komeński*, an eminent Bohemian pedagogue who was Rector of the School



RYDZYNA: PALACE

PHOT. SZEFER

of Bohemian Brethren in Leszno between 1628—1656 after his expulsion from Bohemia.

Rydzyna (79 km.), a small town with a nice market place, situated at a distance of 3 km. to the east of the railway station. The Rococo *palace* of Rydzyna, which is the largest and finest among the Rococo palaces in Poland, is the chief object of interest of the town. It was erected in the first half of the XVIIIth century by the Princes Sułkowski according to the design by Pompeo Ferrari. Until 1912 the palace was the centre of the jurisdiction of the Princes



THE PHILIPINE CHURCH AT GOSTYŃ

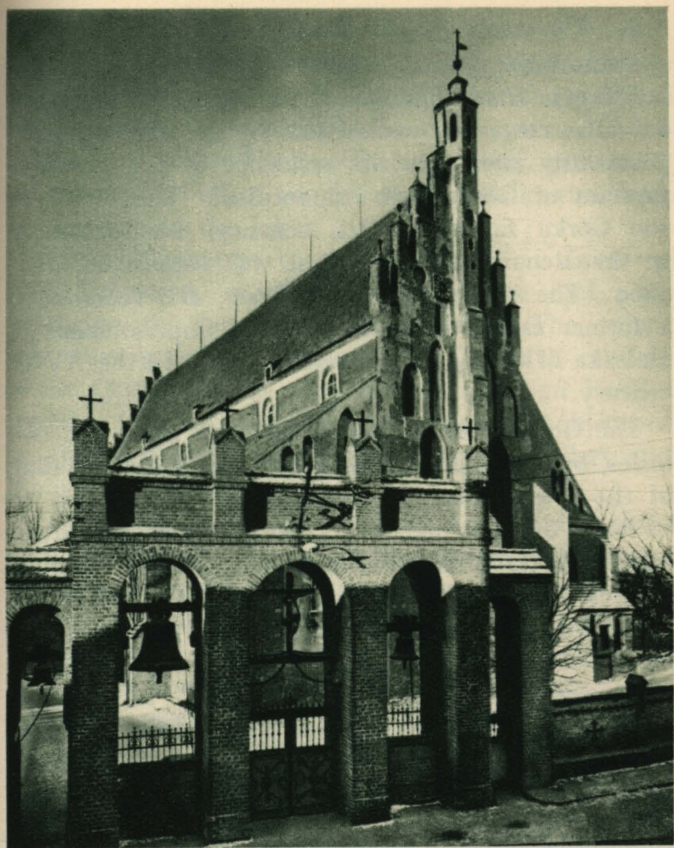
PHOT. SZEPEK

Sulkowski; it was depleted of its fine furniture and ornamentation after the confiscation of the estates of the Princes Sulkowski by the Prussian government. The beautiful stuccoes and paintings ornamenting the halls were neglected during this period of decline. The palace was restored by the Polish government and is now used as a school. In the neighbourhood stand buildings belonging to the palace and a *Catholic Church*, (1752), the latter formerly used as the chapel of the palace. The small *town hall* (1752) in the Market Place was also endowed by the Sulkowski Family.

B. Places situated along the **line Leszno—Jarocin**:
Gostyń (34 km.), a provincial town of 7 000 inhabitants. *Hotels*: „Polonja“, 2, Kolejowa St.; „De France“, 11, Targowisko. *Restaurant and Café*: „Bomboniera“, Leszczyńska St. The town possesses a Gothic *Parish Church* of the XVth century with a tower 45 m. high, erected in 1414 by Bartosz Wissemberg of Gostyń. There is also a new *Evangelical Church* here. Near the railway station stands a large sugar refinery.

Two kilometres to the east of the town we find the *Church of the Brothers of St. Philip* together with its monastery standing on a hill called „Święta Góra“ (the Holy Mountain), which dominates the whole region. This is the finest Baroque church in Poland with a central foundation, ornamented by a high cupola. It was erected between 1675—1731 according to the design by Longhena and completed by Pompeo Ferrari of Rydzyna. Its interior is decorated with beautiful Italian stuccoes of 1725, frescoes by Neubert of 1758 and more recent paintings by the priest Przybysz of the XIXth century. The altars are in Rococo style.

C. Places situated along the **line Leszno—Ostrów**:
Krotoszyn (71 km.), a provincial town of 13 000 inhabitants. *Hotels*: „Pod Białym Orłem“ (Under the White Eagle), Mały Rynek (Small Market Place), No. 2; „Bazar“, 34, Kaliska St. *Confectionery and Café*: „Palermo“, 6, Rynek (Market Place). The site where formerly stood the ancient walls of the town is now occupied by boulevards, called „planty“, which encircle Krotoszyn. The *palace*, which once belonged to the Princes Thurn-Taxis, is now the property of the State. The Renaissance *Parish Church* of 1592 possesses a richly sculptured high altar and stalls. The Rococo church of Krotoszyn formerly belonged to the Brothers of the *Trinity* (1775). In the neighbourhood of Krotoszyn lies *Buszków*, the birth-place of Mary Leszczyńska, afterwards Queen of France.



SZAMOTUŁY: PARISH CHURCH

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

D. The following places lie along the line Leszno—Zbąszyn :

Włoszakowice (17 km.), a village with an original Rococo palace possessing a triangular foundation, erected in 1750 by Prince Francis Sulkowski.

Łotnica (26 km.). Two kilometres to the north we find the small town **Przemęt** situated by a lake, where the ancient *Church of the Cistercians* has been preserved. It is a Baroque building of 1651—1696, with two frontal towers, 60 m. high, built in unplastered brick. It is now used as a parish church. The interior is adorned with fine stuccoes.

E. Places on the line **Poznań—Krzyż** :

Szamotuły (33 km.), a provincial town of 7 300 inhabitants. *Hotels*: „Monopol“, 8, Rynek; „Eldorado“, 41, Dworcowa St.; *restaurants* in the above hotels. Szamotuły was once the residence of the powerful families of Górka and Szamotulski. The *Castle* of the Górka family (XVIth century) was originally in the Renaissance style, but was reconstructed in 1869. The so called *Black Tower*, the remains of a former castle, was the place of imprisonment of Halszka of Ostróg, a renowned beauty, in the XVIth century.

The Gothic *Parish Church* with one nave and two aisles, built in 1423, is the most remarkable building of the town. Two splendid pictures of 1521 are to be found over the high altar. Gothic stalls. Worthy of mention is the brass plate in memory of the voievode Andrew Szamotulski (d. 1513) by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg on a wall in the presbytery; also in the nave the marble Renaissance tomb of the treasurer Rokosowski (d. 1570) by H. Canavesi. At the side of the church, is a huge elm-tree, 8 m. in circumference, the largest elm in the voievodship of Poznań. A former *Minorites' Church*, a Baroque building of 1675, stands on the way to the station.

F. Localities situated near the line **Inowrocław — Wagrowiec** :

Kościelec (6 km.), a village with a Roman *church* built in granite dating from the XIIth century, to which the Renaissance *Chapel of the Kościelecki family* was added in the XVIth century (designed by Di Quadro). The chapel contains the magnificent tomb of its founder, the voievode John Kościelecki (d. 1545) and his son.

Żnin (38 km.), a district town of 4 600 inhabitants picturesquely situated on a strip of land lying between lakes. *Hotels*: „Górny“ and „Smorowska“. *Restaurants* in the above hotels and in the „Dom Polski“ (Polish Home), 9, Poczтовая St. Żnin is the

birth-place of two eminent Polish men of science, John and Andrew *Śniadecki*. In the Market Place stands a *bastion* of the XVth century, the only remains of the old town hall. Żnin possesses a *Church* of the XVth century reconstructed in 1794, containing a memorial tablet of the *Śniadecki*. Walks run along the borders of the lakes.

Fifteen kilometres to the north-east of Żnin, we find **Lubostroń**, a village with a palace and park belonging to the Counts Skórzewski. The palace was constructed at the end of the XVIIIth century in the Classical style according to a design by Zawadzki. It is full of sculptures, pictures and objects of art dating from that time; also a picture gallery and library.

G. **Powidz**, a small town of 1200 inhabitants and the terminus of the *narrow-gauged railway line Witkowo—Powidz*. Many tourists and holiday makers come here during the summer to enjoy the excellent bathing in the lake. A *bathing establishment* with a boarding house and fine baths on the shores of the lake have recently been constructed there. Near by we see the „*Góra Zamkowa*“ (Castle Mountain), an artificial mound on which formerly stood a castle.



LUBOSTRŃ: PALACE

PHOT. SZEPEL



MIŁOŚLAW: PALACE

PHOT. SZEPER

The *Lake of Powidz* covers an area of 15 sq. km.; it is the second largest lake in the voievodship of Poznań, the first being Lake of Gopło. Its shores are sandy; in the neighbourhood there are large State forests.

H. Towns situated near the line **Gniezno—Zduny**:

Czerniejewo (14 km.), a small town of 1 500 inhabitants with a Late Gothic *Church* endowed by Bishop Uriel Górka in the XVth century; also the *palace* of Counts Skórzewski containing rich collections of art. The palace is surrounded by a fine *park*.

Miłosław (39 km.), a small town of 2 600 inhabitants. The Empire *palace* formerly belonged to the Counts Mielżyński and is now the property of the Kościelski family. It was built in 1820 according to the design by Schinkel of Berlin. It contains a fine *collection of objects of art and a picture gallery*, open to the public, provided permission is first obtained from the management of the estate.



VII.

WARSZAWA-BYDGOSZCZ-KARTUZY-GDYNIA

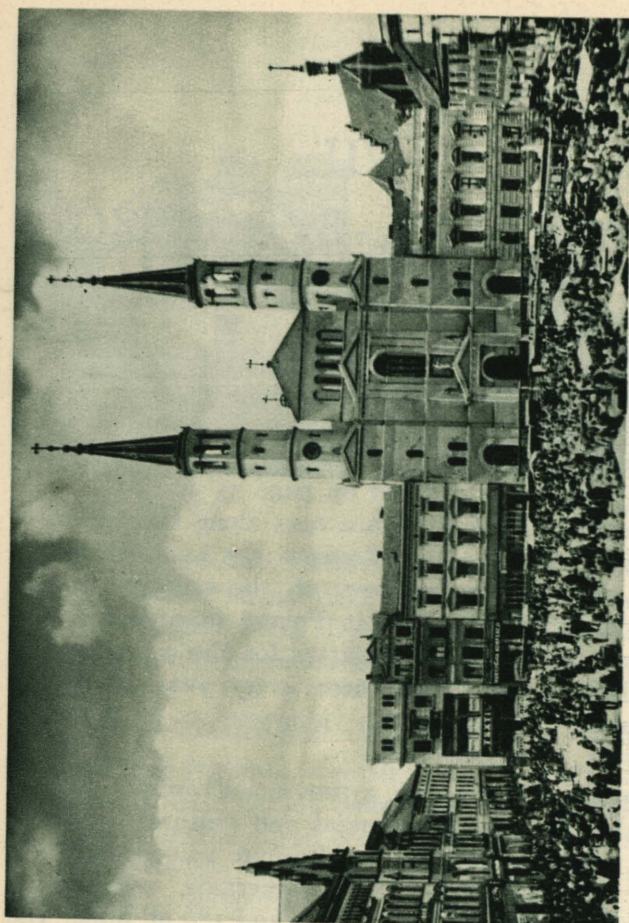
From Warszawa to **Toruń** (235 km.) we follow the railway line described in Chapter V. The stations to Toruń were described on page 33 and 81.

Beyond Toruń the train runs along the left bank of the Vistula as far as **Łęgnów** (275 km.), where one can see from the window of the railway-carriage, the largest *timber-yards* in Poland situated near the mouth of the Brda. Regattas for the championship of Poland take place here every year during the summer. There is an immense covered stand to seat 3 600 persons.

Bydgoszcz (285 km.), a provincial town of 120 000 inhabitants, the commercial and cultural centre of the northern part of the Poznań voievodship and the southern part of the Pomerania voievodship. 90% of Poles, 9% of Germans and 1% of Jews. The town is situated on the Brda and on a canal connecting the above river with the Noteć (Netze).

Hotels: first class — „Pod Orłem“, 163, Gdańska St., *second class* — „Lengning“, 56, Długa St., „Deutsches Haus“, 134, Gdańska St., „Gelhorn“, 38, Dworcowa St., „Boston“, 7a, Dworcowa St., „Francuski“, 1, Podgórna St., „International“, 33, Dworcowa St., „Rios“, 53, Długa St., „Warszawski“, 16, Warszawska St., „Victoria“, 37, Dworcowa St.

Boarding Houses: Draheim, 57, Dworcowa St., Jaworowiczowa, 17, Św. Jańska St., „Pensjonat Polski“, 49, Dworcowa St.



BYDGOSZCZ: MARKET PLACE

Restaurants: first class — in the hotel „Pod Orlem“, besides „Pod Strzechą“, 12, Jagiellońska St., „Bristol“, 5, Mostowa St.; *second class* — „Europejska“, 133, Gdańska St. „Louvre“, 143, Gdańska St., „Dom Parkowy“, 12, Św. Trójcy St., in the hotel „Deutsches Haus“, „Stara Bydgoszcz“ (Old Bydgoszcz), 12, Grodzka St. and several others. *Bar:* „Hartwig and Kantorowicz“, 66, Jagiellońska St.

Garden-Restaurants: „Teatralna“, beyond the Theatre (a military band), in the garden of „Kocerka“, Św. Trójcy St. (orchestra), also restaurants near

the lochs and in the Merchants Club (*Resursa Kupiecka*).

Cafés and Tea-shops: in some of the first above mentioned restaurants; besides the confectioneries: „Pod Orłem“, 163, Gdańska St., the cafés: „Astorja“ (*Jasiński*), 159, Gdańska St., „Esplanada“, 143, Gdańska St., „Warszawianka“, 138, Gdańska St.

Electric lines: A) Railway station — Okole, B) Gdańska St. — Toruńska St., C) Wilczak—Bartłódzieje, all the above lines pass through the Plac Teatralny (*Theatre Square*). Regular communication is maintained between Bydgoszcz and the neighbouring towns by means of *motorbuses*. Chief motorbus station: near the evangelical church on Kościelecki Square.

Landing stage for steamers: near the Theatre bridge. The steamers ply as far as the mouth of the Brda. Boats can be hired at the Vth loch.

Post- and Telegraph-Offices: Jagiellońska St., corner of Pocztowa St.; branches: 3, Zygmunt Augusta St., (at the railway station), 3, Gdańska St. and 50, Dworcowa St.

The Automobile Club of Pomerania (*Pomorski Automobilklub*), 10, Matejki St.



BYDGOSZCZ: HOUSES ON THE RIVER BRDA PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

Traveling Office: „Orbis“, 1, Pomorska St.

Consulates: German, 2, Poznańska St., Swedish, 120, Gdańska St., British, 1, Skargi St.

The History of the Town: Bydgoszcz was founded in the XIVth c., as the district town of the province of Kujawy. It had reached a high state of development in the XVIIth c., but declined later after having been almost destroyed by the Swedes in 1656. After the partition of Poland Frederick II colonized this locality with Germans and made great efforts to enforce the Germanisation of Bydgoszcz. During the latter part of the XIXth century, Bydgoszcz developed into an industrial and commercial centre. It now occupies the second place, as regards size, in the voievodship of Poznań, after the capital (Poznań) itself. After having recovered its independence, Bydgoszcz regained very quickly the polish character.

The town is clean and contains many fine buildings; also several parks and squares. It is distinguished from Toruń by its more modern appearance. The fine main street of the town, *ul. Gdańska*, is a straight, long, broad thoroughfare, at the beginning of which we notice the old *Church of the Sisters of St. Clara*, reconstructed in the XVIIth century in Danzig-Renaissance style.

In the small Market Place stands the Baroque *Jesuit Church* (1640), endowed by the Chancellor, George Ossoliński. In Farna Street, in the same neighbourhood is also the *Parish Catholic Church* (1502), a Gothic building, endowed by the Kościelecki family. Polichromy of 1925 by Nostitz Jackowski. A small *Municipal Museum* is to be seen at No. 1 in the same street, comprising collections of pictures, and specimens of applied Arts (open every day from 10 to 15; on Sundays and holidays from 11 to 14). At No. 1 in the Market Place stands the *Municipal Library* possessing about hundred thousand books.

On going from the Market Place to Gdańska Street, we cross the bridge over the Brda, near the landing-



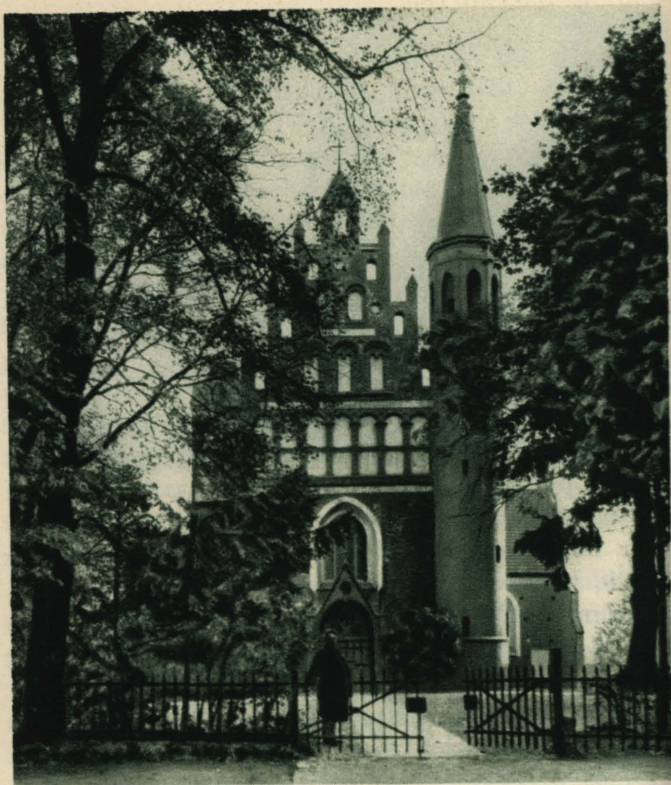
BYDGOSZCZ: SIENKIEWICZ MONUMENT PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

stage for the steamers. The old *granaries* standing on the bank of the Brda offer a picturesque and uncommon sight. Not far from the Teatralny Square, we notice the new building of the *Municipal Theatre*.

Near by, on the square is a bronze statue „The Archer“, the work of the famous German sculptor Klinger.

We now turn from Gdańska Street towards the Evangelical Church and to the *Municipal Park*, the chief adornment of which is the fountain named The Deluge of 1905, ornamented with figures in bronze by Lepke.

To the east of Gdańska Street extends the beautiful *villa-district*; the principal streets of this part of Bydgoszcz are the Słowackiego and Mickiewicza Streets. In the centre of this district we find the Park of *Kochanowski*, where stands the monument erected in 1927 to the memory of the Polish author *Henryk Sienkiewicz*, the work of K. Laszczka, of Cracow. In Zacisze St. stand the buildings of the *Pasteur Institute*, and in Ossolińskich St. a large *educational* institution of the Missionaries is being erected; near by is the *Church of St. Vincent*, with a high cupola,



BYDGOSZCZ: FORMER BERNARDINE CHURCH PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

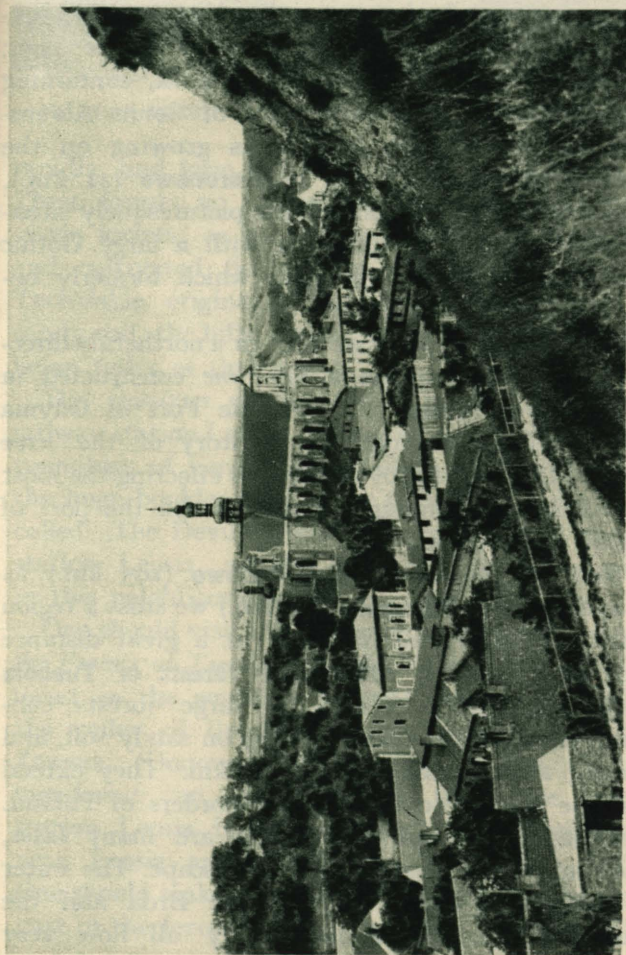
built between 1927—31 (planned by the architect Adam Ballenstedt, of Poznań).

At the end of Gdańska St., beyond the railway line, to the right, appears the imposing building of the *School of Ensigns*.

In the neighbourhood of the Old Market Place stands a beautiful *church*, which formerly belonged to the *Bernardines*, with one nave and a tower, built in a transitory style, passing from Gothic to Renaissance, and completed in the middle of the XVIth century through the generous aid of the Kościelecki family. It is now used as a garrison church. The *Evangelical Church* stands on the Kościelecki Square, where formerly stood an old castle. To the

south of the Old Town is situated the *Dąbrowski Hill*, with a small park, a fine view of the town is to be had from the top of the *water-tower* standing on this hill.

From the end of the town runs the *Bydgoszcz Canal*, connecting the Brda with the Noteć, and the Vistula with the Warta. It is 25 km. long and its construction was begun in 1774. Beautiful *promenades* have been arranged along its banks for a considerable distance, beginning just



PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

KORONOWO

beyond the Parish Church. Several restaurants, standing in gardens, are to be found near the lochs. A walk as far as the sixth loch is recommended, and one can return by tram.

Excursions to the Suburbs of Bydgoszcz are facilitated by means of normal and narrow gauged railway lines, steamers plying on the Brda and motorbuses. An excursion is recommended to the *Mouth of the Brda* (11 km.) by steamer (Łęgnów see page 111).

Excursions should also be made by train or motorbus to **Fordon** (12 km.), a small town of 3 000 inhabitants, where an *iron bridge* over the Vistula, the longest in Central Europe (1325 m.), is to be seen; and to *Ostromecko*, with its large park, containing a mineral spring and the palace of Count Alvensleben-Schönborn, with huge oaks growing on the bank of the Vistula; and to **Koronowo** (21 km.), a small town of 5 000 inhabitants picturesquely situated in the valley of the Brda with a large Gothic Church of the XIVth century, which formerly belonged to the *Cistercians*.

On leaving Bydgoszcz we turn in a northerly direction; the train runs on a *new line* constructed in 1927—1930 in order to reach the Port of Gdynia without passing through the territory of the Free Town of Danzig, and by this means effecting the most rapid means of communication between the port of Gdynia and Poland.

From the station **Maksymiljanowo** (295 km.) as far as the **Czersk Pomorski** (378 km.) we cross a region thinly populated and situated at a great distance from larger towns, called **The forests of Tuchola** (Bory Tucholskie). These are large forests consisting chiefly of fir-trees, growing on sandy soil, and covering a total area of 2 000 sq. km. They extend from the Vistula to the western borders of Poland. Interspersed amongst the forests are many *lakes*, which add great charm to the landscape. The water of the *rivers* Czarna Woda, the Brda and the Mątawa is exceedingly clear: they all flow very



FORESTS OF TUCHOLA

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

rapidly, and form beautiful valleys among the forests. These forests no longer have the character of wild, virgin forests, as we find, here and there, settlements and cultivated fields. The landscape of the Bory Tucholskie originates from the glacier period: the sandy soil, the hills, the lakes and the granite boulders being relics of that age.

The *yew-trees* growing on Lake Mukrz, near the railway station Lniano, the *sorbus torminalis* in the surroundings of Szczyrkowa (railway-station Tleń) and the huge boulder originating from the glacier period, called „The Devil's Stone“ (Czarci Kamień) near the station Leosia, are the chief peculiarities of nature in this neighbourhood.

One should visit the following *characteristic parts of the Forests of Tuchola* in order to get an idea of this forest in the southern part of Forests of Tuchola: the valley of Brda as far as Tuchola, Świt, Piła, Zamsza, Klonowo (an excursion to the renowned yew-forest on Lake Mukrz from the railway station Leosia is recommended), the Devil's stone near Leosia and the Czarna Woda near Gródek. One should make a two days' excursion in the central part of the forest starting from Osie or Tleń, walking

along the valley of the Czarna Woda as far as Błędno and Uroczysko; one should turn on the way to Szczyrkowa (*sorbus torminalis*); on leaving this place the tourist must go to Osiek (ruins of a castle of the XVIth century), and from Osiek to Nowe, passing through a locality abounding in lakes. An excursion should also be made to the northern part of Tucholskie Bory, from Zblewo to Wirty (an original-looking kind of park), Bożechowo (ruins of a castle), Stara Kiszewa (ruins of a castle), Odry (Trylity) and the Lake of Wdzydze. There are special *guides* dealing with the Forests of Tuchola, one in Polish by Dr. Karasiewicz, and another in German by E. Wernike.

Several *railway-lines* traverse the Forests of Tuchola: the southern part of the forest is cut through by the lines Terespol—Więcbork and Laskowice—Chojnice; the central part, by the line Laskowice—Czersk; the eastern part by the lines Laskowice—Smętowo and Smętowo—Skurcz—Szlachta; and the north-western part by the lines Chojnice—Starogard and Chojnice—Kościerzyna. The following stations are the best starting points for excursions: Klonowo, Leosia, Lniano, Tuchola, Osie, Tleń, Nowe, Skurcz, Zblewo and Rytel.

To the north of the Forests of Tuchola lies **Kościerzyna** (399 km.), a provincial town of 7 000 inhabitants, situated in the centre of the southern part of the Cashoubian Country. *Hotels*: „Dworcowy“, „Pomorski“, „Bazar“, „Hamburski“. To the south we find a village **Wdzydze** on a large lake bearing the same name, with the only *rural museum* in Poland, founded in 1907 by Isidore Gulgowski. It is located in an old hut and contains specimens of peasant industry and Cashoubian art.

On leaving Kościerzyna the train enters the territory of *Cashoubian Switzerland* and beyond **Gołubie** (412 km.) picturesque wooded hills and lakes may be admired from the windows of the train.

The next station, **Krzeszna** (416 km.), situated not far from the *Lake of Ostrzyce* is considered



KARTUZY: CHURCH

PHOT. Z. MARCINKOWSKI

to be the most beautiful among the lakes of the Cashoubian Switzerland. From the hill „*Jastrzębia Góra*“ (Hawk's Mountain) situated on the eastern bank of the lake, a magnificent view is obtained of the whole of the lake and its surroundings.

The station **Wieżyca** (418 km.) lies at the foot of a hill of the same name (331 m. above sea level); which is the highest peak of Cashoubian Switzerland and of Pomerania. Being wooded, the summit affords no view.

The new line running to Gdynia turns to the east leaving the old one, which goes to **Kartuzy** (428 km.), a district town of 5 000 inhabitants, the centre of Cashoubian Switzerland. *Hotels:* „Kaszubski Dwór“, in Gdańska St. and „Pomorski“, Trzeciego Maja St. *Restaurants* in the above hotels. Several boarding houses and cafés. Kartuzy owes its name to the *monastery* of the Carthusians originating from the end of the XIVth century, which was closed by the Prussians in 1826. The beautiful *church* standing on an isthmus between two lakes, now the *Parochial Church*, remains from this Order. It is a Gothic building of the end of the XIVth century with one nave, the interior being in Baroque style. The roof is shaped

like the lid of a coffin according to the Carthusian's motto: „Memento Mori“. Especially remarkable are the Baroque *stalls* of the XVIIIth century and the ancient Gothic high altar, a sculptured triptych of 1444. The Gothic refectory of the XVth century has been preserved from the former *monastery*.

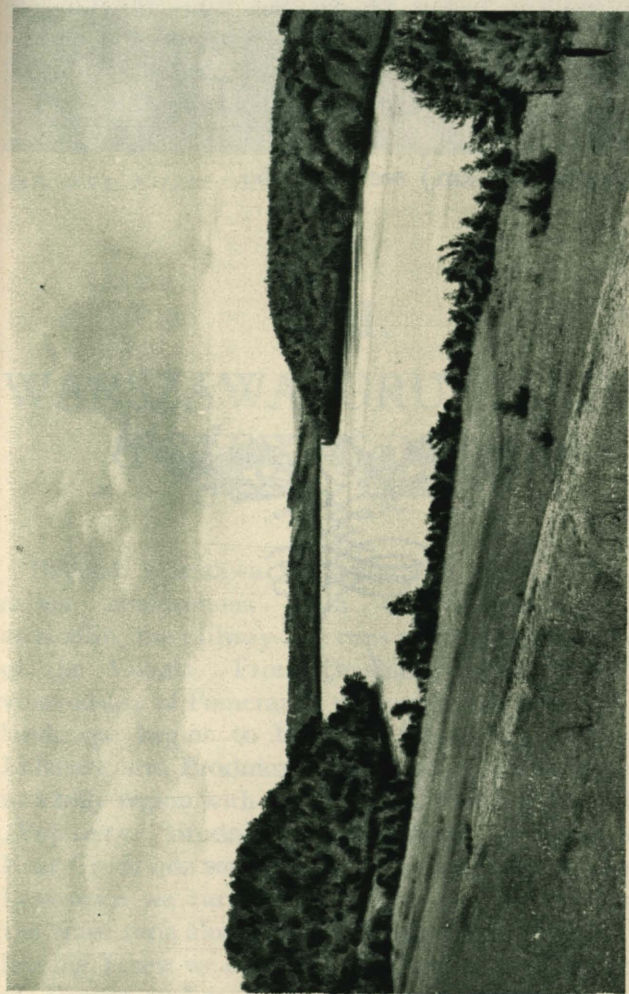
Owing to its picturesque situation on hilly land (200 metres above the sea level) Kartuzy is developing into a *summer resort*. The finest view of the town and its surroundings is to be had from the tower on the Wzgórze Wolności (Hill of Liberty). A wooded path called *Gaj Świętopelka* (Woods of Swantopolk) extends along the lake-side.

Being the meeting place of three railway lines, Kartuzy is the centre of the touristic movement in the so called **Cashoubian Switzerland**. It is a hilly locality, abounding in lakes, occupying the centre of the so called „Polish Corridor“ connecting Poland with the sea. The aspect of this region originates from the glacier period. There are 173 lakes in the district of Kartuzy, the largest among them being the narrow *Lake Radunia*, 15 km. long, but *Lake of Ostrzyce* already mentioned is considered to be the finest. In order to get an idea of the typical landscape of the Cashoubian Switzerland, one should make an excursion from Kartuzy to the village *Chmielno*, (6 km.) situated to the west, and ascend the hill *Tamowa* standing on the opposite side of the lake, in order to get a fine view of the whole group of lakes from this hill.

The river *Radunia* forming beyond Żuków a wild ravine called *Babi Dół*, flows through these lakes. The highest peak of the Cashoubian Switzerland is *Wieżyca* (the Tower) (331 m.), situated to the south of Kartuzy, near the station *Wieżyca*.

The local railway line connecting Kartuzy with Danzig passes through **Żuków**, which is situated 11 km. to the east of Kartuzy. It is a small town

of 1800 inhabitants, on the Radunia. The Gothic Church, with one nave, of the XIVth century is the only remnant of the *Monastery of the Sisters of St. Norbert* endowed by the Pomeranian Prince Mestwin I in 1209. In the chapel of the church we find a richly sculptured Gothic triptych dating from the beginning of the XVIth century. It also contains several relics of the Pomeranian Princes, as for instance the altar of Mestwin and the cloak of Swantopolk II



PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

CASHOUBIAN SWITZERLAND

(d. 1266); the latter, woven in golden thread, to be seen in the sacristy.

The new railway line leaves Kartuzy and Żukowo as already mentioned and turns to the north-east beyond the station **Somonino** (425 km.). Not far from the station **Babidół** (433 km.) it crosses the river Radunia. In this neighbourhood we find a deep ravine formed by this river. The train runs further in a northerly direction; beyond **Osowa** (451 km.) it begins to descend from the Cashoubian upland towards the sea. We pass the station **Kack Wielki** (450 km.), a village situated in a beautiful valley. In the far distance we can see the sea and Gdynia.

Gdynia (467 km.) see page 169.





JABŁONNA: PALACE

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

VIII.

WARSZAWA-GRUDZIĄDZ- TCZEW-GDYNIA

Beyond Warszawa the trains run north across the rather monotonous plain of Masovia; as far as Modlin, the railway-line runs along the eastern bank of the Vistula. From Działdowo situated in the voievodship of Pomerania, we turn to the west and the landscape begins to be more interesting. Between Lidzbark and Brodnica we pass large forests growing in a hilly region with several lakes. This is the so called „Pojezierze Brodnickie“ (Lakeland of Brodnica). Near Grudziądz we again cross the Vistula and beyond Laskowice we turn to the north. As far as Danzig the train runs along the left bank of the Vistula. On leaving Tczew we enter the territory of the Free Town of Danzig and leave it in Orłowo, returning again

to Polish territory, where the train follows the line of the sea coast.

Jabłonna (28 km.), a small town with a large park, and the *palace* of the Counts Potocki, erected at the end of the XVIIIth century, after a design by Merlini. The rooms have retained their former arrangement, in the style of that epoch, the interior decoration being well preserved. At the beginning of the XIXth century this palace was the residence of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Field-marshal of Poland and France, many souvenirs being still preserved of his sojourn there. The palace may only be visited by special permission.

A local railway-line administrated by the military authorities runs from Jabłonna to the east, namely **Zegrze** (8 km.). It is a fortified military camp, picturesquely situated on the high banks of the Bug.

Motorbuses run from Zegrze to **Pułtusk** (30 km. to the north), a district town of 16 000 inhabitants, situated on the Narew. *Hotels*: „Royal“, 8, Kotlarska St. and „Victoria“, 4, Świętojańska St. with restaurants. *Café*: Cz. Buczkowski, 5, Trzeciego Maja.

Pułtusk is an old town, which, from the XIth till the end of the XVIIIth century belonged to the *bishops of Plock*. They carried the title of Princes of Pułtusk, the *castle* of Pułtusk being their chief residence. Now, after having been rebuilt, it is used as the Starosta's (District Governor) office. Pułtusk is known in history for the battle with the Swedes in 1703, the victory of the French over the Russians on December 26th 1806, after which Napoleon remained eight days in Pułtusk, and also for a skirmish between the Poles and Russians, which took place on August 24th 1831. In 1915 it was the scene of battles between the Russians and Germans and, on August 9th and 10th 1920, of a struggle between the Poles and Bolsheviks; the common grave situated near the high-road leading to Łomża being a memorial of the latter.



CZERWIŃSK: ABBEY

PAINTED BY S. BŁOŃSKI

In the Market Place we find a *town-hall* of the XVIIIth century reconstructed by the Prussians and converted into a prison. Its tower was once part of the Gothic town-hall of the XVth century, which no longer exists. The *Collegiate Church*, which is the most valuable monument of the town, also stands in the Market Place. It has one nave and two aisles being built in the Gothic style in the XVth century, reconstructed in the Baroque style in the XVIIth century. Close by appears the steeple of 1507, reconstructed at the beginning of the XIXth century in the Empire style. Within the church we find beautiful stalls (1720) as well as the tombs of bishops, among which the Renaissance tomb of Bishop Noskowski (d. 1567) is considered the finest. Not far away stands another *church*, which formerly belonged to the *Jesuits*. The college of this Order being founded in 1566, is therefore the second, in antiquity, in Poland. The church is a modest Baroque building of the XVIIth century, with one nave and two aisles, surmounted by two towers. It is now used as a school-church.

In the neighbourhood of Pultusk, large forests extend along the eastern bank of the Narew.



CIECHANÓW: PARISH CHURCH

PAINTED BY ST. BŁOŃSKI

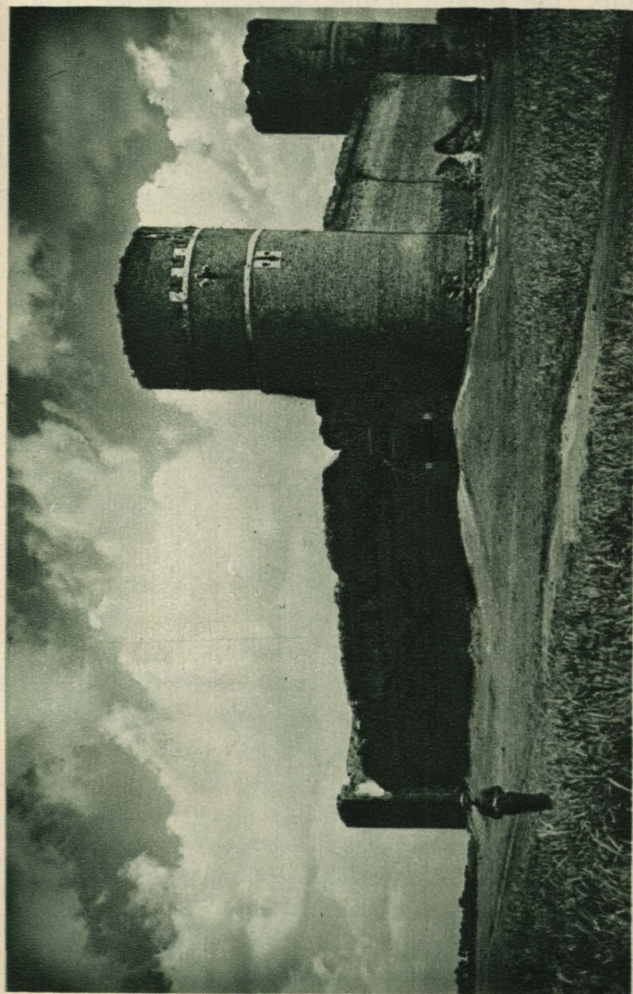
At this point we return to the main railway line.

Before reaching **Modlin** (48 km.) the train crosses the river *Bug-Narew* near its confluence. Modlin is a strong fortress built in 1807—1812 by Napoleon, who was the first to draw attention to the strategic importance of this spot, situated as it is at the confluence of large rivers. The forts were destroyed by the Germans in 1915. There are large Barracks. The quadrilateral chief building is rather interesting, its frontal wall being 3 km. long, it is said to be the longest building of this kind in Europe. There is a beautiful view of the Vistula and its tributaries, the Bug and the Narew, to be obtained from the bastions of the fortress.

Czerwińsk lies on the Vistula, 28 km. to the west and can be reached by steamer. It is an old town, where still stands a Roman *Church* built in stone with two frontal towers, which was part of an abbey of the Lateranian Canons. Its construction was begun in 1117; it has a fine Roman portal. Near the church we see a bastion in the transitory style passing from the Gothic to the Renaissance (XVIth century). In the old monastery a Gothic *Chapter-house* has been preserved.

Ciechanów (101 km.), a district town of 11 000 inhabitants with a Gothic *Parish Church* of the XIVth

century, with one nave and two aisles, endowed by Prince Ziemowit Mazowiecki, a Gothic *Church of the Augustians* with one nave, also large *ruins of the castle* of the Princes of Masovia of the XIVth century. Seven km. to the east lies **Opinogóra** with the ruins of the palace of the celebrated Polish poet Zygmunt Krasiński (d. 1856) who lived and died in this place. His tomb is to be found in the local church, which also contains a beautiful statue of his mother, Coun-



PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

CIECHANÓW: RUINED CASTLE

tess Mary Krasieńska, *née* Radziwiłł (d. 1822) in white marble by Pampeluni (1842). The tombs of several foreign men of science, mostly Italian, stand in the cemetery situated close to the church.

Beyond **Mława** (133 km.) the train crosses the boundary of the voievodship of Warszawa and enters that of Pomerania. Before the war it was the Russian frontier station.

Działdowo (153 km.), a district town of 5 000 inhabitants, the capital of the *Masurian* district, which formerly belonged to Eastern Prussia. *Hotels:* „Pol-ski“, „Centralny“. The local Polish inhabitants are chiefly Protestants. The town was ruined during the war, but was reconstructed later on in modern style. The *ruins of an old Teutonic castle* of the XIVth century now contain the Evangelical Church. Many large *war cemeteries* and *monuments* standing on the battle-fields remind us of the violent struggles between the Russians and Germans, which took place near Działdowo in 1914 and 1915.

Beyond **Lidzbark** (178 km.) the landscape becomes less monotonous; instead of the flat Masovian plain one sees characteristic hills remaining from the glacier period and covered with mixed forests. Lakes are scattered all over this region, of which several can be seen from the train.

Between Lidzbark and Brodnica the train passes through large *forests* lying in the so-called „**Pojezierze Brodnickie**“ (Lake-land of Brodnica). It is the most picturesque locality of the western voievodships of Poland. Over one hundred *lakes*, narrow, long and very deep are found in the State forests, which cover an area of about fifty thousand hectares. These are typical lakes of the glacier epoch, with very clear water and curiously cut-out shores where quantities of wild-fowl are to be found. The largest and most picturesque among them are the lakes: *Bachot, Zbyczno, Partęcin, Ciche, Mielwo* and *Sosno*. The station **Tama Brodzka** (203 km.) which is the best

starting point for excursions in the Lake-district of Brodnica, is situated in a forest close to Lake Bachot.

Brodnica (209 km.), a provincial town of 8 000 inhabitants situated on the Drwęca. *Hotels:* „Rzymski“, 25; Hallera St. and „Sans' Souci“ in the Market Place 13. *Restaurants:* „Wrzesiński“, 2/4, Mostowa St.; „Lewandowski“, 23, Rynek; „Wysocki“, 4, Kościuszki St. Large remnants of the ancient town walls with a Gothic gateway in brick, called „the Stone Gate“ of the XIVth century, situated near the



PHOT. J. KOŁODZIEJCZYK

BRODNICA LAKE DISTRICT. LAKE ZBYCZNO



BRODNICA: STONE GATE

PAINTED BY ST. BŁOŃSKI

railway station have been preserved to this day, also another octangular tower standing in the opposite part of the town, on the Drwęca, called „*the Masurian Tower*“. In the market place we find the ruins of the ancient *Gothic Town Hall* of the XIVth century, which was destroyed by fire in the XVIIth century. In the near neighbourhood a *Gothic Catholic Parish Church* built in brick (XIIIth c.) is to be seen; it has one nave and two aisles and fine, especially characteristic covered-in steps mounted over an arch. Small remnants of the foundations and a strong

tower, 51 m. high, with remarkably thick walls are all that is left of the old Teutonic *castle*, which was erected here at the beginning of the XIVth century. In the cemetery situated outside the town, we notice the late *Minorites Church* built in 1771, with lovely Rococo altars.

Grudziądz (262 km.), (Germ. Graudenz) a provincial town of 64 000 inhabitants (85 % of Poles) situated on high ground on the right bank of the Vistula.

Hotels: „Królewski Dwór“, 3, Rynek; „Pod Złotym Lwem“, 16, Trzec. Maja St.; „Centralny“, 6, 23 Stycznia Sq.; „Warszawski“, 21, Kwidzyńska St.; „Dworcowy“, 39, Dworcowa St.; „H. Kelas“, 42, Wybickiego St. and several smaller ones.

Restaurants: in all larger hotels, besides „Wielkopółanka“, 24, 23 Stycznia Sq.; „Migodziński“, Radzyńska St. (dancing) a restaurant in the Municipal Park; „Pomorzanka“, 30, Trzeciego Maja St.



BRODNICA: THE TOWER ON THE RIVER DRWECA

PHOT. J. BULHAK

Cafés and Tea-Rooms: „Wielkopolanka“, 23 Stycznia Sq., No.24; „Królewski Dwór“, 3, Rynek. „Warszawianka“, 21, Stara St.; „Ziemiańska“, 21, Wybickiego St.; „Kalina“, Rynek; „Wanda“, 3, Lipowa St., „Łobzowianka“, 7, Lipowa St.

Theatre: 10, Strzelecka St. *Cabarets:* „Mazurek“, 24, 23 Stycznia Sq.; „Szydzik“, 1, 23 Stycznia Sq.

Orchestras play in the gardens of the „Hotel Central“, the „Hotel Warszawski“ and in the restaurant in the Municipal Park.

Trams: two lines: A) connecting the railway station with the end of Lipowa St. through the Rynek (Market Place), and B) connecting the 23 Stycznia Square (23rd January Square) with the end of Chelmska St. Special trams meet with the night trains.

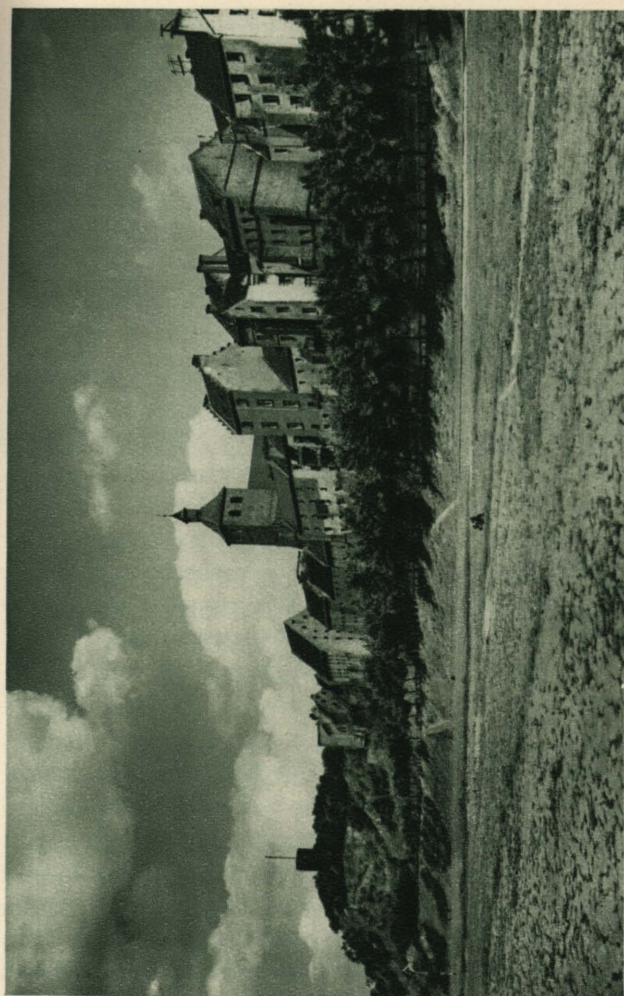
Motorbuses: motorbus connections are maintained with all neighbouring places (Nowe, Łasin, Świecie through Sartawice; Radzyn, Gołub through Wąbrzeźno; Kowalewo, Jabłonowo through Radzyn, Rudnik etc.). Motorbus station: 23 Stycznia Square.

Motor-Boats run on the Vistula as far as Strześcińcin. Landing stage for motor-boats: below the Town Hall.

Post-Office: corner of Sienkiewicza and Mickiewicza streets. Branch: 37, Lipowa St.

Municipal Turkish Baths Establishment: 34, Budkiewicza St.

The History of the Town: Grudziądz was formerly a Polish fortified town, which existed as early as the Xth century. From the middle of the XIIIth century until 1466, it was the capital of the Teutonic Knights. Later on it became the residence of the Polish Starostas (District Governors). After the first partition of Poland, in 1772, it was occupied by the Prussians, and turned into a *fortress*. It was built by Frederick II, between 1775 and 1785, with a view to safeguard Prussian rule on the lower courses of the Vistula. In 1807 during the Napoleonic Wars it became renowned for its defence against the French



PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

GRUDZIĄDZ FROM THE VISTULA

Army, which besieged it for several months, not surrendering until the Peace Treaty of Tylsit. The commandant of the fortress was then General Courbière, a Germanized descendant of French Huguenots, called by the Germans „The Lion of Graudenz“. After 1878 the town was connected by railway and began to develop from that time into an important *industrial centre* (iron foundry and factory of agricultural implements). Until the Great War

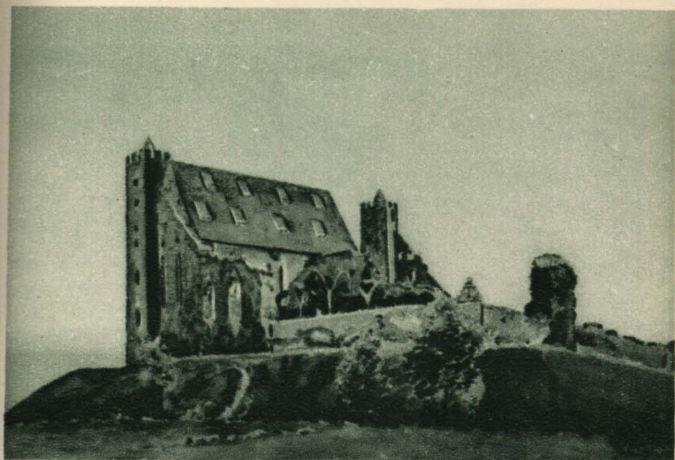
Grudziądz was a strong German *fortress*, its garrison consisting of 7 000 officers and men.

Grudziądz is the second town in size in Pomerania, and has altogether quite a modern appearance. It offers a most picturesque view when seen from the Vistula. In the foreground we notice many high, old *granaries*, erected several centuries ago during the period when the corn trade was one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants of Grudziądz, exported from Poland by means of the Vistula.

The town is surmounted by the *Castle Mountain*, where the tower Klimek, the only remains of the Teutonic *Castle* of the XIIIth c., which formerly stood on that spot and was the residence of the Teutonic commanders, and later on of the Polish Starosta, (District Governor) is to be seen. There is a splendid view from the top of this tower, of the town and the Vistula, flowing at its feet. The ruins of the castle destroyed by the Swedes in 1659 were pulled down by the Prussians at the beginning of the XIXth century.

Among the churches, the finest is the Gothic Catholic *Parish Church*, of the XIVth century, with one nave and two aisles. Near it, stands the Baroque *Church of the Jesuits* (1648—1723), with one nave and without a tower. The former College of the Jesuits is now used as the *Town Hall*. Remnants of the medieval *town-walls*, which encircled Grudziądz are still to be seen in Klasztorna street. The *Church of the Minorites* (1751) in Wybickiego St. after the suppression of this Order, was turned into a prison chapel.

In Lipowa St. (No. 28) we find a *Municipal Museum* with archaeological and numismatic collections and historical souvenirs. There is a sledge displayed here, which is said to have been used by Napoleon during his retreat from Moscow. The museum is open on Sundays from 11 to 2, on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 12 to 2.

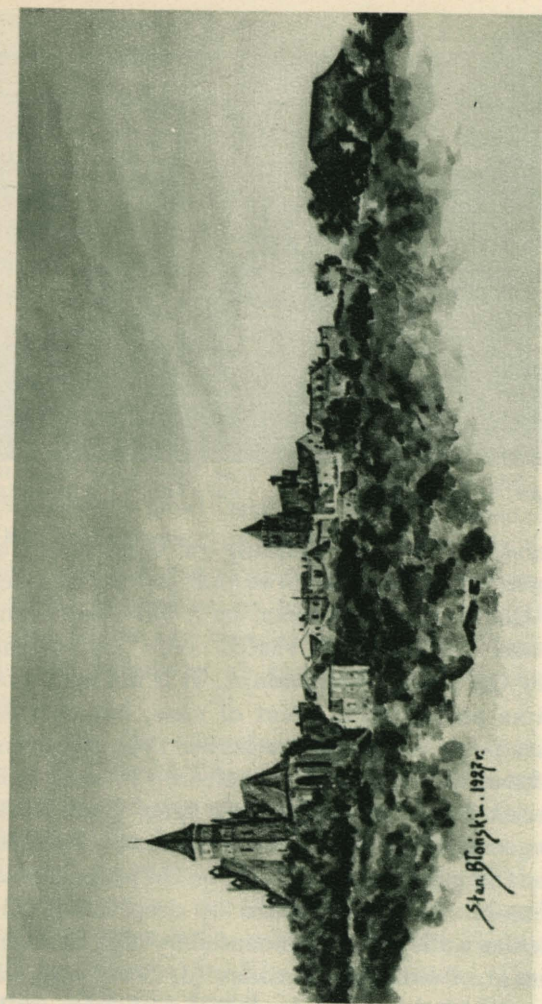


RADZYŃ: RUINED CASTLE

PAINTED BY S. BEŃSKI

The most interesting building of Grudziądz, for the foreigner, is the ancient *Grudziądz fortress* situated 3 km. to the north of the town, on a hill overlooking the Vistula. It may be visited only by permit granted by the Town Commandant. It is not only interesting from an historical point of view, but also because of its being a perfectly preserved type of a strong fortress from the epoch of Napoleon. It was built by Frederick II, between 1776 and 1789, 5 000 workmen being employed, with a view to insure Prussian rule, after the partition of Poland, on the lower courses of the Vistula. It is surrounded by deep moats, the perpendicular walls being surmounted by high bastions. A monument of General Courbière (d. 1811) who was buried in the fortress is to be found within its walls. One can reach the Grudziądz fortress from the tram terminus in Lipowa St. close to the museum, through Słowackiego St. and Saperów St. or from the Castle Mountain („Góra Zamkowa“) by means of a path along the edge of the hill overlooking the Vistula. The latter way is especially recommended on account of the beautiful view of the river to be obtained en route.

In the neighbourhood of Grudziądz the ruins of the Teutonic castles in **Radzyń** and *Rogoźno* which are



PAINTED BY S. BŁONSKI

NOWE

worth visiting. (They may be reached by train or motorbus.)

Leaving Grudziądz the train crosses an iron *bridge* over the Vistula, 1 133 m. long, constructed in 1879 by the Germans. One has a beautiful view of the town on the right from the train.

Laskowice (283 km.), an important railway junction (lines to Bydgoszcz, Poznań, Chojnice and Czersk running in a westernly direction, see page 147).



PHOT. J. BULHAK

GNIEW FROM THE VISTULA

On leaving Laskowice the train turns to the north and runs towards the sea along the left bank of the Vistula. It crosses the eastern part of the *Forests of Tuchola* (see page 118) at the commencement.

Twarda Góra (320 km.) 4 km. to the east (local railway line) we find **Nowe**, a town of 5 200 inhabitants picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Vistula near the mouth of the Maława. Ruins of the ancient town *walls* with about a dozen towers have been

preserved to this day. The *castle*, which was built by the Teutonic Knights in the XIVth century was turned into a municipal waggon-depot in the XIXth century. The chief object of interest in Nowe is the Catholic *Parish Church* with one nave and two aisles, built in brick, dating from the XIVth century. It has a beautiful facade. The *Evangelical Church* formerly belonged to the Bernardines; its presbytery is in the Gothic style (XVth century) as well as the crypt under the presbytery; the Baroque nave was constructed in the XVIIth century.

Morzeszczyn (327 km.) 7 km. to the east (local railway) lies **Gniew**, a provincial town of 4 000 inhabitants situated on high ground on the left bank of the Vistula. *Hotels*: „Centralny“ and „Polonia“, several restaurants and cafés. A *castle* existed here in the XIIIth century during the reign of the Pomeranian Princes; the construction of another, the ruins of which are now standing, was begun by Teutonic Knights in 1282. It was the only Teutonic castle in Poland, which was still inhabitable in the XXth century and was converted into a military warehouse. Unhappily it was entirely destroyed by fire in 1922. The Gothic *Catholic Church* in brick, with one nave and two aisles is the chief adornment of the town. It was completed in 1348. The Market Place is very fine, embellished by a row of stone houses with arcades. The town walls of the XIVth century are well preserved. One has a nice view of the Vistula from the Municipal *Park*. In the neighbourhood we find *Piasieczno*, a place of pilgrimage on „indulgence days“ with a Gothic church of the XIVth century reconstructed in 1676 by the generosity of King John Sobieski.

Pelplin (338 km.), a small town of 4 000 inhabitants. Pelplin has been since 1824 the see of the Chełmno bishops. The *Cathedral* is considered the most beautiful church in Pomerania. It is a magnificent Gothic building with one nave and two aisles, built in brick, without a tower, in the form of



PELPLIN: CATHEDRAL

PAINTED BY S. BŁOŃSKI

a cross. It was erected in the XIVth century for the *Cistercians*. The local monastery was endowed in 1274, being used as a monastery until the suppression of the Order of Cistercians by the Prussian Government (1819), when the monastery church was then converted into a Cathedral. The arrangement of the interior dates chiefly from the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries; the fine Baroque and Rococo *altars* endowed by the Polish abbots, Rembowski, Kos, Czapski and others are adorned with valuable pictures and sculptures. Over the chief altar a picture by Bernard Hahn of Chojnice (1623) is to be seen. The side

altars contain pictures by Strobl of Breslau and Stech of Danzig. The Early Baroque altar of the Assumption standing in the right-hand aisle is considered to be the most beautiful of the altars of this cathedral. It was endowed in 1619 by the abbot Rembowski. The cathedral possesses very fine *stalls*, some in the Late Gothic style made by Cistercian Monks in the XVIth century, others, made a century later, in the Early Baroque style endowed by the abbot Rembowski in 1622. An exceedingly fine *organ* is to be found in the south transept; it was constructed between 1677 and 1680 by Wolff of Danzig. The cathedral has a rich treasury. An old *monastery* adjoins the former which formerly belonged to the Cistercians, with a beautiful Gothic porch of the XIVth century, where valuable frescoes of that period can be admired. Besides the above porch several Gothic halls have also been preserved of the late monastery.

Tezew (358 km.), a provincial town of 23 000 inhabitants situated on the Vistula, which forms there the boundary between Poland and the Free Town of Danzig. *Hotels*: „Grand Hotel“, 13, Pocztowa St., „Warszawski Dwór“, 13, Hallera St., „Dworcowy Dwór“, 13, Dworcowa St. *Restaurants*: In the above-mentioned hotels as well as in the railway station. The „Hala Pomorska“ in Królewiecka St. No. 9 and the „Hala Miejska“ in Dworcowa St. No. 5. Tczew is an old town, where, as far back as the XIIIth century, stood a castle belonging to the Pomeranian Princes. No traces are left of the old Teutonic castle, which at one time also stood in this town. Tczew has a Gothic *Parish Church* with one nave and two aisles (XIVth century) and a Gothic *Evangelical Church* with one nave. The latter was built in 1279, at the expense of the last Pomeranian Prince Mestwin II, for the Dominicans, but was confiscated by the Prussians and turned into an Evangelical church. Two iron *bridges* cross the Vistula (each 890 m. long) not far from the railway station. The older of these, with towers, was built in 1857 accor-



PHOT. „PHOTO-PLAT“

TCZEW FROM THE VISTULA

ding to a design by the architect Stüller of Berlin; the second bridge dates from 1891.

Beyond **Milobadz** (366 km.), a small station, the train crosses the boundary between Poland and the Free Town of Danzig, the next stations being situated in the *territory of Danzig*. On the left before reaching Danzig a range of hills, constituting the eastern edge of the Cashoubian Switzerland, can be seen drawing nearer and nearer to the railway line. On



ROAD FROM ZOPPOT TO ORŁOWO

the right extends the vast and fertile plain called „Żuławy Gdańskie“ („Danzig low-lands“ or „Danziger Werder“ in German).

In the territory of the Free Town of Danzig the train passes through several stations, amongst others *Danzig*, (390 km.) and the summer resorts *Oliva* (399 km.) and *Zoppot*, (402 km.), which are dealt with in detail in the last chapter of this guide, specially devoted to the Free Town of Danzig. See page 223.

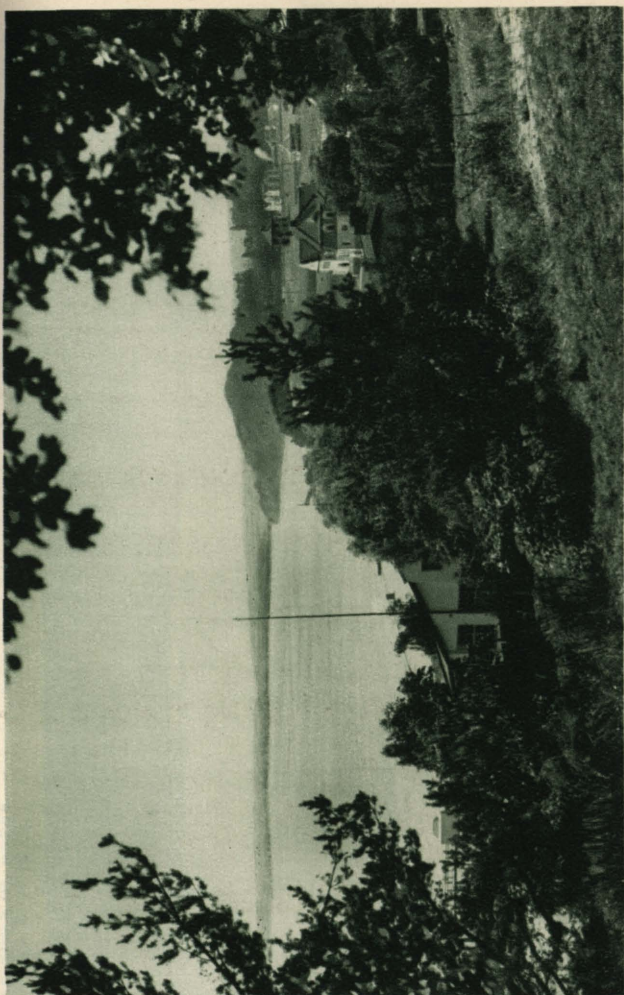
The next station **Orłowo** — **Kolibki** (407 km.) finds us once again in Polish territory.

One kilometre to the north, close by the sea lies the small bathing resort of **Orłowo**, which is the most picturesque of summer resorts on the Polish coast. Above the bathing establishment, rises a high head-land well wooded which affords a splendid view of the Gulf of Danzig and Zoppot.

Hotels: Dom Kuracyjny (Kurhaus) (90 beds), and the Hotel „Orłowo“.

Boarding Houses: „Czerwony Dwór“, „Mewa“ (60 beds), „Bałtyk, and „Halina“.

Between Orłowo and Zoppot (a beautiful walk of 2 km. by the sea-shore) lies **Kolibki** with a man-



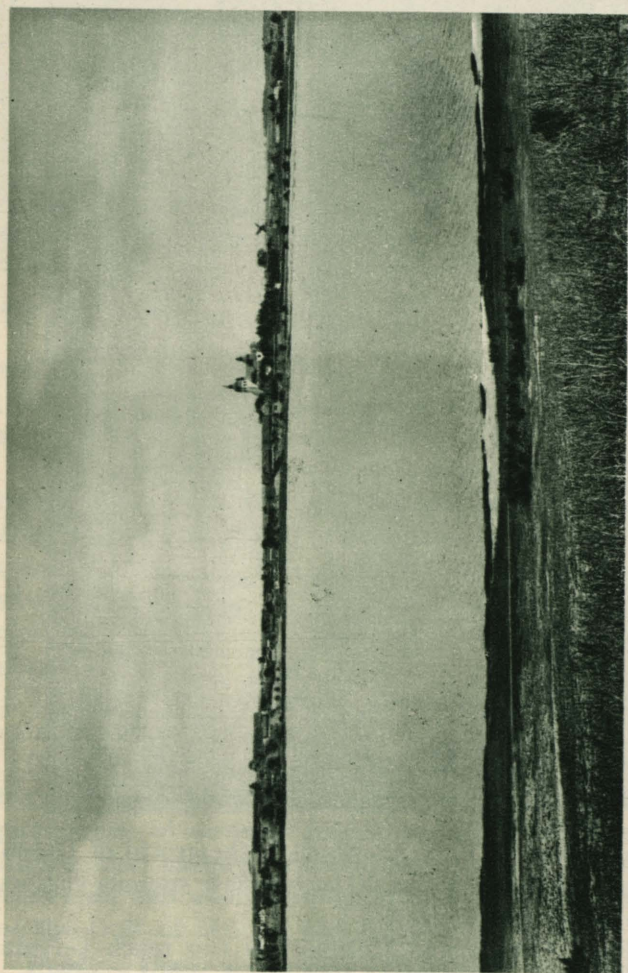
PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

ORŁOWO AND KOLIBKI

sion and great park, in which is the grotto of Queen Marie Sobieska. Villas do accomodate summer visitors are being constructed.

From Orłowo and Kolibki one can reach Gdynia on foot along the sea-shore (a little tiring owing to the pebbly surface of the beach) or also by another way which is more recommended, through the picturesque foreets and hills and the farm of Radłowo.

Gdynia (411 km.) see page 169.



WIELE AND THE LAKE OF WIELE



RIVER NOTEC NEAR ŁABISZYNEK

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

IX.

POZNAŃ-NAKŁO- CHOJNICE-GDYNIA

The above line, which connects Poznań with the sea, runs chiefly across a region situated not far from the western boundary of the Pomeranian voievodship, where practically no important towns are to be found. The following places lie near this line:

Wągrowiec (58 km.), a provincial town of 7 000 inhabitants. *Hotels:* „Bristol“, 7, Rynek (Market Place); „Centralny“, Kościuszki St.; „Metropol“, 13, Rynek. *Restaurants:* „Sulerzycki“, 1, Kolejowa St.; „Strzelnica“, Strzelecka St. *Cafés:* „Wielkopolanka“, Kolejowa St. In Wągrowiec we see the *Church of St. Jacob*, a Gothic building with a nave and two aisles, and an original star-shaped vault, erected towards the end of the XVIth century according to the plans

of the architects Peter of Szamotuly, and Bartosz of Poznań. Outside the town stands the old Classic *Church of the Cistercians* of 1799, with one nave and two aisles, surmounted by two towers.

Beyond **Keynia** (97 km.) we pass wide marshes near the *Noteć* (Netze), where German colonists settled during the reign of Frederick II.

Nakło (96 km.) lies on the northern bank of the *Noteć*; a town of 10 000 inhabitants situated at the point where the canal of Bydgoszcz joins the *Noteć*. *Hotels*: „Polonia“ and „Wielkopolski“, Bydgoska St.; „Rzymski“, Dworcowa St. *Restaurants*: „Smoleński“ and „Piątkowski“. *Tea-room*: „Kosicki“. Nakło is an old town, which was the capital of the province called „Krajna“ already in the XIth century. There are no monuments preserved owing to the destruction of same by war. A large and beautiful municipal *park*.

Kamień (151 km.), a small town of 1 500 inhabitants, which formerly constituted the property of the archbishops of Gniezno, who possessed a fortified castle here. The ancient *Collegiate Church*, a Baroque building of the XVIIth century, with one nave, dominates the town.

The region situated to the north of Kamień is occupied by villages inhabited by Catholic German colonists and is named the „*Koschneiderie*“.

Amongst these villages is **Chojnice** (171 km.), a provincial town of 12 000 inhabitants, situated at a distance of 3 km. from the western frontier of Poland. It is an important railway junction with the lines Berlin—Koenigsberg—Riga and Chojnice—Laskowice. *Hotels*: „Engel“, 1, Młynarska St.; „Priebe“, 23, Rynek; „Dworcowy“, 74, Dworcowa St. *Restaurants*: in the railway station; „Jazdźewski“, 5, Jerzego (George) Sq.; „Ludwig“, 34, Gdańska St. and many others. *Café*: „Penke“, 15, Rynek.

Chojnice is counted amongst the most interesting towns of Pomerania being one of the richest in



CHOJNICE

historical buildings. The town itself is situated in a hollow between the hills. The marshy ground which formerly surrounded it, now converted into meadow-land, made it still less accessible, and owing to this natural means of protection, it remained longest in the hands of the Teutonic Knights, during the Thirteen Years War. The Poles only conquered it in 1466, at that period it was the last of the Teutonic towns situated to the west of the Vistula.

Fragments of the old *town-walls*, and several bastions have been preserved in Chojnice, chiefly along Ramy street, in the southern part of the town, but there are also remains of same in the western part. The walls are partly hidden, owing to small houses having been built into them.

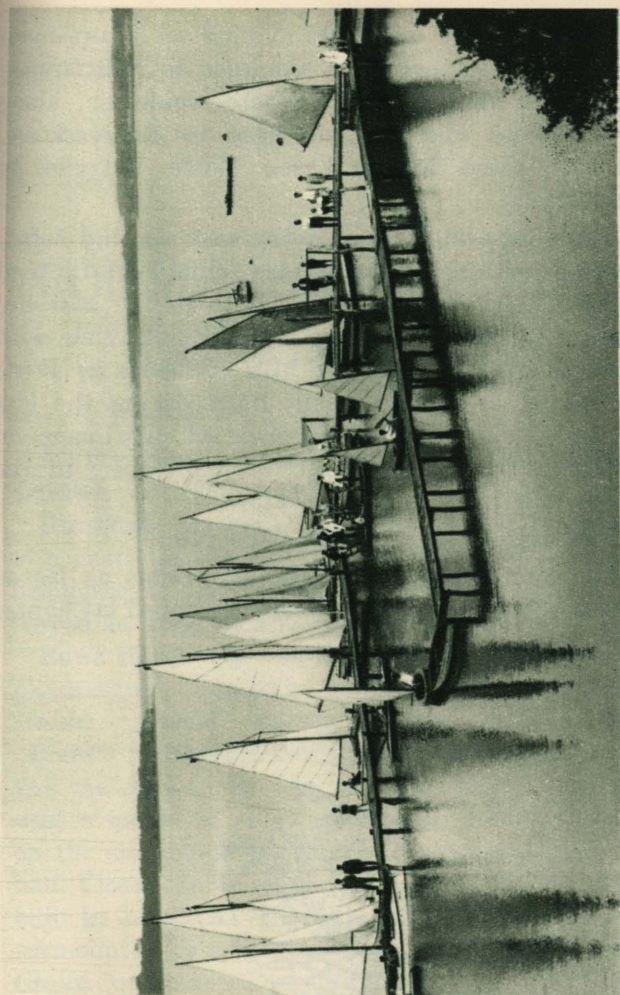
The main street of Chojnice is *Gdańska St.* opening on to the Market Place. *Człuchowska St.* is a continuation of *Gdańska St.* At the end of the latter we find the imposing five-storey „*Człuchowska brama*“ (Gothic Gate of *Schlochau*) of the XIVth century, which is now used as a bell-tower for the Evangelical church. In the centre of the *Market Place* stands a Rococo Evangelical Church, of the *Holy Trinity* of 1742. The northern side of the Market Place is occupied by the *Town-Hall*, a modern building.

Towards the east centre of the town, in the neighbourhood of the former walls, we find the *Parish Church*, an imposing Gothic Building, built of brick, with one nave and two aisles (XIVth century). Close to it stands a Baroque church, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, with one nave and two towers (1711—42). The interior of this church is embellished with frescoes by Höfflich and Hoffbutte, of 1742. The monastery is now used as a college. In the southern part of the town, beyond the walls, we see, standing on a small elevation in Augustjańska St., the former *Church of the Augustinians*, with a tower, which has been converted into a dwelling-house. The best view of the town may be obtained from the hill on the east, where a cemetery is to be found. A villa district is situated near the railway-station in Warszawska St. and Dworcowa St.

An excursion is recommended from Chojnice to Lake **Lukomie**, situated 5 km. to the north of the town, and also called the Lake of Charzykowo (2.5 km. wide and 30 m. deep). Small boats with boat-men can be hired in the village *Charzykowo* situated above the lake, where one finds several tea-gardens.

On leaving Chojnice, we pass through a district bordering the see, inhabited by the *Cashoubians*. They number here 150 000 persons.

The region lying between Chojnice and Kościerzyna is called **Zabory** by reason of the fact that it is situated beyond the Tucholskie Bory („Za Borami“ means *beyond the large forests*). It is recommended to lovers of nature and ethnographic peculiarities to visit this locality, utterly devoid of cities. Remains of the national *Cashoubian culture* are chiefly preserved in these remote parts, situated as they are, on arid sandy soil. We find there many small villages inhabited by peasants of noble extraction, such as Brzeźno, and Borzyszkowo. This region is exceedingly picturesque. Long and wide lakes are scattered among large pine-forests all alive with birds. The forest has retained in general the charm of primi-



PHOT. GÓRALSKI

LAKE LUKOMIE NEAR CHARZYKOWO

tive nature. Most of the *cottages* in the small villages are built of *wood* and thatched. The soil is sandy; the inhabitants of this part of Poland are poor, fishing and agriculture being their chief occupations. We find many beautiful old *churches* also built of *wood* (Swornigac, Borzyszkowo, Brzeźno, Leśno). Kalwarja Wielewska, a place of pilgrimage on indulgence days, is very interesting. The *Lake of Wdzydze* and the rural museum in the village Wdzydze are worth

visiting (see page 120). On making an excursion on foot through Zabory from Chojnice to Kościerzyna (four days tour), the best route would be, along the Łukomie lake to Swornigac to Borzyszkowo, and from there through Leśno, Wiele, Wdzydze to Kościerzyna.

Lubnia (203 km.) 3 km. to the west we find *Leśno*, a village with a pretty wooden church of the end of the XVIIth century, and 9 km. to the east lies **Wiele**, a village situated on the Lake of Wiele with a church of 1904. On the hills *Kalwarja of Wiele* with about a dozen chapels, built during the last few years. It is the chief place of pilgrimage on Ascension Day and the 8th of September, in the Cashoubain land (see page 146).

Kościerzyna (238 km.) see page 120.

On leaving Kościerzyna the train runs as far as Gdynia following the line already described in Chapter VII, page 120.



X.

LOCAL RAILWAY LINES OF POMERANIA

A. The following towns lie near the **line Brodnica—Lubawa** :

Kurzężnik (23 km.), a small town with the ruins of a castle of the XIVth century situated on a hill, belonging to the Chapter of Chełmno. It was destroyed in 1659 by the Swedes.

Nowe Miasto (27 km.), a town of 5 000 inhabitants picturesquely situated in the valley of the river Drwęca.

Hotels: „Polski“ in the Market Place (Rynek); „Bonn“ in Kościuszkowska St., several restaurants and tea-rooms. In the market place an *Evangelical Church* of 1827 is to be found, standing on the site which was formerly occupied by a town hall. Close to it we see the magnificent *Catholic Church* built in brick (XIVth) with one nave and two aisles, surmounted by a fine tower and adorned with a beautifully ornamented, multilateral arch. The arrangement of the interior is in the Baroque style. The brass inscription plate on the Gothic tomb of the Teutonic Knight Commander Kunz von Liebenstein (d. 1391) is the most valuable relic of this church. There are also old Gothic frescoes. Only two Gothic Gates of the XIVth century the *Gate of Lubawa* near the railway station and, the *Gate of Brodnica* to the south, have been preserved of the ancient town walls. One obtains a fine view of the town from the Municipal Park.



ROŻENTAL: CHURCH

PAINTED BY S. BŁOŃSKI

Lubawa (49 km.), a provincial town of 8 000 inhabitants. *Hotels:* „Kopernik“ and „Pod Orlem“ (Under the Eagle). Until the partition of Poland, Lubawa was the residence of the Chełmno bishops, their magnificent palace being pulled down by the Prussians and sold. There are Gothic sculptures of the XVth century in the Gothic *Parish Church* (XIVth century), which has one nave. The former Church of the Bernardines is now used as an *Evangelical Church*. It is a Baroque building with one nave dating from 1610 surmounted by a tower, 40 m. in height. A beautifully ornamented vault of 1606, magnificent Baroque stalls, the big altar and a pulpit of the XVIIth century date from the time when it belonged to the Bernardines. The wooden built *Church of St. Barbara* of 1500 has a Rococo interior decoration. Remnants of the old *town walls* have also been preserved.

In the neighbourhood the picturesquely situated wooden church in *Rożental* (9 km.) of 1781, and the Gothic church in *Kazanice* (5 km.), which fortunately was not ruined during the war and has retained to this day its original appearance, are worth while visiting.

B. The following towns are situated along the line **Brodnica — Kowalewo :**

Gołub (34 km.), a small town of 4 000 inhabitants picturesquely situated on the Drwęca, at the foot of a hill, on the top of which the *ruins of a Teutonic Knight's castle* of the XIVth century are to be seen. The Swedish Princess, Anna Waza, when Starosta (District Governor) from 1611 to 1625 of this place, restored the castle in the Polish Renaissance style, and it retains to this day the aspect of that period. It was damaged by the Swedes in the XVIIth cen-



CHURCH IN KAZANICE

PAINTED BY S. BŁOŃSKI



GOLUB: RUINED CASTLE

PAINTED BY S. BŁOŃSKI

tury, but a part of it is even now inhabited. There is a Gothic Catholic *Parish Church* in the town, with one nave (XIVth century); also remains of the old *town walls* and several characteristic *wooden houses* with arcades of the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries, draw the attention of the visitor.

C. Near the **line Toruń — Jabłonowo :**

Wąbrzeźno (40 km.), a provincial town of 8 000 inhabitants situated on a hill amidst lakes. Only the ramparts of the bishops' castle have been preserved. We also find here a Gothic *church*, which was enlarged in 1881. Seven km. to the east of Wąbrzeźno lies **Niedźwiedź** with the mansion of Wenceslas Mieszkowski who possesses the most valuable private collections of art in the Pomeranian voievodship. Twelve large halls are filled with objects of art and artistic industry, mostly of foreign origin, a picture gallery and sculptures. This museum may be visited by tourists on permission being granted to them by the owner. Cultivation of roses is carried on a large scale in the beautiful *park*.

D. **Toruń — Grudziądz line :**

Chelmża (24 km.), a town of 11 000 inhabitants situated on *Lake of Chelmża* (7 km. in length).

Hotels: „Centralny“, 3, Rynek; „Pomorski“, 9, Toruńska St.; „Dworcowy“, 3, Dojazd St. *Cafés:* „Schützenhelm“, 38, Toruńska St. and „Preis“, 10, Toruńska St.

Chelmża was for about six centuries (until 1824) the capital of the diocese of Chelmno. The old *cathedral*, which is the most notable building of the town, was turned into a Parish church. It is a magnificent Gothic edifice in brick, with one nave and two aisles, erected in the years 1254 to 1359 with a high tower adorned by a Baroque helmet of 1692 typical of Poland. It is conspicuous from afar in the neighbourhood. Remains of Gothic frescoes of the XIVth century ornament the walls. The interior arrangement and decoration is in the Baroque style; finely carved stalls of 1519 in the late Gothic style. In the presbytery stands the Renaissance tomb of Bishop Piotr Kostka (d. 1595), together with others of bishops and canons. The *Church of St. Nicolas*, which was formerly a Catholic Parish Church (Gothic style, 1404), with a heavy frontal tower was given to the Protestants by the Prussians. Near the railway station a large *sugar refinery* is to be seen.



CHELMŻA: CATHEDRAL

PAINTED BY S. BŁOŃSKI

E. **Chelmno**, a provincial town of 15 000 inhabitants is the terminus station of the local lines, which begin from Toruń and Kornatowo. It is picturesquely situated on the elevated right bank of the Vistula. *Hotels*: „Centralny“, 40, Dworcowa St.; „Dwór Chelmiński“, Rynek (Market Place). *Restaurants* in the above hotels. *Cafés*: „Wielkopolanka“, 19, Grudziądzka St.; „Pomorzanka“, 1, Rynek.

After Toruń, Chelmno is the prettiest town of Pomerania. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns; already in the Xth century it was the capital of this province. In the XIIIth century Chelmno was for a certain time the chief residence of the Teutonic Knights. After having passed into the hands of the Poles it became the capital of the voievodship and since 1243 it has been the see of the bishops. Like Toruń it was a rich commercial town belonging to the „Hansa“ league. Until the partition of Poland, Chelmno was the property of the bishops.

The old *town walls* are very well preserved. *Paths* have been made along a portion of them. Of the gates, only one, the so called „*Grudziądz Gate*“ („*Brama Grudziądzka*“) has escaped destruction; it was reconstructed in the XVIIth century in the Renaissance style. The large Market Place is interesting because of the *town hall* standing in the centre, which was erected in the years 1567 to 1597 by an unknown Italian artist. This town hall is a typical specimen of the so-called „*Polish Renaissance*“.

Chelmno possesses several churches, among which the *Parish Church* situated close to the Market Place, is considered the finest. It is a very large Gothic building in brick with one nave, two aisles and a tower. This church contains several magnificent Baroque altars with valuable pictures and sculptures. Gothic sculptures of ten apostles are to be seen near the pillars (XIVth century). The *Church of St. John*, which formerly belonged to the *Benedictine Sisters* is also a valuable monument from an artistic point



CHELMNO: TOWN HALL

PHOT. Z. MARCINKOWSKI

of view; it is a Gothic building of the XIIIth century with one nave, standing like the adjoining monastery, on a hill above the Vistula. It is adorned with a fine Renaissance portal of 1619. The former *Church of the Franciscans* (St. James) is now used as a school church. It is a magnificent Gothic brick building of the XIIIth century with one nave and two aisles. After the suppression of the Order of Franciscans, the Prussians robbed it entirely of its artistic decoration. The church is surmounted by a tower, 54 m. high.



CHELMNO: EVANGELICAL CHURCH

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI

The *Evangelical Church* was formerly the property of the Dominicans; this is a building in the Gothic style of the XIVth century, the top of the facade is very typical. The small Gothic churches of the *Holy Spirit* and of *St. Martin*, standing near the old town walls, are much less interesting.

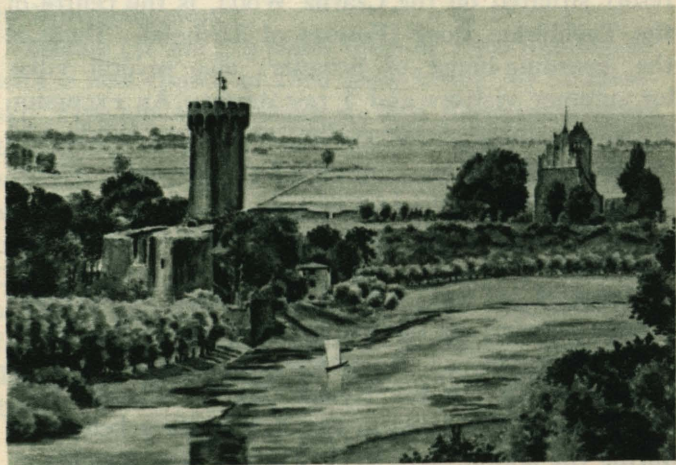
All the localities already mentioned in this chapter are situated to the east of the Vistula. We now pass on to localities and railway-lines lying to the west of the Vistula.

F. The line **Bydgoszcz — Gdańsk** passes through the station *Terespol*, from which a local line turns westward to **Świecie** (7 km.). It is a provincial town

of 8 000 inhabitants on the left bank of the Vistula, near the mouth of the Czarna Woda, not far from Chełmno (7 km.). The latter situated on a hill can be easily seen from this place. *Hotels* with restaurants: „Dom Polski“ (Polish House), 20, Sądowa St.; „Dwór Magdaleny“, 8, Dworcowa St. Świecie was already in the XIIth century the capital of one of the Pomeranian Principalities and possessed a fortress. On the Vistula, in a hollow, stand the magnificent ruins of a *Teutonic Knight's Castle* with a tower, 34 m. high, (fine view of the neighbourhood). This castle was destroyed by the Prussians at the beginning of the XIXth century. Not far from the ruins we find a Gothic *parish church* (XVth century) with original rural polychrome on the ceiling.

G. The Forests of Tuchola (see page 118) are traversed by the railway line **Laskowice—Chojnice** from east to west. The following stations are situated along this line:

Leosia (7 km.), a small station situated on the Czarna Woda in the Forests of Tuchola, in the neighbourhood of the largest boulder of this locality, the so called „Czarci Kamień“ (Devil's Stone). To the



ŚWIECIE: RUINED CASTLE AND PARISH CHURCH
PAINTED BY S. BŁOŃSKI

north we see *Gródek*, where a dam was constructed in 1923 to raise the level of the Czarna Woda for electric-power purposes.

Lniano (20 km.). 6 km. to the west lies *Cisowa Kępa*, called by the Germans *Cisbusch*. It is situated on Lake Mukrz and possesses an area reserved for so-called „national park“. *Cisowa Kępa* is renowned for the yew forest, which covers an area of 18,5 hectares with some 5 000 yew-trees. It is one of the greatest objects of interest nature has to offer in Western Poland, and is counted among the finest yew forests of Europe; the oldest yews are 1 500 years in age.

H. The **line Laskowice—Czersk** also runs through the whole length of the Forests of Tuchola; the stations situated along this line are good starting points for excursions.

Osie (18 km.) is a particularly good starting point for an excursion to *Osiek* (25 km.), where stand the ruins of a castle. On the way we pass near *Lake Mielno* and the forest district *Szczyrkowa* with a large leafy forest, where about 1000 sorbus torminalis, very remarkable as objects of natural interest, are to be found.

The next station **Tleń** (24 km.), a small summer resort situated on the Czarna Woda, is the centre of the Tucholskie Bory (Forests of Tuchola). There is the boarding-house of Schauer, also several villas for summer visitors and a restaurant. An excursion is recommended in the Valley of Czarna Woda and to the picturesque chief-forest district of *Błędno* and to „Uroczysko“ (*Paradies*).

L. The following stations lie along the **line Tczew — Chojnice**:

Starogard (25 km.), a provincial town of 11 000 inhabitants situated on the *Wieżyca*. *Hotels* with restaurants „*Pomorski*“, 3, *Paderewskiego St.*; „*Wiedeński*“ and „*Forbach*“ in the *Rynek* (Market Place). *Starogard* already existed in the Xth century belonging during the Middle Ages to the Order of the Knights of St. John. This Order had a castle and a fortified



THE FORESTS OF TUCHOLA

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

church in the town, which were destroyed by the Swedes in 1655. Large remnants of the old town walls with the *Gate of Danzig* of the XIVth century have been preserved to this day. The *Catholic Church* was endowed by the Brothers of St. John. It is a Gothic building of 1339 with one nave and two aisles adorned with beautiful pinnacles.

There is a large *brandy distillery* here belonging to Winckelhausen.

Zblewo (41 km.), a small town of 2 500 inhabitants with a new church of 1880 (polychrome by Drapiewski). Five km. to the south we find *Borzechowo*, where the *ruins of a castle* of the Polish Starostas (District Governors) stand on an island situated in the middle of a lake. The most picturesque part of the western side of the lake 5 km. from Zblewo is occupied by the Chief-forestry Department Offices *Wirty*. It possesses a model nursery of trees and roses. Excursionists from the neighbouring towns often come to this place. There are many kinds of Polish and foreign forest trees.

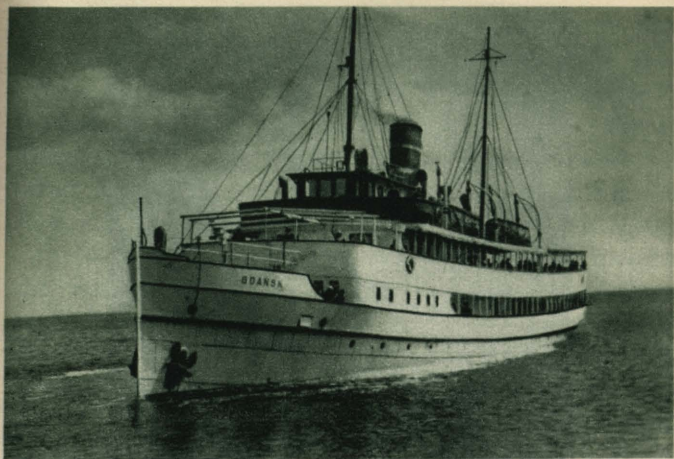




LESZNO: TOWN HALL

PHOT. UDO MERTENS



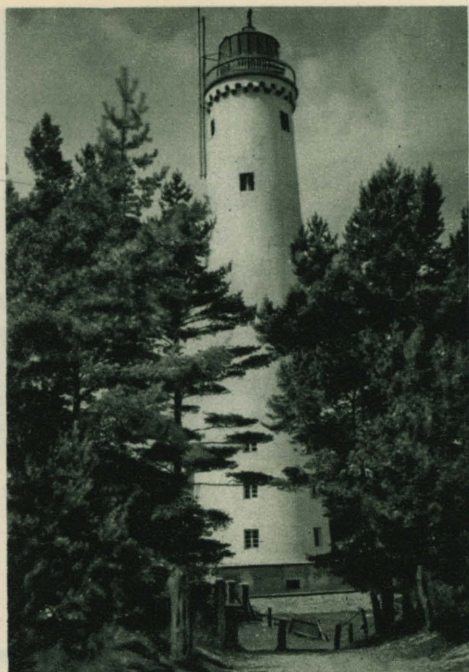


STEAMER „GDAŃSK“ EN ROUTE FROM GDYNIA TO HEL

XI.

SEA-SIDE RAILWAY LINES THE COAST

The Polish sea coast stretches from Zoppot to the mouth of the Piaśnica, a distance of 60 km. It may be divided into two fundamentally different parts: the coast of the Baltic sea, of the so called *Great Sea* extending from west to east, from the mouth of the Piaśnica to Wielka Wieś (26 km.) and the shores of the Bay of Puck, the so called *Small Sea* extending from north to south, from Wielka Wieś to Kolibki (40 km.). Only a few villages are situated on the Great Sea, namely: Karwieńskie Błota, Karwia, Rozewie, Chłapowo and Wielka Wieś; the remaining settlements together with Puck lie in the Bay of Puck. The peninsula *Hel* forms an independent whole of the Polish sea-side.



LIGHT-HOUSE ON THE HEL PENINSULA

PHOT. J. BULHAK

The Bay of Puck constitutes the western part of the Bay of Danzig, which is the deepest part of the Southern Baltic Sea. The Bay of Puck is separated from the sea by the peninsula Hel. It forms a triangle covering an area of 340 sq. km., the base of this triangle (Oksywie-Hel) is 15 km. long and its sides 32 km. long. At the top of the bay lies the village Wielka Wieś. The bay is very shallow; it is divided into two parts by a submarine Pont, called *Rewa* stretching from Rewa to Kuźnice. This is 100 m. wide and in the deepest places is scarcely 1,5 m. under the water. The part of the bay situated to the north of the submarine Pont, i. e. on the side of Puck, is scarcely 4 m. deep.

The Polish sea-coast forms a very varied landscape and is therefore visited every year by thousands of tourists. In some places it is flat, covered with sand,

meadows and peat-bogs, in other places it is high and steep. Especially high are several cliffs with fertile soil called „Kępa“ (Clump), which sink abruptly towards the peat-bogs and the sea. These „Kępa“ (Clump) in past ages were probably islands now separated by wide valleys. The „Kępa“ (Clump) of *Rozewie* with the *Jastrzębia Góra* (The Hawk Mountain) occupies the most prominent position towards the north (66 m.), the „Kępa“ (Clump) of *Puck* and the „Kępa“ (Clump) of *Oksywie*, which is the most fertile of them all, are situated behind; the *Hills of Radłowo* reaching a height of 94 m. above sea-level lie to the south of Gdynia. The shore and bottom of the sea is generally very stony and rocky at the foot of these „clumps“. In other places the shore is sandy and very suitable for sea bathing. The sea is rather shallow near the shores, the bottom sloping very gently towards the open sea so that bathers may safely wade out to a distance of 100 m.

Beyond the small landing stages for sailing and fishing motor-boats, there was no larger port or natural harbour on the Polish sea-coast, either on the open sea or on the Bay of Puck in 1920, when this portion of the Baltic shores was taken over by Poland.



PORT AT HEL

PHOT. ZIENTEK

The difficulties that Poland had to combat with when she was obliged to use the port of Danzig, which is situated near the mouth of the Vistula, and therefore the most convenient for the Polish state from a geographical point of view, necessitated the building of her *own port* on the Polish coast at Gdynia.

The largest *summer resort* situated in the Bay of Danzig before the war was, and still is, Zoppot, which was incorporated with the territory belonging to the Free Town of Danzig therefore the Poles began from 1920 to spend their summer holidays in the fishermen's villages situated on the Polish shore. These villages are now slowly growing into sea-side resorts. *Gdynia* has shown the greatest progress in this respect, where more than one hundred villas having been built in the course of the last few years; new building districts, have also been laid out on the Jastrzębia Góra (Hawk's Mountain), Hallerowo, near Wielka Wieś and on the peninsula of Hel. About 15 000 annual *visitors* have come to these resorts in the course of the last few years. *The best sandy shores* are of course situated by the open sea, in Karwia and Karwieńskie Błota and in the villages of Hel.

There are four **light-houses** on the Polish sea coast: in Rozewie, Jastarnia, Hel and Oksywie. The largest of them is that of Rozewie (see page 183), its light is uniform and white; the smallest light-house stands in Oksywie, which dominates the new Port of Gdynia now in construction.

Passenger **steamers** enable visitors to enjoy excursions on the sea. These are owned by several lines, both German and Polish. A regular communication is maintained during the summer season between Danzig, Zoppot, Gdynia, Jastarnia and Hel. In the remaining sea-side resorts the excursionists are obliged to use sailing or motor-boats, which may be hired from the local fishermen.

The use of the *Coast map* by Karpowicz (1923, Warsaw) is very much recommended.



GDYNIA: RAILWAY STATION

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

Gdynia, being the centre point of the Polish shore, is a port of 60 000 inhabitants developing very rapidly.

Hotels: first-class: „Polska Riwiera“ (Polish Riviera) (75 rooms), „Centralny“ hotel in Starowiejska St. and „Dom Zdrojowy“ (Kurhaus) in the valley behind the Kamienna Góra (Stone Mountain). *Second-class hotels:* „Starogdyński“ of Grzegorzewski, in Starowiejska St. and „Kaszubski“ on the Kamienna Góra.

Restaurants: in the railway-station and in the hotels: „Polska Riwiera“, Kurhaus, „Centralny“ and „Starogdyński“, „Polonia“ in Św. Jańska St. *Cafés and tea-rooms:* „Grand Café“, Świętojańska St., „Starowiejska“, Starowiejska St.

Boarding Houses: the largest: Victoria-Regia, Różany Gaj; smaller boarding houses: Belina, Królewianka, Zielony Dwór, Udziałowa, Orla, Poznaniańska, Rawa, Zgoda, Teresa, Henryka, Elżunia, Sadyba, Gosia, Mewa, Hanka, Józefa, Zosieńka, Danusia, Wanda, Wiktorja, Janina, Helena, Baśka, Marja, and many others.

Motorbuses: to Zoppot and Oksywie, starting from the railway station. Excursion motorbuses run in addi-



GDYNIA: THE HOTEL CASSUBIA

tion during the summer between Gdynia, Puck, Jastrzębia Góra and Hallerowo and several very comfortable motorcars to Danzig, Kartuzy and the Cashoubian Switzerland. Information may be had from „Gdyński Związek Propagandy Turystycznej” (Association for Tourist Propaganda).

Landing stage for steamers: on the pier near the bathing establishment (it may be reached from the station via 10 Lutego Street). Polish and Danzig steamers ply between Gdynia and Hel, Jastarnia, Zoppot and Danzig several times a day during the summer season. The time-table of the society „Żegluga Polska” (Polish Navigation Co.) is included in the official railway guide; there are also time-tables placarded in the railway station and on the sea-shore.

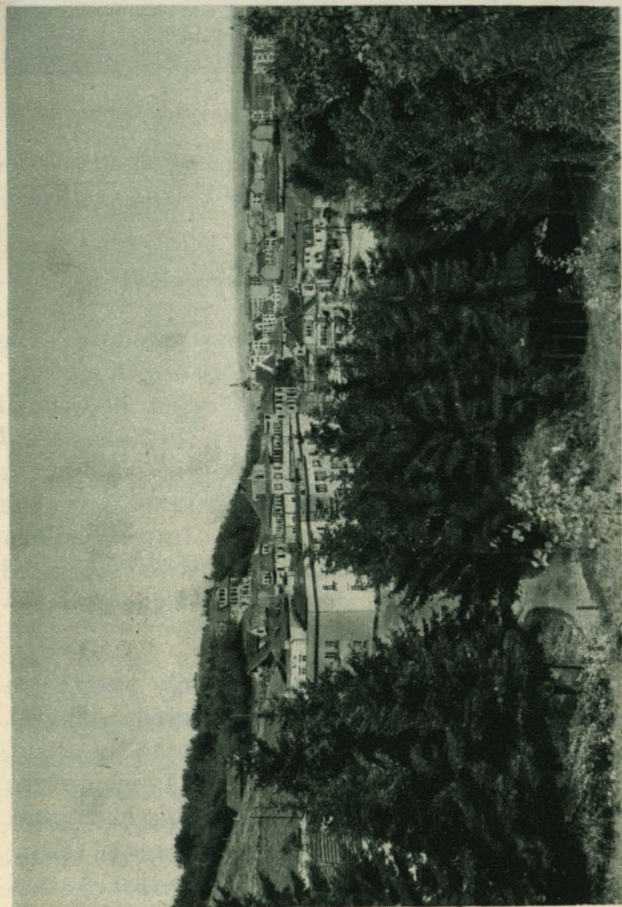
Consulates: French, 10 Lutego St.; Norwegian, Portowa St.; Swedish, Św. Jańska St.; American, American Scantic Line Society.

Homes for Excursionists (for school children, and for excursionists) open only during the summer months: in the Primary School in 10 Lutego St., for 150 persons, and in the Students Hostel on the Grabówek (for 120 persons).

The Sojourn Tax amounts to 15 złoty per person for a sojourn from 3 to 14 days and to 20 złoty per person when the stay exceeds 14 days (from May 15 to September 30). The members of a family pay half price.

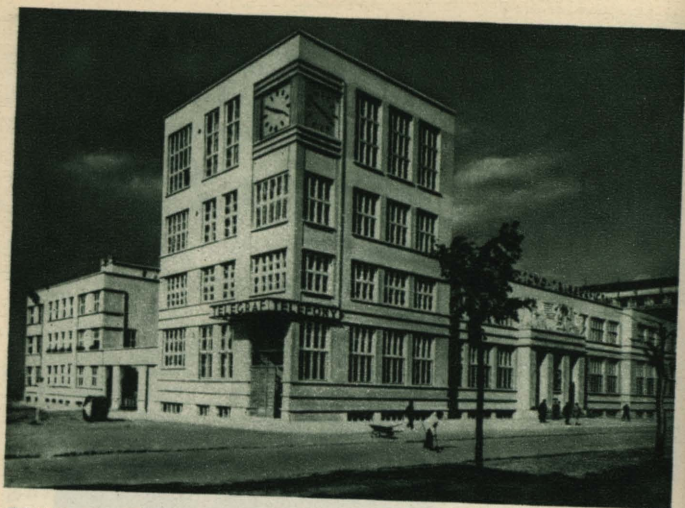
Information Office. This office is located in a kiosk at the side of the railway station. It is used at the same time as an information office for the „Pomorski Związek Propagandy Turystycznej“ (Union for Tourist Propaganda).

The history of Gdynia. Before regaining its independence Gdynia was a mere fishermen's village of



PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

GDYNIA

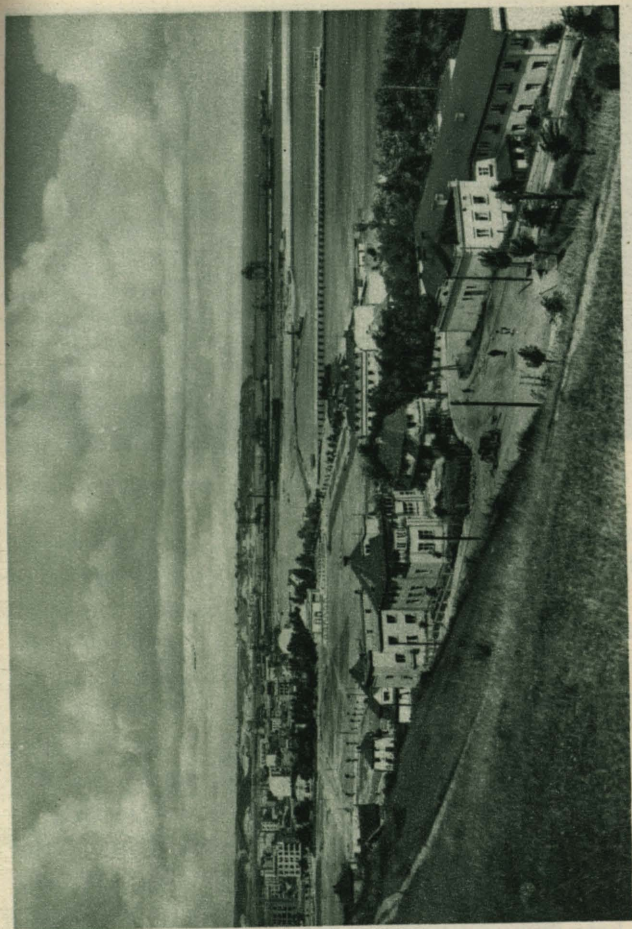


GDYNIA: POST OFFICE

1 200 inhabitants. No other town in Poland has developed so rapidly as Gdynia since Poland's independence.

At first it grew only into a *sea-side summer resort*, and from 1921 villas for summer visitors were built, on the hill „Kamienna Góra“ (Stone Mountain). The date of the turning point in the history of Gdynia's development was the 31st March 1924, when the Council of Ministers decreed that a *military and commercial port was to be constructed in Gdynia*. Since this decision the development of the village underwent a change and it quickly developed into a port. In 1926 Gdynia became a town and from January 1929 it was separated from the administrative district of Wejherowo becoming itself of its own statute.

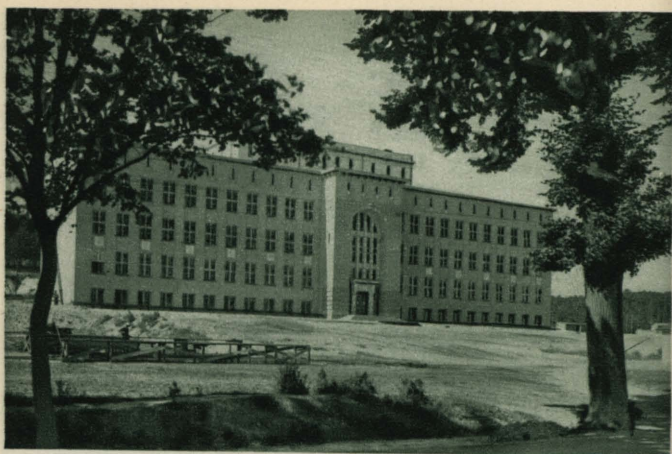
While in 1919 Gdynia hardly had only 1 200 inhabitants; in 1921 their number increased to 2 500, in 1927 to 14 000, in 1928 to 22 000, in 1929 to 32 000, in 1930 to 40 000, and in 1931 to 50 000. In view of the fact that about 1 000 persons settle monthly in Gdynia, one may suppose that by 1932 the number of the inhabitants of this town will have exceeded 60,000.



PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

GDYNIA FROM THE KAMIENNA GÓRA

The development of the town and of the *harbour* is going on simultaneously. The construction of the port was started in 1924, an artificial basin was then formed at a place originally covered by peat-bogs. Only 27 vessels entered the harbour during that year (tonnage: 14 000 tons), in 1925 their number reached 85 (75 000 tons); 298 in 1926 (205 000 tons); 711 in 1927 (558 000 tons) and 1103 in 1928 (985 000 tons). In 1929, 1 567 vessels entered the port (1 443 000 tons). They brought to Gdynia 5 970 passengers and 330 000 tons of cargo. The same number of



GDYNIA, THE SCHOOL OF NAVAL COMMERCE PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

vessels left the port carrying away 14 591 passengers and 2 493 000 tons of cargo. In 1930 the trafic of the port of Gdynia amounted to 3 626 000 tons, and 24 200 passengers. In 1931 it rose to 5 300 000 tons, which is 13 times more, than in 1926, so that Gdynia is now one of the greatest ports of the Baltic sea.

The development of the harbour has contributed to the development of the *commerce and industry*. In 1919 Gdynia possessed 7 commercial enterprises; in 1927 — 55; in 1929 — 259. There were only 5 industrial enterprises in 1919; already 71 in 1927 and 175 in 1929.

Although the *building activity* is very rapid it does not keep pace with the development of the harbour and the industrial enterprise, so there is a constant lack of housing accommodation. About 263 new houses containing altogether 3 759 rooms were erected in Gdynia during the period from 1924 to 1928; the building activity is still developping very intensively. About 8 000, workmen housed partly in Gdynia and partly in the neighbouring communities, are employed constantly in the construction of the port, the working underground and in the building of new houses.

At the present moment (1932) Gdynia has the peculiar appearance of a large port *in course of cons-*



GDYNIA, THE SEA-SIDE

PHOT. H. PODDESKI

truction. Hundreds and hundreds of workmen are to be seen everywhere and scaffolding in many places before new houses in construction. Huge five-storied buildings are to be found near one-storied houses and palaces at the side of fishermen's wooden huts which were built before the war. The aspect of the town changes not only from year to year, but from month to month. Places, which were recently covered with fields or peat, are now occupied by new streets and

huge buildings. New buildings are being erected without interruption in the port and the railway lines near the goods railway-station are being continually extended.

At this point let us visit the town.

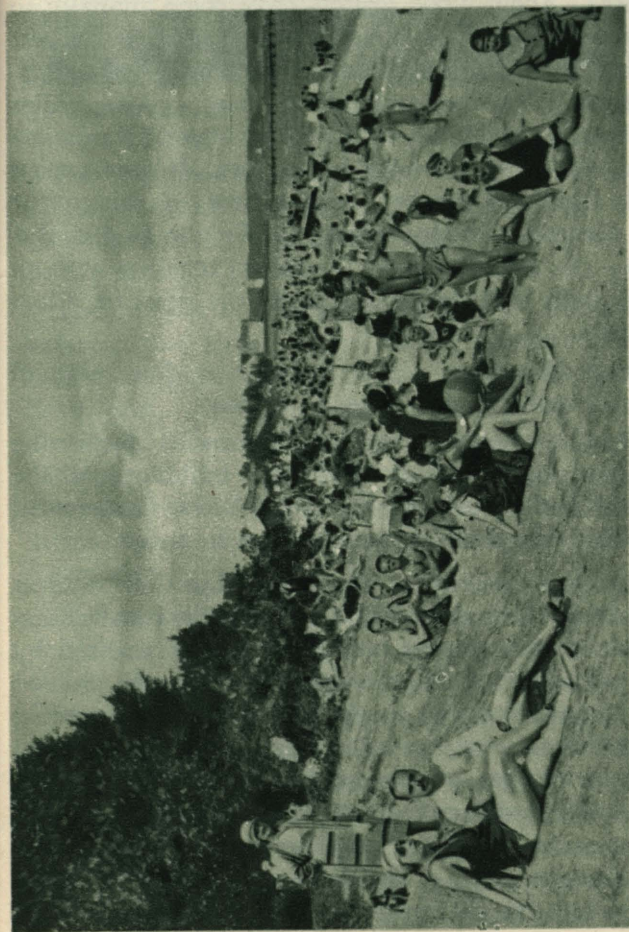
Four streets starting from the original-looking *railway station* surmounted by a high roof (erected in 1926 according to a design by Miller) lead towards the sea, namely: *10 Lutego St.* (10th February St., named thus in memory of the date of the occupation of Gdynia by the Polish Army in 1920), *Starowiejska St.* (Old Gdynia extended previously along this street), *Mickiewicza St.* and *Wolności St.* The two latter streets were laid only in 1929 over empty land, to connect the railway station with the harbour. The prettiest buildings stand in *10 Lutego St.* We find there the School built in 1928; and original looking, modern building of the *Post Office*, (1929, planned by the architects Madurowicz and Puterman); the *Bank Polski* (Bank of Poland) (1929), planned by Czesław Przybylski) and the *Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego* (Bank of National Economy) (1929, designed by K. Jakimowicz).

Parallel with the sea front stretches the long *Św. Jan-ska St.* with a small church built only in 1924 because, previous to that time, Gdynia was included in the parish of Oksywie. Also well worth seeing amongst the new buildings are: *Bank Rolny* (the Agricultural Bank) (1930, planned by Lalewicz) and the „Hala Targowa“ (Market hall) erected according to the plan by Jędrzejewski.

On the coast stands the large building of the *Management* of the *Polish State Navy* erected in 1929, according to the plan of the architect A. Ballenstedt of Poznań; close to it is the *Naval Institute* built in the same year. We also find here a summer café and a kiosk for the military band situated near the pier, serving as a landing stage for the passenger ships coming from Zoppot, Jastarnia and Hel. In the neighbourhood of the pier stands a *sea-side bathing* establishment

with a garden restaurant. Not far from here we find the hotel *Polska Riviera*, the centre of the social life of Gdynia during the summer months.

The villa district situated on *Kamienna Góra*, rising above Gdynia, to the south, forms a separate quarter. This district includes several hundred villas, some of which are inhabited all the year round and others used as boarding-houses during the summer for people coming to enjoy the sea-bathing. As a whole this district was founded thanks to the initiative of the Society of Sea-Bathing (*Towarzystwo*



PHOT. J. ENGLER

THE SANDY BEACH AT GDYNIA

Kąpieli Morskich) in 1920. Gdynia owes chiefly to the above society its development as a sea-side summer-resort. The Kamienna Góra was formerly covered with land belonging to a farm, which still remains and may be distinguished among the villas built after the war, by its appearance devoid of style. A *monument to Sienkiewicz* stands among the villas. Most of these were built according to plans by Tadeusz Zieliński.

At the foot of Kamienna Góra extends a broad *sandy shore*, exceedingly animated during the summer months. About 5 000 visitors have come annually to Gdynia in the course of the last few years; any further increase being impossible owing to the lack of accommodation. The construction of about a dozen villas has been started lately in the valley beyond Kamienna Góra, far away from the noisy port. It seems most likely that the further development of this resort will take place in this direction. We also find in this valley the *Dom Zdrojowy* (Kurhaus) together with an hotel built in 1929 according to the plan of Adam Krauff.

From Kamienna Góra stretches a fine *view* of Gdynia and the port lying at its feet.

On the road leading to Wejherowo from the railway station stand the large buildings of the *State Naval School* and the *State Naval Commercial School*, both of which were erected in 1929.

The *port* constitutes the chief object of interest of Gdynia. It is an artificial harbour, the construction of which was started in 1924, it being realized by that time, after many trials, that although Poland was meant to benefit by the port of Danzig according to the Treaty of Versailles, that the practical and free use of that port remained a doubtful problem. It was decided then to build a Polish harbour, as the Polish state authorities, together with Polish commercial firms in such a Polish port, would not then be exposed to the difficulties they met with in Danzig.



GDYNIA: KURHAUS

PHOT. ENGLER

For *sightseeing of the port* it is necessary to obtain permission from the Port Authorities. It is recommended for technical reasons to visit the port before noon.

The harbour consists of two parts: namely the exterior, that is the Bay of Danzig embraced by two long stone piers and the interior formed by the artificial port, now situated in what were formerly peat-bogs. The work aiming at the deepening and widening of the artificial port is steadily going on, the construction of the harbour and general arrangements being expected to occupy several years for completion.

The tourist should first of all visit the exterior port, commencing from the *coal-pier* named Robur. Special attention must be drawn to the huge *iron cranes* mounted in 1929, which are capable of loading 2 400 tons of coal in 24 hours as well as the special *crane* lifting whole waggons of coal and discharging their contents into the ships. This crane is 25 m. high.

To the north, close to the coal-pier, extends the *passenger pier*, which is still in course of construction.

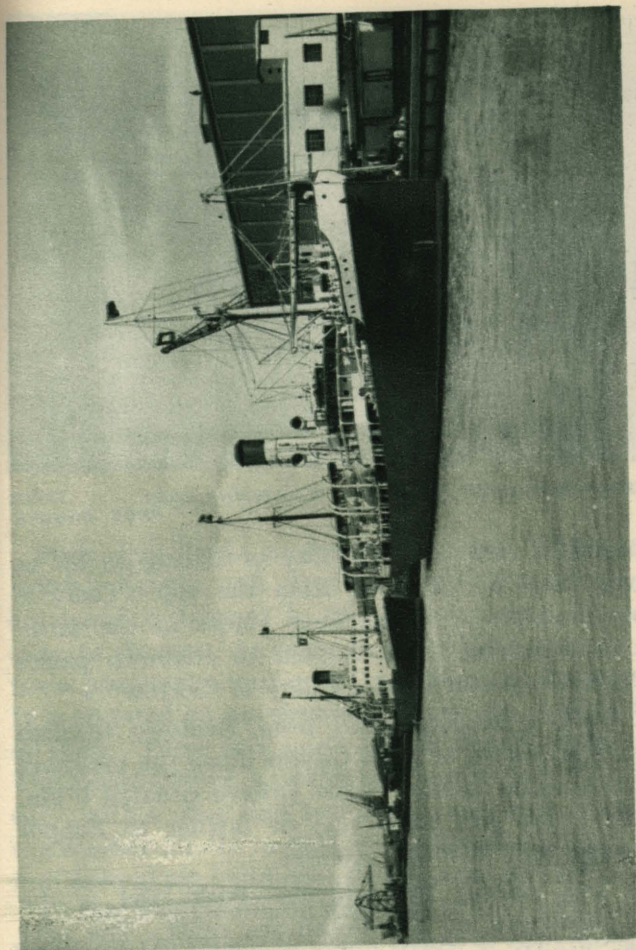
The works of dropping caissons and the filling up of the basin are exceedingly interesting. In the neighbourhood stands a *water tower*, 30 m. high, which provides the vessels and the port with fresh water.

A sandy beach and a small fishing *harbour* (called the basin of the President) is to be seen in conjunction with the exterior port. A home for the fishermen, whose huts have been destroyed by the new plan of Gdynia, was constructed in 1927 in the neighbourhood of the fishing harbour.

Along the basin of the interior port we see the *Gdynia shipyard*, which is still in construction, some repair basins needed for the same, and the docks. At the end of the port stands the original building of the *Rice hulling-mill*, erected in 1928. It is a building several stories high, which attracts attention even at a distance painted in red and white stripes. A huge *Cold storage* was erected in the port in 1930.

The *military harbour* forms a separate whole and is situated in Oksywie. It may be visited provided permission is first obtained from the naval authorities. The tourist must be accompanied during the inspection of the war-ships by a special guide assigned by the naval authorities.

Opposite the port of Gdynia, on a hill, the village of **Oksywie**, now forming the suburb of Gdynia, is to be seen. It may be reached by motorbus from Gdynia by the new road around the harbour, or on foot for some distance and then across the port in a small boat (3 km.). Oksywie is developing into a sea-side summer resort; there are about 200 rooms, which may be let to summer visitors. About 500 persons come annually to this place. On the hill dominating the port of Gdynia stands an old *church* with Gothic walls of the XIIIth century. A *cemetery*, from which one has a splendid view of Gdynia and its port extends somewhat lower on the slope of the hill. Beyond the village, on the edge of the elevation



PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

GDYNIA: THE HARBOUR

called „Clump“ (Kępa) of Oksywie, stands a *lighthouse*. Below the church we find the new and picturesque *naval barracks*, which can be seen from Gdynia. In the neighbourhood is the Polish *military port*.

To the south of Gdynia extends a line of hills stretching out into the sea, called *Hills of Radłowo*. Kamienna Góra (the Stone Mountain) belongs to this range. These hills have been called after the farm of **Radłowo** standing not far from an elevation situated about 94 m. above the sea. This is the highest hill on the Polish sea-coast.



GDYNIA: SEA SHORE SEEN FROM KAMIENNA GÓRA
PHOT. ENGLER

A beautiful view over the Bay of Danzig as far as Danzig may be obtained from the top. There is a boarding house for summer guests in the farm. The road leading from Gdynia to Radłowo passes through the picturesque „Valley of Sorrow“

A walk is recommended from Radłowo through a beautiful forest, or from Gdynia along the sea-shore to the sea-side bathing resort Orłowo situated 6 km. to the south (see page 144) or farther to Zoppot (see page 226) through Kolibki.

A. The railway line **Gdynia—Puck—Hel** is the most important on the Polish sea coast. The part of the line Puck—Hel was completed only in 1922 by the Polish Government. The following places lie along this line:

Reda (15 km.), a railway junction with a line leading to Wejherowo (see page 187). Huge peat bogs are to be seen in the neighbourhood.

Beyond Reda, between Puck and Hel, we turn to the north following a branch line rising from the low peat bogs situated near Reda to the cliffs of „Pucka Kępa“. We get a beautiful view of the sea and the hills extending to the west from this point.



PUCK

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

Puck (32 km.), a town of 3 000 inhabitants. *Hotels:* Krause and Voss in the Market Place, an hotel and restaurant in the Kurhaus near the park close to the sea. As early as the XIIIth century the town possessed a castle of the Princes of Pomerania. It is situated on an elevation, above the shallow bay of Puck. There is a small *port* artificially deepened. The *Parish Church*, a Gothic building of the XIIIth century, with a nave and two aisles contains a chapel of the Weyher family in the Late Gothic style (1599). We find several old buildings and granaries in Gdańska St.

In this neighbourhood **Rzucewo** (6 km.) with a large park and the palace of Count Below of 1845 (designed by Stüller) are worth while visiting. A beautiful avenue bordered with four rows of *lime-trees* (2 km. long) leads from Rzucewo to Osłonino. According to a legend these trees were planted by King Sobieski (d. 1696).

Hallerowo (43 km.), a small summer resort situated at the beginning of the peninsula Hel, on the open sea. An ideal sandy shore. About 500 visitors come annually to this place. *Boarding-houses:* „Warszawianka“ belonging to Madame Bagińska (100 beds) and a smaller one belonging to Madame Sienkiewicz.

Along the sea side, a beautiful *automobile tract*, 15 km. constructed in 1931 by the Ministry of Communications leads from Hallerowo to the resort *Jastrzębia Góra*. We pass on our way through *Jastrzębia Góra* (66 m.), the highest hill situated by the open sea (beautiful view of the sea and the surroundings), and reach **Rozewie** (7 km.). Here we find a *light-house* on a head land (52 m. above the level of the sea) in a small wood. This can be inspected by payment of entrance fee. The light, supplied by an electric-power station standing close to the lighthouse, has a power of 6 million candles. It is the strongest light on the Baltic Sea, and can be seen from a distance of 46 km.

Wielka Wieś (45 km.), is a large fishermen's village situated at the top of the Bay of Puck, at the beginning of the peninsula Hel, 1 km. from the railway station. *Boarding house*: „Bałtyk“ and about a 100 rooms for visitors in the fishermen's cottages. Wielka Wieś has grown into a *summer-resort* during the last few years. About 600 visitors come here annually.

Past Wielka Wieś the train runs along the very narrow **peninsula of Hel**. One may notice from the windows of the carriages the Bay of Puck extending to the right, and to the left the open sea. This peninsula, which is 33 km. long and very narrow begins near Wielka Wieś and runs in a south-eastern direction towards the middle of the Bay of Danzig, separating the Bay of Puck from the Baltic Sea. The whole peninsula covers 26 sq. km. and the number of its inhabitants amounts to 2 000. The forests occupy 16 sq. km. of the total area.

Hel constitutes a separate entity. It is a strip of sand, in some places (western part) only 500 paces wide, which broadens out to 3 km. in width at its southern end near the village Hel. Along the coast of the open sea extend the *sand-dunes* covered with very poor vegetation; these drifts protect the peninsula from the sea. Only near Jastarnia begins a *forest* bearing somewhat the nature



THE HARBOUR OF JASTARNIA

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

of a park; from Jastarnia to Hel is a beautiful pine forest carpeted with heath. The side of Hel towards the Bay is low; one finds there small meadows. Scarce arable stretches of ground are to be seen only near Jastarnia and Hel. In the course of the past centuries the peninsula Hel has been cut off from the mainland by the sea. There are only four small fishermen's villages and one little town (Hel) in the peninsula. *Population:* Chalupy, Kuźnica, Jastarnia and Bór are inhabited by Poles belonging to the Catholic Church (a parochial church in Jastarnia); Hel is inhabited by Germans who are Protestants (parish in Hel). Fishing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the peninsula, although the *summer visitors* constitute also a large source of profit during the summer months. As so many come to this place, an intense *building activity* has been started in Hel. Already about a dozen new villas and boarding-houses mostly simple looking structures have been built in the course of the last few years in each village.

Beyond Wielka Wieś the train passes through **Chalupy** (51 km.) the smallest village of Hel of about 250 inhabitants. It is situated at a place, where the peninsula is only 300 m. wide. *Boarding-Houses:*

Kresowianka and Helenka. About 300 visitors come to this place.

Kuźnica (57 km.), a Cashoubian village with 500 inhabitants (about 800 visitors yearly). *Boarding-Houses*: „Morskie Oko“, „Bałtyk“ and several new villas.

Jastarnia (63 km.), the largest among Polish villages situated on the peninsula. There are 1 000 inhabitants in Jastarnia and Bór, which although a separate community, forms one locality together with Jastarnia. About 1 200 summer visitors yearly. A small *port* is situated in the Bay of Puck; passenger steamers arriving from Gdynia and Hel enter this port. *Boarding-Houses*: „Janina“, „Okó“, „Helena“, „Bałtyk“, „Neptun“, and several others. An intensive building activity is developing here. New villa-districts are also appearing in the neighbouring forests.

On passing Jastarnia the train goes through a beautiful *pine forest* and the peninsula begins to broaden out.

The terminus station **Hel** (76 km.) is a small town of 600 inhabitants. They are Protestants, the descendants of Dutch colonists. *Hotel*: Polonia with a restaurant and a boarding-house: *Boarding-Houses*: „Leonidas“, „Riviera“, „Marysienka“, „Lidja“, „Helanka“, „Santa Lucia“, „Jadzieńka“, „Kujawianka“, „Jutrzenka“ and several others. Several *restaurants*, the oldest and largest of which is Lwia Jama (the Lion's Cave) with a terrace facing the sea. Its walls are decorated with fishermen's nets and tackle.

The town is very originally built, along one *street*. Not long ago this street was bordered exclusively by picturesque one-storied buildings, the sides only turned towards the street and surrounded by trees. Unhappily the charm of this street has been spoilt lately by several new buildings devoid of style. The *Evangelical church*, a Gothic building of the XIVth century, is surmounted by a low tower. A small *port* situated on the side of the bay is full of fishing boats, and ships coming from Danzig, Zoppot, and Gdynia, enter this little harbour several times a day. A high

light-house, which can be seen at a very great distance, stands by the open sea. From it one has a fine view. (Entrance paid.) Beyond the light-house sea *bathing establishments*. A walk along the sandy shore to the promontory of Hel, where one sees many sea-gulls, is highly recommended.

During the last few years Hel has grown into a *sea-side summer resort*, several thousands of visitors spend their summer holidays here every year. Besides the visitors who come for the summer months, many excursionists arrive at Hel every day during this season by train or boat from Poland and Danzig.

B. Near the line **Reda — Strzebielinek**, which is a part of the line Danzig—Stettin—lies **Wejherowo** (10 km. to the west of Reda). It is a provincial town of 11 000 inhabitants, which till recently was the largest town of the Cashoubian land. *Hotels*: „Metropol“, 33, Lęborska St. and „Centralny“, 3, Gdańska St. Several *restaurants* situated in Weyhera Square. *Motorbuses* run to Reda and Gdynia and to the neighbouring villages.

Wejherowo is situated in a picturesque locality, not far from hills covered with forests. It was founded



HEL: STREET

PHOT. Z. MARCINKOWSKI

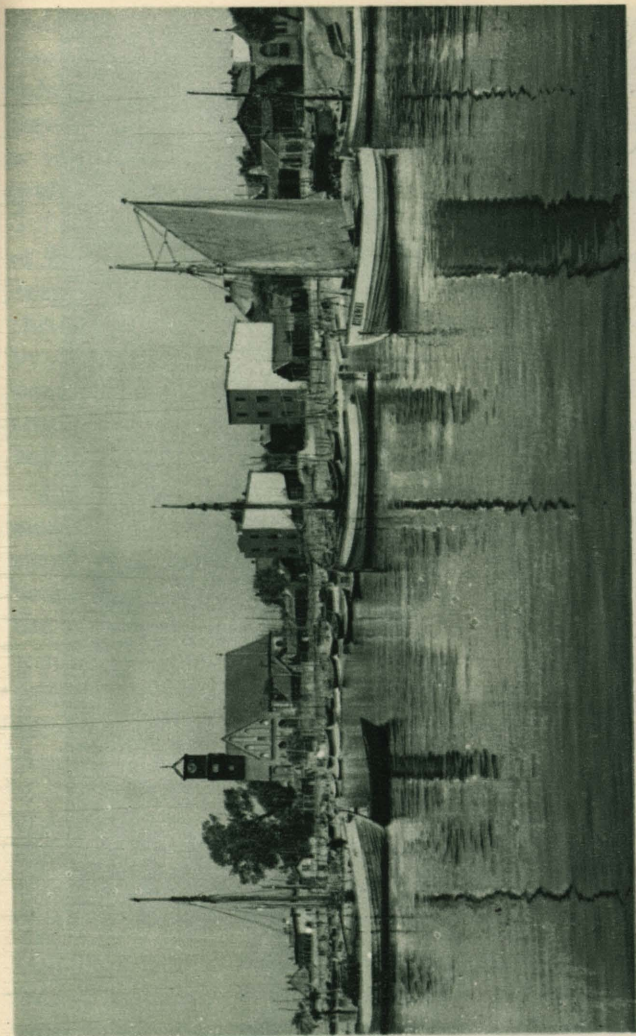
in the middle of the XVIIth century by the voievode Jacob Weyher and was named after him. The *Church of the Minorites* (of St. Anna) completed in 1651 was also founded by Jacob Weyher. It contains the tombs of the Weyher and Przebédowski families. On the hills situated to the south of the town, extends the *Calvary* with 32 chapels founded by the same voievode in the XVIIth century. A large number of inhabitants of the Cashoubian land come to this spot on „indulgence days“. The most important of these latter are the 1st of May, Ascension day and the feast of Holy Trinity. At the foot of the hills stands the former *palace* of the Weyher and Przebédowski families, which now belongs to Count Keyserlingk. It is surrounded by a large and beautiful park, which may be visited on permission obtained from the head gardener.

C. To the south of Puck is the **railway-line Puck—Krokowo**, which runs parallel to the coast of the open sea, and was reconstructed in 1922 from a narrow-gauge railway-line. Near it lies:

Klanino (16 km.). In the park surrounding the mansion a splendid specimen of the mammoth tree (*sequoia gigantea*) is to be found. Although it is only 80 years old, its summit dominates the highest trees in the neighbourhood.

To the north extend vast peat bogs, the so called **Bielawskie Błota** (Bielawy Swamps), the only marshes of this part of Poland situated on an elevation, covered with a peculiar vegetation. The middle of the swamp is covered with heath, which when in bloom at the end of August and the beginning of September looks like a purple carpet.

Sławoszyno (20 km.) 6 km. to the north (high-road and motorbuses) lies **Karwia**, a Cashoubian fishing village, the only one in Poland, which is situated close to the coast of the open sea. Owing to its ideal sandy shore it is growing into a large sea-



PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

HEL: THE PORT

side *summer resort* with about 1000 visitors annually. Several villas have been erected here during the last few years. *Restaurant* in the local inn. Large swamps and peat bogs extend in the neighbourhood, among which is a German colony, the „*Karwieńskie Błota*“ also frequented by people coming from town for the summer holidays (2 km. from the sea coast).



PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

THE LAKE OF ŻARNOWIEC

Krokowo (23 km.) the terminus of this line, a village, which since the XIIIth century, has belonged to the Krokowski family (Count von Krockow). Their residence is a magnificent *palace* of the XVIIIth century standing in a large park. In the XIXth century this palace was reconstructed. An *Evangelical church* of the middle of the XIXth century.

Five km. to the west lies **Żarnowiec**, a village situated on a hill dominating meadows and peat bogs extending towards the sea. A Gothic *church* of the XIVth century with one nave constructed for the

Cistercian Sisters was, after the abolition of the Order, converted into a Parochial church, which is the most valuable architectonical monument of the sea-coast region. Close to it stands the ancient *monastery* with a Gothic peristyle and a refectory of the XIVth century.

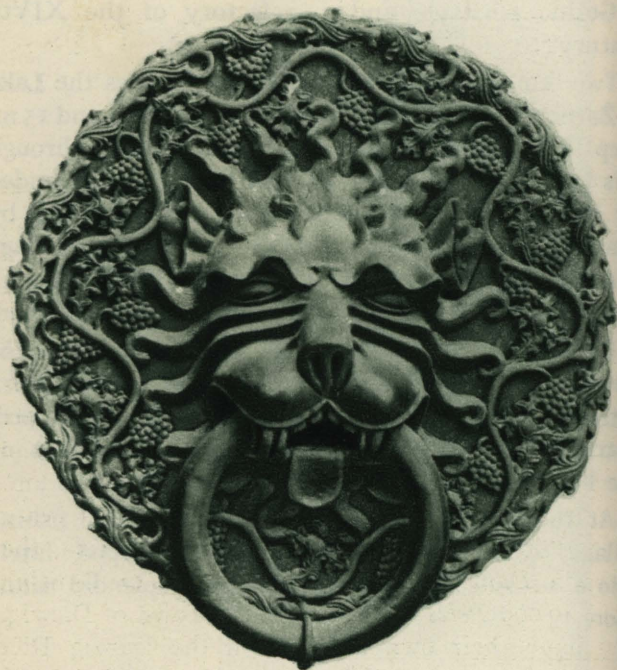
Two km. to the west of Żarnowiec lies the **Lake of Żarnowiec**, covering an area of 15 sq. km and 15 m. deep. The Polish-German frontier line passes through this lake. The southern part of the lake surrounded by hills is the most picturesque. An excursion by boat from *Lubków to Nadole*, a fishing village situated on the western side of the lake, but still belonging to Poland, is very much recommended.

Eight km. to the north of Żarnowiec, near the *mouth of the river Piaśnica* extends the north-western extremity of the Polish Republic. A stone post bearing the inscription „Versailles 1920“ stands on the boundary upon the sea.

At the mouth of Piaśnica we find a small fishing village, called **Dębek**, which has developed lately into a sea-side summer resort with a splendid sandy shore.



ŻARNOWIEC: CHURCH



POZNAŃ KNOCKER IN THE CATHEDRAL

PHOT. R. S. ULATOWSKI



SUPPLEMENT

THE FREE TOWN OF DANZIG

According to the treaty of Versailles, concluded in 1919, Danzig and district was made a Free Town, indirectly connected with Poland as its commercial port. The territory of the Free Town covers an area of 1934 sq. km. and is inhabited by 360 000 persons. It is formed by the whole delta of the Vistula situated between the Motlau and the Nogat and the hills bordering it on the west, which constitute the eastern part of the Cashoubian Switzerland. It is a beautiful and fertile region bordered by the sea on a front of 60 km. The greater part of this territory consists of very fertile plains lying near the delta of the Vistula, the so called *Danziger Werder* (Marsh-land of Danzig). About 40 000 *Poles* inhabit the Free Town of Danzig. They have their own deputies in the Danzig Diet also several representatives in the Municipal Council and in many Councils of Communities.

A. DANZIG GDAŃSK

Hotels: *First Class* — „Continental, 7, Stadt-Graben, opposite the railway station (90 rooms), near it „Reichshof“, 9, Stadtgraben (100 rooms), „Nord-deutscher Hof“ (130 rooms), 17, Stadtgraben, „Deutsches Haus“, 12, Holzmarkt, (the cheapest rooms: 5 gulden). *Second Class* — we recommend the second class hotels standing in the picturesque streets of the Old Town, such as: „Monopol“, 16, Hundegasse, „Germania“, 26, Hundegasse. In the suburb Langfuhr:

Hotels — „Hohenzollern“, 68, Hauptstrasse, „Artushof“, 55, Hauptstrasse. **Restaurants**: in the above hotels. *Wine-Shops* (Weinrestaurants): „Ratsweinkeller“ in the basement of the Artushof, „Aycke“, 12, Hundegasse (old style premises), „Feyerabend“, 8, Holzmarkt, „Plotkin“, 28, Langermarkt, „Sanatorium“, 19, Brotbänkengasse. *Bars* (Bier-restaurants): „Biberstein“, 6, Holzmarkt, „Cliquot“, 14, Langermarkt, „Hohenzollern“, 11, Langermarkt, „Junkerhof“, 16, Jopengasse, „Löwenschloss“, 35, Langgasse. *Restaurants in Gardens*: the largest in the shooting house (Schützenhof) above the railway station, 7, Promenade and at the Grosse Allee (Large Avenue) leading to Langfuhr. In Langfuhr: „Café Konietzko“, „Reichskrone“, „Lindenhof“ and others.

Cafés: „Deutsches Haus“, 12, Holzmarkt, „Kaiser-café“, 11, Passage, „Emil Seidel“, 8, Breitgasse, „Lindner“, 11, Langermarkt.

Electric Trams: lines in the whole town and to the following localities situated in the neighbourhood of the town: Oliwa, Langfuhr, Emmaus, Neufahrwasser, Brösen, Glettkau, Ohra.

Motorbuses: regular communication is maintained with Zoppot, Heubude, Marienburg, Mariensee and many other localities. Starting point: Heumarkt Square or the railway station.

Landing Stages for Steamers: on the Motlau near the Green Bridge; the steamers go to the Neufahrwasser, Weichselmünde, Brösen, Zoppot, Gdynia and Hel.

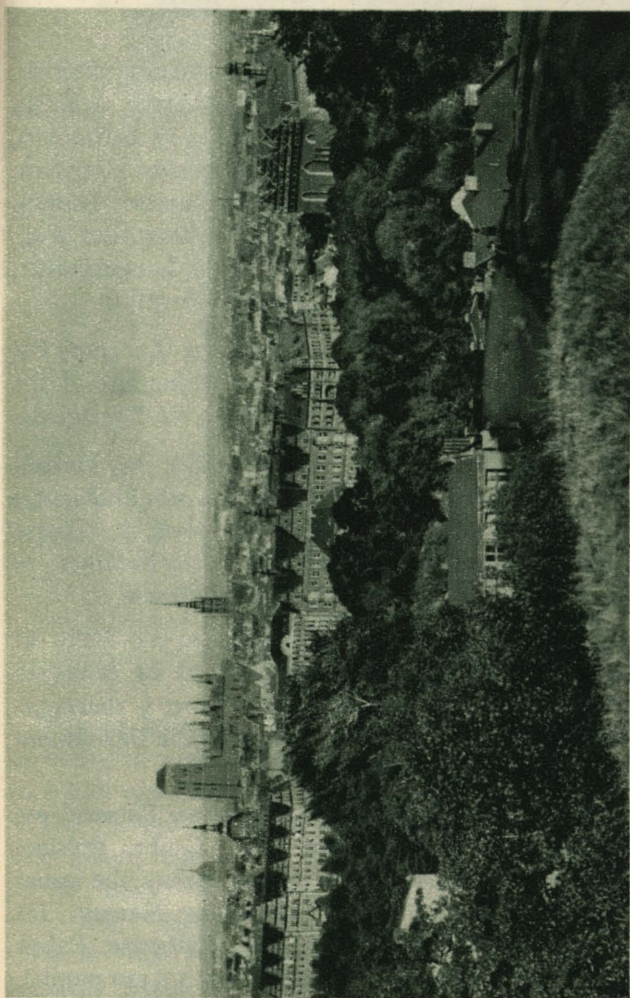
Aerodrome: Langfuhr. Passenger aeroplanes every day to Warsaw, Berlin and Koenigsberg. The aerodrome may be reached by means of motorbuses starting from Kohlenmarkt.

General Post Office: corner of Postgasse and Langgasse. Several branches, one of which is to be found at the central station. *Polish Post Office*: Heveliusplatz; a branch at the central railway station. Since

1925 the Polish Post Office in Danzig has its own letter-boxes and stamps, which can be used only for letters sent to Poland.

Railway tickets are sold at the Travel Office „Orbis“, 7, Stadtgraben; where there is also an exchange office.

Currency : From 1924 Danzig has its own currency the so called Gulden, which has 100 pfennigs. 25 gulden are equal to one pound sterling.



PHOT. B. KRAMER

DANZIG: GENERAL VIEW

Cost of Sojourn. The cost of living in Danzig is twice as high as in Warsaw owing to the high rate of exchange.

Information Office for foreigners: (Verkehrszentrale), 5, Stadtgraben, various Danzig publications are to be found in this office.

Municipal Theatre (Stadttheater) in Kohlenmarkt (Opera, Operette and Drama) open from the beginning of September to the end of June. Several cinemas and „Variety Theatres“.

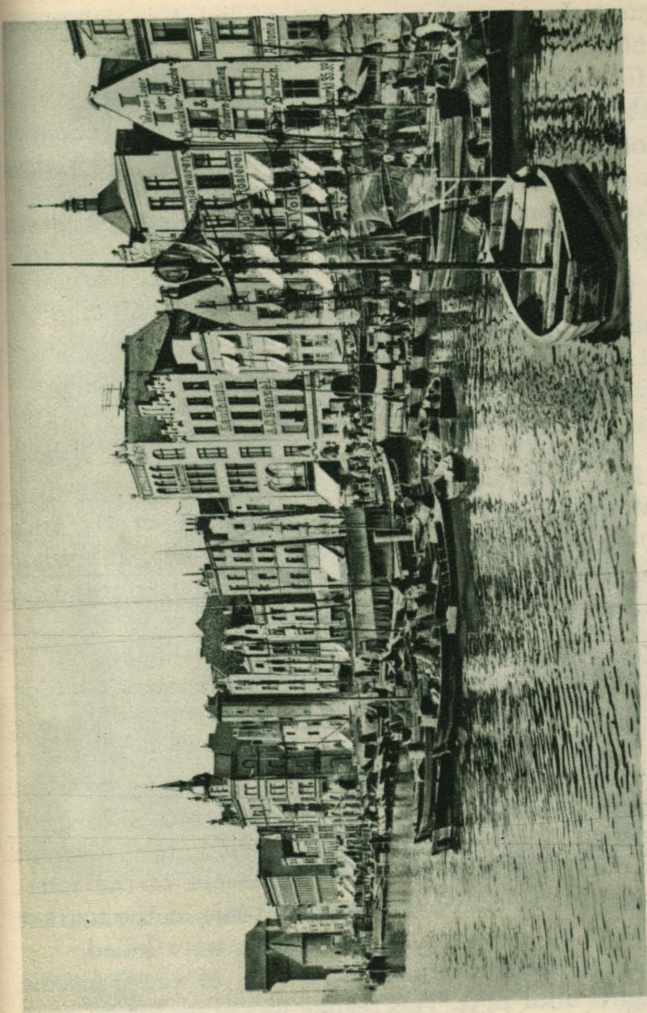
Consulates: Austrian, 38, Langermarkt, British, 11, Stadtgraben, Belgian, 13, Hansaplatz, Danish, 73, Langgasse, Dutch, 35, Hundegasse, Estonian, 18, Langermarkt, French, 17, Langermarkt, German, 3, Dominikswall, Hungarian, 66, Jopengasse, Italian, 11, Rennerstiftsgasse, Latvian, 3, Jäschkentaler Weg, Norwegian, 89, Hundegasse, Swedish, 20, Langermarkt, United States of America, 9, Elisabethwall.

Danzig Specialities: Amber goods at Zausner, 83, Langgasse, M. Frieze (a kiosk in the passage of the Arsenal), „Golden Brandy“ Zum Lachs, 52, Breitgasse.

Bathing Establishments: „Hansabad“, 14, Hansaplatz, „Municipal Turkish Bath“ establishments „Kneipab“. *Popular Bath Establishments*, 1, Grosse Schwalbengasse, 11, Hakelwerk, *Sea-Bathing:* in Zoppot, Brösen, Westerplatte and Heubude.

Poles in Danzig. There are about 40 000 Poles in Danzig; the largest Polish colony is to be found in Langfuhr. The Polish inhabitants have 5 delegates in the Diet of the Free Town, and 2 in the Parliament Council of Communities.

Polish Institutions: The Commissioner General 27, Neugarten. The *Polish Community* „Gmina Polska“ uniting Polish Associations in Danzig assists the social and cultural life of Poles inhabiting Danzig. Its centre is at the *Polish Home*, 16a Wallgasse. *Polish College*, Petershagen Am Weissenturm 1 (440 pupils).



DANZIG: FISCHMARKT ON THE MOTLAU

Plan of visiting. Two days at least are required in order to visit Danzig and five days if one desires to make excursions to the surrounding localities.

The foreign tourist is recommended to visit, in the first place, the Town Hall, Artushof, the churches: of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Bridget, St. Catherine, the Holy Trinity, St. John, the Calvinist Church, the Municipal Museum, the Museum of Natural Science, the streets: Frauengasse, Jopen-

gasse, Langgasse, Langer Markt, The Green Bridge, the High Gate, the house of Uphagen and the arsenal. He should walk to Langfuhr along the Large Avenue (the crematory and the Polytechnical School) and make an excursion by steamer along the Vistula to the Neufahrwasser. He should also visit Oliva, Zoppot and, during the summer, Brösen and the Mouth of the Vistula (by steamer).

Views of the town: the best views of the town may be obtained from the tower of the Church of St. Mary, from the Bischofsberg and from the Hagelsberg. All of them are recommended on account of the variety of the panorama presented.

History of Danzig. The earliest mention of Danzig dates from 997. It was then the base of the missionary expedition of St. Adalbert, the Archbishop of Prague, to the pagan Prussians. Until 1139 Danzig belonged to Poland; later on it was the property of the independent Pomeranian princes of the *Gryfit dynasty* till the death of the last reigning prince Mestwin II who in 1294 bequeathed Danzig to the Polish King Przemyslas II. After a twelve years' struggle for the possession of Danzig between Poland, Brandenburgia and the German Order of *Teutonic Knights*; the latter occupied the town in 1308 and initiated a terrible massacre of the inhabitants in the course of the same year; in the market place of St. Dominic 10 000 persons were killed.

Danzig remained under the rule of the Teutonic Knights until 1454. This regime was exceedingly hard for the inhabitants, and Danzig was therefore one of the first towns, which became a member of the Union of Prussian Towns hostile to Teutonic Knights. It was among the first in 1454, to throw the Teutonic yoke and the inhabitants seized and entirely destroyed the Teutonic castle at the beginning of the struggle. They rendered homage to the Polish King, Casimir Jagiellończyk in the same year and helped him with money and arms during the thir-



DANZIG: JOPENGASSE AND ST. MARY'S CHURCH

ten years' war he led against the Teutonic Knights. According to the treaty of peace concluded in Toruń in 1466, the Teutonic Knights gave up the so called Royal Prussia together with Danzig, which obtained from Casimir IV autonomy as a Free Town and large estates as a reward for its fidelity.

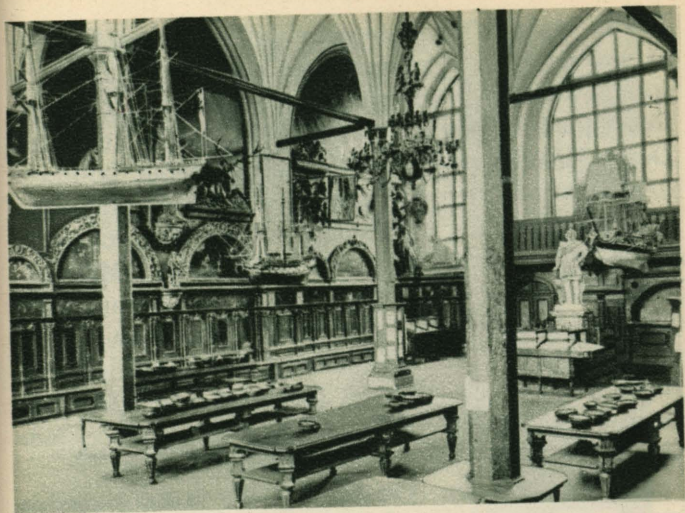
From that time Danzig remained more than three hundred (1454—1793) years under *Polish rule*. Being situated at the mouth of the Vistula, it was used by Poland as the chief commercial port and all the export of wood and corn was directed there (the huge granaries

standing on the Motlau date from the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries). It was also the point of import for foreign goods. The wealth of the Danzig inhabitants increased greatly at that time and its most valuable Gothic architectural structure built in the Late Gothic Renaissance and Baroque styles originate from the epoch, when Danzig belonged to Poland.

Danzig was occupied by the Prussian Army of Frederick II during the *second partition* of Poland in 1793. The inhabitants of Danzig met this change with strong opposition, feeling sure that they would lose their commercial predominance and their political autonomy. Unhappily their fears were realized and being cut off from Poland, Danzig in the XIXth century ceased to be an important commercial port; in Germany it had to give place to Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck and Stettin which occupied the first place. This state of affairs greatly affected the exterior appearance of the town, which underwent a complete Change from the time when it was under Polish Rule in the XVIIIth century.

From 1807 to 1814 Danzig was *occupied by the French* under the command of Marshal Lefebvre who received the title of Prince of Danzig. It constituted at that period a free town surrounded by a district of 2 miles. This was during the time of the Warsaw Principality. In 1815 it was again annexed to Prussia. Until 1865 Danzig was the principal German military port.

The separation of Danzig from Germany in 1919 according to the *Treaty of Versailles* without uniting it to Poland led to the creation of a *Free Town*. Danzig is under the protectorate of the League of Nations, a delegate of the latter being appointed High Commissioner. The legislative body is constituted by the Diet consisting of 120 deputies and the Senate by a president, vice-president and 20 senators. Owing to the separation of Danzig from Germany and its position as a Free Town, it has continued to *develop from an economic*



DANZIG: INTERIOR OF ARTUSHOF

point of view and the increase of activity in the port of Danzig, which is now 7 times greater than in pre-war times, is a proof of same. The population of the town has increased by 25% (i. e. 60 000 persons).

Before the war Danzig and its suburbs had 180 000 inhabitants of whom 8 000 were Poles. Now its population numbers 240 000 of whom 40 000 are Poles. Danzig has a Polytechnical School.

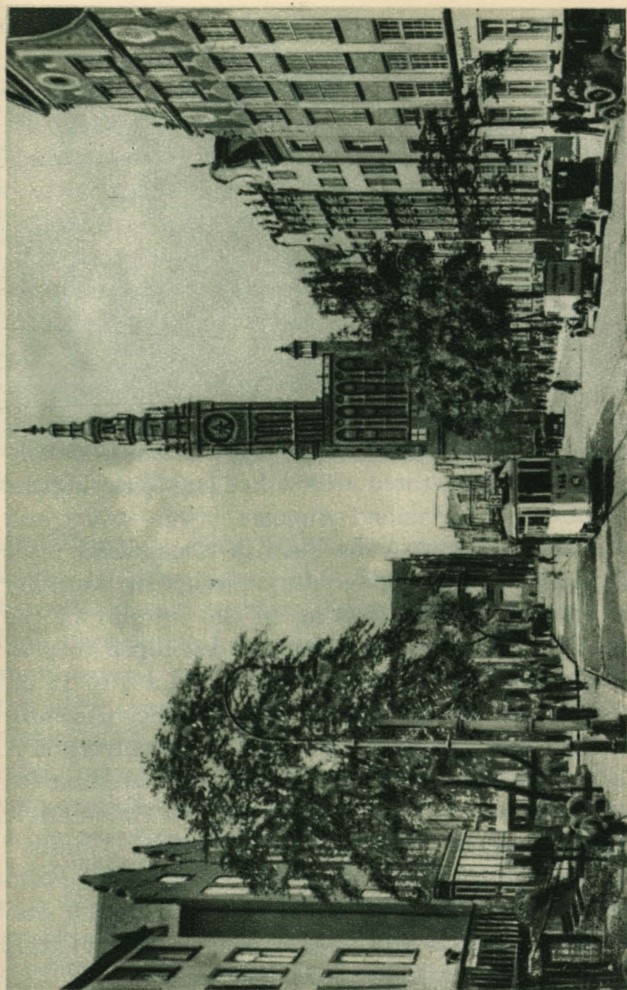
The town is situated between two tributaries of the Vistula: the *Motlau* and the *Radaune*, at a distance of 7 km. from the sea. The *Motlau* forms the interior port of the town, 7.5 m. deep, therefore permitting fairly large ships to enter the centre of the town. Danzig is called the „*Polish Venice*“ on account of its canals.

The streets and buildings of Danzig are exceedingly pretty, the centre of the town bearing a *Medieval character*. The most interesting **artistic monuments** originate from the period when it belonged to Poland. Danzig owes its artistic appearance chiefly to two styles: the *Late Brick-Gothic style*, the so called

Vistula style, which is represented by a large number of secular and ecclesiastical monuments and the special-kind of Renaissance style called the *Danzig Renaissance*, which is an imitation of the Flemish and Dutch Renaissance. Many beautiful public buildings date from that period, most of them being the work of the municipal architect *Anthony Van Obbergen* (1594—1612) originating from Belgium (Malines). We find in the Old Town about a dozen streets bordered by rows of old, narrow, patrician houses with decorated facades and two or three front windows. Some „Beischläge“ (terraces) are still to be seen before several buildings in some of the side streets (Frauengasse, Jopengasse).

Visiting the town. On leaving the railway station we pass through the modern district which has developed on the place formerly occupied by the ancient ramparts. The names of the streets situated there, such as Stadtgraben, Dominikswall remind one of the historic walls. This district is closed on the Dominikswall side by the **High Gate** (Hohes Tor), built in 1587—9 according to a design by the Fleming, Wilhelm von dem Blocke originating from Bruges. It is shaped like a triumphal arch and was erected by the town as a token of homage to the Polish King Sigismond III on his arrival in Danzig from Sweden (1598). In 1903 this gate was transformed into a guard-house and a *monument to Wilhelm I* on horseback was placed before it (designed by Börmel).

Among the old buildings standing close to the *High Gate* the two ancient Gothic towers remaining from the old walls: „*The Torture Tower*“ (Peinkammer) and the „*Laska Tower*“ (Stockturm), also called the „*Prison Tower*“ (1346) are well worth seeing. Both were reconstructed at the end of the XVIth century in the Renaissance style according to the design by Anthony Van Obbergen. Opposite the Laska tower stands the ancient *shooting house of St. George* (1490), now used as a florist's shop.

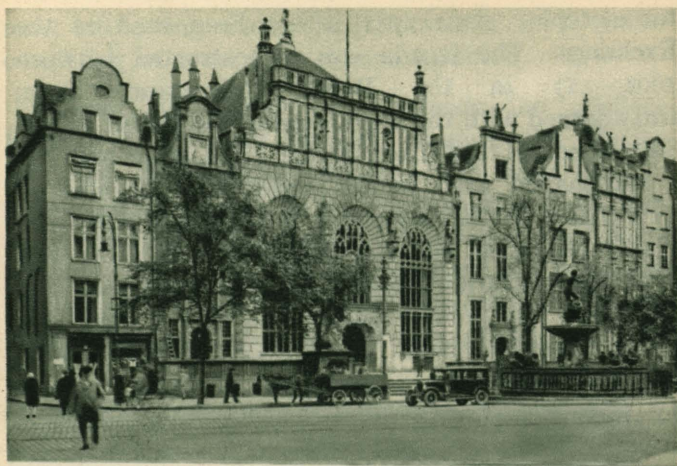


DANZIG: LANGERMARKT AND TOWN HALL

Langgasse is closed on this side by the ancient „Long Gate“ (Langgassener Tor) constructed in 1614, designed by Abraham Van Dem Blocke from Bruges. One gets a marvellous view of the main street from this point of Danzig, the **Langgasse** forming a semi-circle and the beautiful Town-Hall tower standing at the end. There are still very many old patrician houses in these streets. They are narrow and high with ornamented facades, portals and bas-reliefs.

All of them date from the Polish period. The most remarkable is the „**Uphagen House**“ (Langgasse 12), which may be visited during the summer months from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 5 (50 pfennigs), and from 10 to 1 (every day) during the winter. It was restored in 1776 and its interior, which is now changed into a museum gives a very good idea of the home of a patrician of Danzig during the reign of King Stanislas Auguste (1764—95), it is very richly arranged from an artistic point of view. The furniture dates from the same period.

The **Town-Hall** surmounted by a beautiful high tower (82 m.) forms the handsome termination of Langgasse. It is a Gothic building of the XIVth century, which was restored after a fire (1556) during the reign of King Sigismond Auguste (1559—1561) and finally reconstructed in the Flemish Renaissance style at the end of the XVIth century (design by Anthony Van Obbergen). The visiting of the interior of the Town-Hall is very much recommended (open to visitors from 8 to 12 on week-days and from 8 to 11 on Sundays, (50 pfennigs). The halls are magnificently and richly adorned in XVIth and XVIIth century styles. The most beautiful „*Red Hall*“ is situated on the ground floor. A portal ornamented with a Polish Eagle with the coat of arms of King Sobieski „*Janina*“ (1673—97) leads to the above hall. Close to it we find the *Winter Chamber of the Councillors* with a vault shaped like a cross. The arch-stones bear the coats of arms of Poland, Lithuania, Royal Prussia and Danzig. The *White Room* also on the ground floor, has a modern palm Gothic vault resting on a single pillar. The walls are hung with pictures by modern artists representing scenes from Prussian history. A beautiful, spiral oaken *stair-case*, very characteristic of Danzig, dating from the first half of the XVIIth century, leads to the first floor. The ancient chapel of St. Martin was reconstructed and is now changed into the *Room of the Burgomaster*. A clock striking the minutes, which was offered to the town of Danzig as a reward for



DANZIG: ARTUSHOF

PHOT. H. PODDĘBSKI

its fidelity to King Stanislas Leszczyński, is to be found in this room. The town-hall is surmounted by a *tower*, 82 m. high, covered by an exceedingly high Baroque roof counting among the most beautiful specimens of such work in ancient Poland. On the top of the tower stands the high gilded copper *statue of the Polish King Sigismond Auguste* (1561). The huge clock placed on the tower is connected with many bells, which Chimy every hour.

On one side of the town-hall is the **Langermarkt**, (Long Market-Place), a big open square, which is used as a market. It is as beautiful as Langgasse and is surrounded by ancient houses in beautiful style, some of them having kept the characteristic terraces (Beischläge). Near the town-hall stands the *well of Neptune* ornamented with sculptures cast in bronze of Augsburg (1633); the lower part of the basin richly carved in sand-stone originates from the XVIIIth century.

Beyond the well, we find the „**Artushof**“, where the Exchange is located. This building contains the most beautiful hall of Danzig. It is a Gothic building dating from the period of King Casimir IV Jagiellończyk erected in 1477—81 for the festivities of the

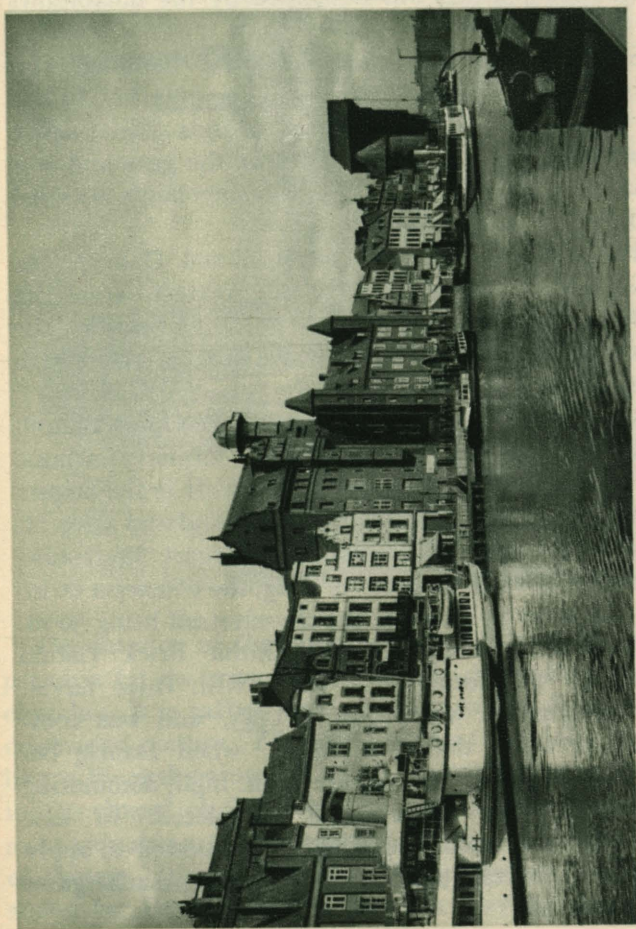
townspeople; since 1742 it has been used as the Exchange. The facade was reconstructed between 1601—17 in the Dutch Renaissance style; and adorned with the medallions of the Polish Kings: Sigismund III and Ladislas IV. The large hall has a star-shaped vault in the Gothic style, leaning on four pillars. It is very richly ornamented with paintings, bas-reliefs and statues from the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. Among the pictures the best are: „Orpheus“ by John Vredeman de Vries (1592); and „The Last Judgment“ by Anthony Möller (1602). We also find here a sculpture of King Casimir IV Jagiellończyk and portraits of the Kings Stanislas Auguste and Leszczyński. Near the wall stands the statue of King Auguste III in white marble, represented as a Roman Emperor (1755) by J. A. Meissner (the Artushof may be visited every day from 9.30—12 and 3—5, entrance fee: 50 pfennigs, and on Sundays from 9.30—12, free of charge. Ladies are not allowed to enter during business hours from 12—1).

One enters the „Artushof“ through the house standing close to it, which was formerly the *house of the Municipal Councillors*. It was renovated in 1901. Its vestibule contains many Danzig antiquities belonging to the collections of L. Gieldziński. At 4 Langermarkt, we find the *house of the Steffens family* with a facade richly decorated by H. Voigt (1617).

The Langermarkt is closed on the side of the Motlau by the **Grünes Tor** (the Green Gate), built in 1564 in the Dutch Renaissance style and adorned with the coats of arms of Poland, Danzig and Royal Prussia. It is believed to have been used as a dwelling house by the Polish kings during their sojourn in Danzig. It is now used as a **Museum of Natural Science** possessing collections of archaeological interest and collections of Natural Science; (the museum is open on Sundays from 11 to 2, on Wednesdays from 1 to 4 free of charge; foreigners may visit the museum at any time when notice is given.) The

most interesting among the *collections* is that of *Amber* consisting of more than 30 000 exhibits.

Beyond the Green Gate extends the „*Grüne-brücke*“ (The Green Bridge), crossing the Motlau just near the Danzig harbour. From here there is an exceedingly beautiful and very characteristic *view* to be obtained of the Motlau full of vessels and boats and its banks lined with characteristic old buildings. The street to the left is called *Langebrücke* (the Long Bridge), where stand the well preserved *gates of the*



DANZIG: PORT ON THE MOTLAU AND CRANE

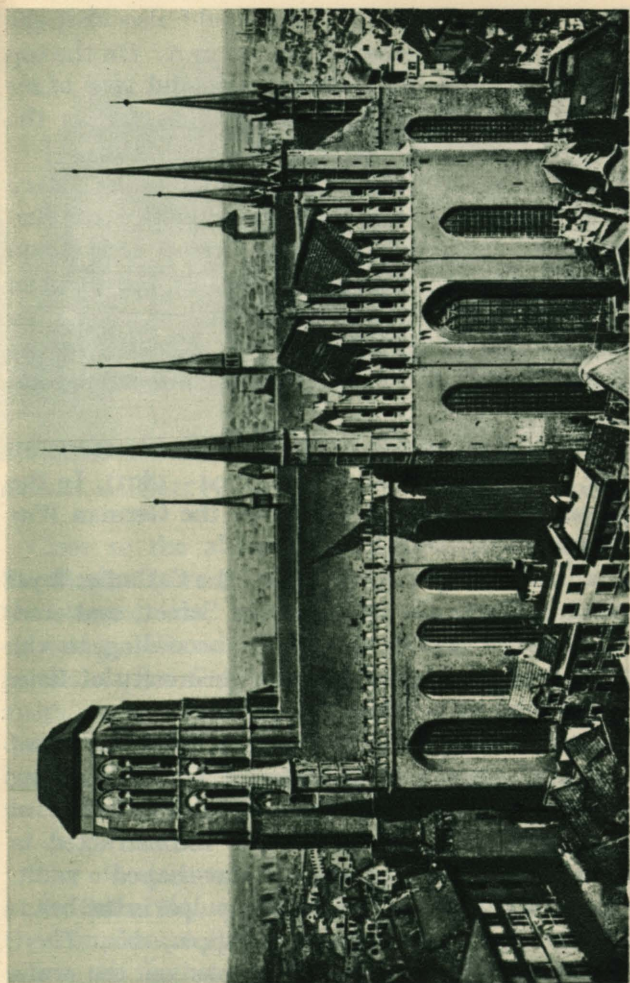
city, which were shut at night in order to protect the town.

A Polish eagle is to be seen on the Gate called „*Brotbänkertor*“. The next gate, called *Frauentor* (1599) contains an astronomical observatory. A most interesting crane (*Krahntor*) is to be found behind the *Gate of the Holy Spirit*. It is a Gothic building of the XVth century provided with a wooden apparatus for lifting the masts of ships. The *Fischmarkt* (Fishmarket) is a continuation of the Long Bridge. Here we find a bastion of 1411 near which formerly stood a Teutonic castle, which was destroyed by the inhabitants of Danzig in 1454.

Several old streets with beautiful buildings run parallel to Langgasse and the Langermarkt. In one of them, the *Brotbänkengasse*, stands the *English House* (No. 15). It is situated near the gate and was used as a store-house by English merchants (erected in 1569 by John Kramer).

The most characteristic street of old Danzig, the *Frauengasse* has preserved to the greatest extent the architectural appearance of ancient times. The houses standing in this street are still provided with „*Beischläge*“ or terraces.

At the end of *Frauengasse* stands the large **Church of St. Mary** (*Marienkirche*) which was formerly Catholic but in 1577 given to the Protestants. It is the largest church in the territory of ancient Poland and after St. Paul's Cathedral in London, the largest Protestant church in Europe. It is 105 m. long, the transept 66 m. and the nave 35 m. wide; the church itself being 30 m. high. It is a building of the Gothic Brick Vistula style, in the form of a cross, with three naves. Its construction was begun in 1343, and was completed in 1502, during a period, when Danzig belonged to Poland. The tower 78 m. high, dominating the town, has never been completed. In case the church is shut, the visitor is requested to apply to the church-guardian, 4, *Korkenmachergasse* (50 pfennigs).



DANZIG: CHURCH OF THE HOLY VIRGIN MARY (PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL)

The interior of the church makes an imposing impression by its immensity, but like other Protestant churches, it is rather bare and also rather dark. The celebrated picture „*The Last Judgment*“ by John Memling, a Flemish painter (d. 1495), over the altar situated in the chapel of St. Dorothy (north transept) is the most valuable artistic ornament of this church and also of Danzig. It was painted in Bruges before 1473 and stolen by Danzig pirates on their way to Florence.

When visiting the church one should also visit the *tower* which has 325 steps leading up to it. On the top there is a platform from which a splendid *view of the town* and its surroundings extending as far as the sea, may be obtained.

From the other side of the church of St. Mary extends the picturesque **Jopengasse**, where old Beischläge (terraces) are also still to be found. It is closed to the west by the **arsenal** (Zeughaus) the pearl of the Danzig Renaissance style, erected in 1605. Its facade is richly adorned and gilded; executed by the Anthony Van Obbergen already mentioned several times in this guide.

Not far from here on the Kohlenmarkt stands an Empire *theatre* with a flat cupola (1794—1801). In the neighbouring Holzmarkt we notice the German *War Monument* (1904) by Chr. Behrens.

In the northern part of the town the Catholic *Royal Chapel* standing in the Heiligengeist Street, and erected during the period 1681—1685 according to the design by Bartel Ranisch, by the generosity of King John Sobieski is worth visiting.

We find in the neighbouring St. John's Street a *Protestant Church of St. John*, a Gothic building with one nave and two aisles, the construction of which was begun in 1214. It was reconstructed in 1460 and has a beautiful star-shaped vault. The tower is 63 m. high. Behind the pulpit is the beautiful tomb of its founder, Zachary Zappio, 1664. There are many old portraits and epitaphs on the walls and the pillars of the church. Beautiful *brass candelabra* hang from the vaulted ceiling. The *high altar* made in stone in the early Baroque style, dates from the beginning of the XVIIth century and is counted among the most magnificent in Danzig. Behind it stands a beautiful baptismal font in brass of the XVIIth century surrounded by a beautifully wrought Baroque brass grille. The church possesses a very large organ of 1902. (The church guardian lives at 21, Johannesgasse.)



DANZIG: ARSENAL

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI

Close to the above church stands the **Church of St. Nicolas** (formerly belonging to the Dominicans), the largest the most beautiful of the Catholic churches of Danzig, full of artistic pictures and sculptures. It is a Gothic building with one nave and two aisles, surmounted by two towers. Most of the walls date from the XIVth and XVth centuries. In the neighbourhood we notice a picturesque Gothic defensive tower called „*Kieck in de Köck*“ (Look up), erected in 1410.

The oldest church of Danzig, the Protestant **Church of St. Catherine**, endowed in the XIIIth century by the Pomeranian Princes and enlarged and reconstructed in the Gothic style of the XVth century, stands in a most picturesque place situated on the Radaune in the district called „*Old Town*“ (Altstadt). The tower is surmounted by a beautiful Baroque roof-work, restored after the fire of 1905 in its primitive style. The tower clock, which is connected with bells, peals every hour; it is the largest clock of this kind in the whole world being of greater size than similar clocks in Belgium. The sacristan lives at 17, *Mühlengasse*. The large Water-Mill constructed by the Teutonic Knights in 1349 worked by water power from



DANZIG: CHURCH OF ST. NICOLAS

the Radaune stands close to the Church of St. Catherine.

Near the church of St. Catherine stands the Catholic **Church of the Order of St. Bridget**, a Gothic building erected during the period from 1394—1402 and reconstructed in the Renaissance style after a fire, which ruined it in 1587. The interior has kept its Late Gothic star-shaped vault, beautiful Baroque and Rococo altars and pictures; (the sacristan lives at 17, Nonnenhof). There are several picturesque old lanes in the neighbourhood, such as *Malergasse*, *Nonnenhof* etc.

The **Town-Hall of the Old Town** stands at the corner of Pfefferstadt St. (No. 33) over-looking the Radaune. The Old Town has possessed its own municipal administration and autonomy since 1327. The Town-Hall is in the Dutch Renaissance style (1589) and was constructed by Anthony Van Obbergen. It is adorned with a small tower, a picturesque roof and an exceedingly beautiful portal.

In Weissmönchengasse we find the Catholic **Church of St. Joseph**, which formerly belonged to the Carme-

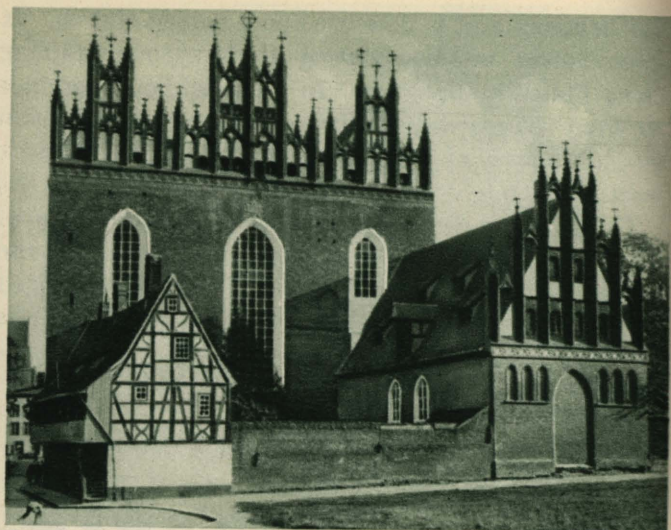
lite **Brothers** and is now used as a parish church. It is a Gothic building dating from 1380 containing many Polish tomb-stones. In the neighbourhood, not far from the railway station stands one-naved *Evangelical Church of St. Elisabeth*, a hospital church built in 1396.

The southern district is called the *Suburb* (Vorstadt). In its western part, in Fleischergasse stands the **Church of the Holy Trinity**, which formerly belonged to the Franciscans, and is now Evangelical. It was



DANZIG: CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE

PHOT. H. PODDEBSKI



DANZIG: CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY
AND ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL

built between 1431 and 1514 in the typical Gothic Brick Vistula style and has a richly ornamented Gothic facade. Close to this we have the *chapel of St. Anne*, also a Late Gothic building endowed by King Casimir Jagiellończyk in 1480 for Polish church services.

A beautiful Late Gothic court-yard with arcades of the early XVIth century and a series of halls with star-shaped vaults on the ground floor have been preserved from the ancient monastery of the Franciscans standing close to the church. It now contains the **Municipal Museum** (open from April 15 to August 31, on Sundays from 11 to 2, on week-days from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 6; entrance fee: 50 pfennigs; in Winter: every day from 10 to 2; on Sundays from 11 to 2. There are plaster casts and collections consisting of specimens of the artistic industry of Danzig in the halls situated on the ground floor and in the court-yard surrounded with arcades, and a picture gallery on the second floor, where chiefly the works of modern Danzig painters are exhibited.

To the east of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Poggenpfuhl we see the magnificent walls of the Calvinist **Church of St. Peter and Paul**, built between 1425—1521. It is a Brick Gothic building with one nave and two aisles and original Late Gothic covered-in steps on the facade. The church is bare, but the beautiful late Gothic vault attracts the attention of the visitor. (The sacristan lives at 9, Petrikirchgasse).

Beyond the Motlau lies, very characteristic for Old Danzig, the **Isle of Granaries** (Speicherinsel), which is almost entirely covered with granaries, several stories high, relics from the Polish period, when the Polish grain transported by the Vistula to Danzig, was stored in these granaries before being exported abroad. The main street of this island, *Milchkannengasse* is closed on the east by two bastions of 1519. An original granary of the XVth century, called „*Graue Gans*“ stands in Judengasse, a street parallel with *Milchkannengasse* street.

Strong *ramparts* surrounded by moats full of water, which have still preserved their appearance from the middle of the XVIth century, are to be seen in the southern and eastern parts of the town. Most of



DANZIG: ISLE OF GRANARIES

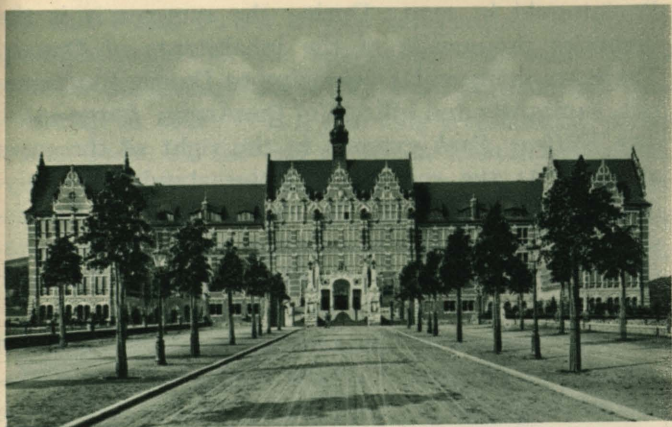


DANZIG: MILCHKANNENTURM

the bastions bear the names of animals, such as „Wolf“, „Bear“, „Rabbit“, „Ox“, „Lion“, „Horse“, „Rhinoceros“.

Some hills extend to the west of the town, beyond the railway line. Through them runs the **Neugarten** (New Gardens) Street. Here stand many buildings constructed for offices during the few years immediately preceding the war. The most remarkable are the following: the *Diet* (Volkstag) No. 23, erected in 1882; opposite to it the *Senate* (1880); the *Polish General Commissariat* (No. 27) and the Law Courts (Justizgebäude) built in 1910.

Beyond the railway line we find *Promenade* Street turning to the right, which leads along the foot of the Hagelsberg above the railway lines of the principal railway station. There is situated the *shooting house* (Schützenhaus) with a garden restaurant (orchestra). The little street near the Tax



DANZIG: POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL

office leads to the **Hagelsberg**, where formerly stood the castle of the Pomeranian princes. The *Russian Monument* (Russisches Grab) recalls the attack of 9th May 1734 during which many Russians were killed. Here the Prussians built forts, which after the Treaty of Versailles were transformed into a Students' Hostel. A splendid *view of the town* may be obtained from the top of the mountain.

To the south of the Neugarten stands the **Bishop's Mountain** (Bischofsberg), where formerly stood the palace of the bishops of Kujawy. Very strong forts were also constructed in this place by the Prussians in the XIXth century. After the Treaty of Versailles they were changed into *sports stadiums*. Here we have a *view of the town* as beautiful as that obtained from the Hagelsberg. The best way to the Bishop's Mountain leads from Heumarkt through Sandgrube St., Schwarzes Meer St. and the Grosse Berggasse.

To the north of the town lies the villa district **Langfuhr**, constituting apparently a separate town of 40 000 inhabitants connected with Danzig by the renowned *Grosse Allee* (Avenue of lime trees), 3 km. long, bordered on either side by a double row of trees, planted during the reign of King Stanislas Auguste

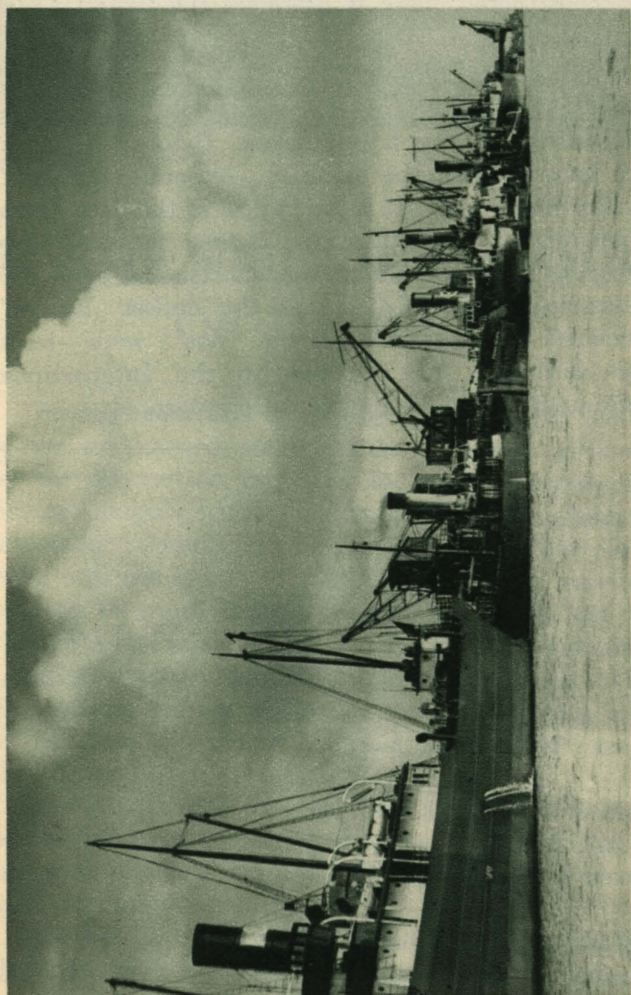
Poniatowski in 1770. During the summer it is the favourite promenade of the inhabitants of Danzig. There are many villas belonging to Danzig functionaries, capitalists and officers of the Army. Large cafés. The *Steffens Park* extends to the right of the main avenue. At the end of the latter stands the *Polytechnical School* erected in 1904 in Danzig Renaissance style according to a design by Thür. A *crematory* (Feuerbestattung) is to be found at 70, Michaelweg.

The **port** of Danzig is its chief object of interest. In order to visit it one must certainly be provided with a *map* (Pharus, Plan des Danziger Industrie-Geländes) and make an excursion on board one of the boats plying between Danzig and Zoppot or Hel. These ply during the summer months only, starting from the landing-stage on the Motlau near the Green Bridge. We go first of all down the *Motlau*, which constitutes an interior port for smaller passenger and sea vessels. On our right we pass the Isle of Grarnaries and on our left the Old Town with its numerous city gates. Just before leaving the Motlau the boat passes the ship-yards of Klawitter, situated on the right. We then follow the „Dead Vistula“ (Tote Weichsel) to the left, where we can see the Danzig and Schichau ship-yards provided with high cranes. Steamers going to Heubude, turn to the right, up the river passing on their way many timber-yards on the banks.

Steamers going towards the sea enter directly the **Imperial Canal** (Kaiserkanal) after leaving the mouth of the Motlau; to the left we find the *Holm Island* and the work-shops of the Danzig ship-yards; to the right the „Troyl“ with railway work-shops, barracks for emigrants, a chemical factory and a paper-mill. Beyond the latter stand the huge Petrol Tanks of Nobel Brothers.

On reaching the place where the Imperial Port joins the Dead Vistula, the steamer turns in a north-easterly direction and passes near the village **Weichselmünde** on the right bank, and below, the

ancient Polish fortress. From here begins the suburb Neufahrwasser on the left bank. The ship passes further on through the *Port Canal* (Hafenkanal) constructed in 1696. It is 3 km. long terminating in two stone *piers*, at the end of which lighthouses stand, where the canal reaches the sea. A branch of the Port Canal turns to the west at some distance from the entrance to the port. It is called the *Free Port* (Freihafen) constructed in 1879.



PHOT. „PHOTO-PLAT“

DANZIG: PORT

Danzig possesses many large **industrial establishments**, the largest of which are *ship building yards*. The oldest is the *ship-yard of Klawitter* (Klawitterwerft), founded in the middle of the XIXth century, where formerly war-ships for the Prussian navy were constructed.

The *ship-yard of Schichau* standing on the left bank of the Dead Vistula is one of the largest in Europe, 3 000 workmen being employed there. Large vessels are constructed here; it possesses the largest *Crane* (Riesenkrahn) of Danzig.

Between the ship-yard Schichau and the mouth of the Motlau, we find the **Danzig ship-yard** (Danzigerwerft) covering a large area. Before the war it was known under the name of „Imperial ship-yard“ (Kaiserliche Werft). It is the largest in the Free Town, employing 6 000 workmen. Before the war only war-ships and submarines were constructed here. The submarines U 9 and U 21 and the cruiser „Emden“ renowned during the Great War were built. This ship-yard now belongs to the International Shipbuilding and Engineering Company.





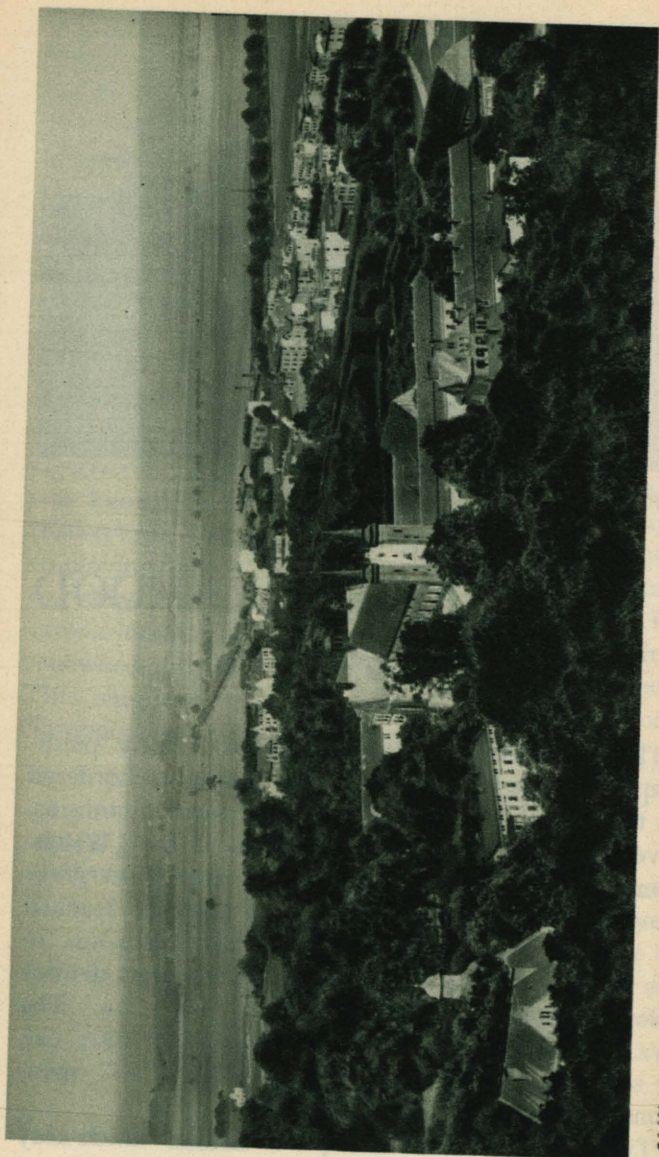
WEICHSELMÜNDE

B. THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DANZIG

The **neighbourhood of Danzig** is exceedingly picturesque and varied; on one side Danzig is bordered by the sea and on the other by wooded mountains. Several sea-side bathing resorts such as the „**Weichselmünde**“ (Mouth of the Vistula) and *Westerplatte* lying near the mouth of the Vistula (may be reached by ship or tram) have developed there. Six km. to the north of Danzig (tram. No. 8) lies the port district „**Neufahrwasser**“, which is a mariners town. The Evangelical church with two towers of 1904 can be seen from far out at sea. The „*Free Port*“ mentioned before is very interesting.

Two km. to the west we find **Brösen** which may be reached from Danzig by means of the trams Nos. 8 and 9 or the local train. It is a small bathing resort with about a dozen villas.

Four km. to the east of the mouth of the Vistula lies **Heubude** (may be reached by steamer or motorbus).



OLIVA

We also find here a small salt-water bathing resort. The Kurhaus stands by the Langsee (Long Sea).

All the above mentioned localities are situated on the territory of the Community of Danzig.



OLIVA: CATHEDRAL

The most interesting localities among those, somewhat further away, are Oliva and Zoppot, which may be reached by suburban trains running every 20 minutes and motorbuses. Danzig and Oliva are connected also by tramway.

Oliva (8 km. to the north of Danzig) is a town of 15 000 inhabitants, and at the same time a large *summer resort* picturesquely situated at the foot of wooded hills, not far from the sea. Oliva is known in history because of the *peace treaty* between Poland and Sweden concluded on May 3rd 1660, after long

negotiations, in this town. Oliva may be reached from Danzig by train (14 minutes), motorbus (20 minutes) or electric tram (45 minutes). *Hotels:* Kurhaus, Bergstrasse 5, Schlosshotel (with café) near the post office and several others. *Restaurants:* The largest in the hotels and in the Kurhaus. *Cafe:* „Beyer“ (orchestra).

It is said that the famous German geographer, Humboldt declared that Oliva is one of the most picturesquely situated localities in the world. It is planned and built as a district of villas. The place is well-known because of the ancient *Abbey of the Cistercians*, which existed here from 1170 to 1831 when it was abolished by the Prussian Government. The Abbey was endowed by the Pomeranian Prince Sambor. The Cistercians had a large estate, which was confiscated by the Prussian government, the church was changed into a Parochial church and the palace of the abbots into a royal residence. In 1922, when the Danzig diocese was created, the church became the cathedral and the palace serves as the residence of the bishops.

The *Cathedral* is a Gothic building of the XIVth century with one nave and two aisles. The interior arrangement in the Baroque and Rococo style, chiefly dates from the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. The altars were endowed by Polish abbots, whose coats of arms and initials still adorn the altars; in some of them are pictures by the Danzig painter Stech dating from the end of the XVIIth century. The Baroque *High Altar* (1700) also contains a picture by this artist. The most valuable artistic monument of the church is the Rococo organ, one of the largest in Europe. It was constructed in 1763 by a local monk, John Wulf, on the initiative of the abbot Rybiński. In the south transept are the tombs of the Pomeranian princes of the XIIth and XIIIth centuries; their portraits are to be found in the nave. The most beautiful among the altars, the *altar of the Holy Trinity* is situated in the north transept, executed in 1606 by the sculptor Spörer of Danzig.



OLIWA: INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL

PHOT: B. KRAMER

Opposite this altar, which was once the high altar, stand beautiful Renaissance *stalls* (1599). In the south transept, we find a valuable artistic souvenir, a *canopy* richly embroidered in gold thread by the Swedish Queen Christin, daughter of Gustavus Adolph. The church is 98 m. long. It is open every day to the public, except on Saturday afternoons.

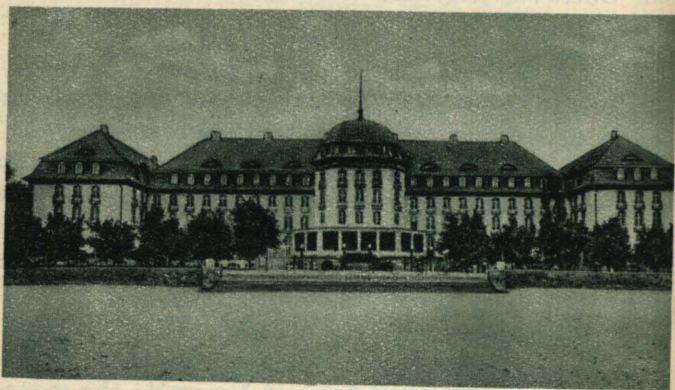
Close to the cathedral stands the former *monastery of the Cistercians*, which has still preserved a Gothic court-yard with arcades of the latter part of the XIVth century. Polish-Swedish peace negotiations took place in 1660 in the winter refectory of the monastery. The Peace Treaty of May 3rd 1660 was signed on the table, which may still be seen in the little room near the arcades. The hall, which was formerly used as a summer refectory, dating from 1594, is the most beautiful room in the mona-

stery. Its Gothic vault rests on three granite columns. Not far from the church we see the Abbot's Palace, (now the residence of the bishop) erected in 1760 by the abbot Jacek Rybiński. The ancient park of the monastery laid out in the XVIIIth century by the last Polish abbot, Jacek Rybiński (1749—82) is now a municipal park. It is considered one of the most beautiful parks of ancient Poland. Its chief adornment is a avenue of clipped lime trees from which there is a view of the sea.

The highest hill near Oliva is *Karlsberg* Mountain (107 m. above sea level), where stands a Tower, from which one has a splendid view of the town Oliva lying at its foot and the sea in the distance. Beyond the *Karlsberg* mountain are picturesque forests extending over a range of hills, affording delightful walks for tourists.

Three km. to the north of Oliva (tramway) lies a small seaside bathing resort *Glettkau* with a Kurhaus and several villas.

Four km. to the north of Oliva and 12 km. from Danzig we find **Zoppot**, a Garden-Town of 24 000 inhabitants situated on the sea. Suburban trains (every 20 minutes), motorbuses (every half hour) and steamers connect Zoppot with Danzig.



ZOPPOT: CASINO HOTEL

The season is between June 1st and September 30th, but most of the hotels and boarding houses are open all the year round. There is also a season for winter sports. *Climatic tax*: rather high, 15 Gulden per person for the first week.

Zoppot was once farm land belonging to the Cistercian monks of Oliva. They possessed in the XVIIIth century some small palaces and villas, which were used as summer residences by the inhabitants of Danzig. In the XIXth century Zoppot grew into a large sea-side resort, where a Kurhaus was built in 1824. 3700 visitors came to this place in 1881 and about 20 000 during the last few years before the Great War. After the war the number of visitors diminished but has again attained its previous level. A „casino“ called „the Monte Carlo of the North“ was founded in Zoppot in 1920 in order to attract the public. Thanks to its favourable natural conditions such as a beautiful sandy shore, the picturesque wooded hills in the near neighbourhood and the proximity of a large town — Zoppot is a delightful sea-side resort.

The main street, *Seestrasse*, leads from the station towards the sea. Here we find several large hotels and the largest shops. Leaving the station we can reach the sea in five minutes. On the shore stands a large *Kurhaus* built in 1910 according to a plan by Weber. The cost of building amounted to 2 000 000 marks. The Kurhaus contains a large restaurant, a first class hotel and a *Casino* open all the year round from 11. a. m. to 1. o'clock in the night (a roulette) and from 1 p. m. to 8 a. m. (baccarat). The lowest stake is 2 gulden. An *orchestra* and the Kurhaus band play on the square before the Kurhaus (entrance payable). The wooden pier 400 km. long leading from here, serves as a promenade. At the end there is a landing stage for passenger steamers going to Gdynia, Danzig and Hel.



ZOPPOT: THE PROMENADE

In the neighbourhood of the Kurhaus stands the largest building of Zoppot, the *Casino-hotel*, built in 1926 (plan by Kohnke).

The sandy shore of Zoppot is 2 km. long and bordered by beautifully arranged shady walks. „Nordbad“ (northern bathing cabins), „Südbad“ (southern bathing cabins) and „Warmbad“ (Warm bath) near the Kurhaus. When following the promenade leading along the shore in a northern direction we reach the Polish frontier in about 20 minutes. To the left appears the hill *Schlossberg* (the Castle Mountain) with ancient ramparts, which once belonged to the old Slavonic town Grodzisko. The cafés *Stolzenfels* and *Bergschlösschen* are also situated there. A beautiful view of Zoppot lying below and the sea.

During his stay in Zoppot the tourist may enjoy various attractions (theatres, balls, festivals, dancings, excursions, sports grounds, a „sporting week“ in the first half of July, horse races, winter sports etc.). The wooded hills near Zoppot are traversed by *paths* leading to numerous garden-restaurants. A walk along the sea shore to Orłowo on the Polish coast (2 km. see page 144) is very much recommended.



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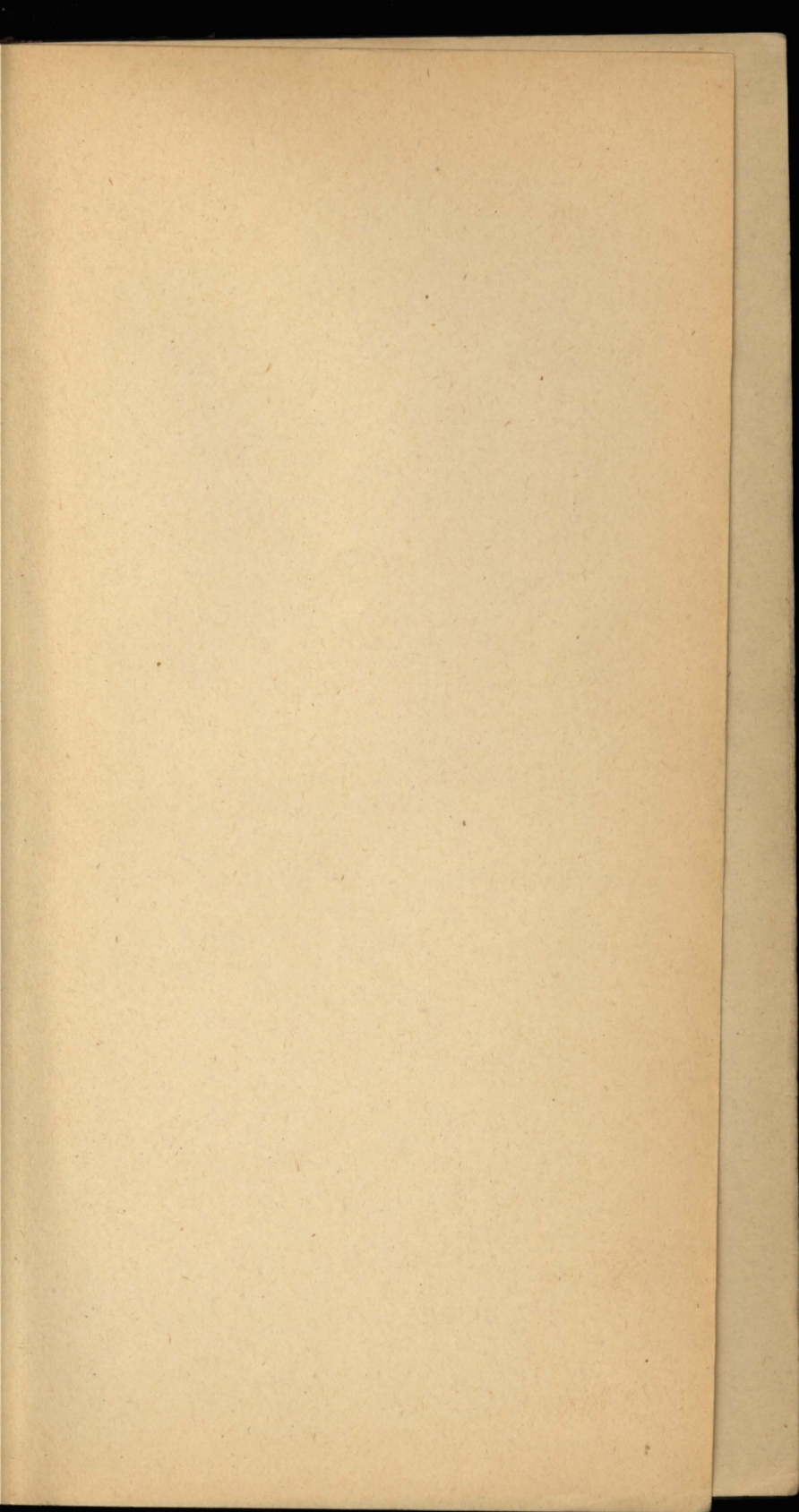
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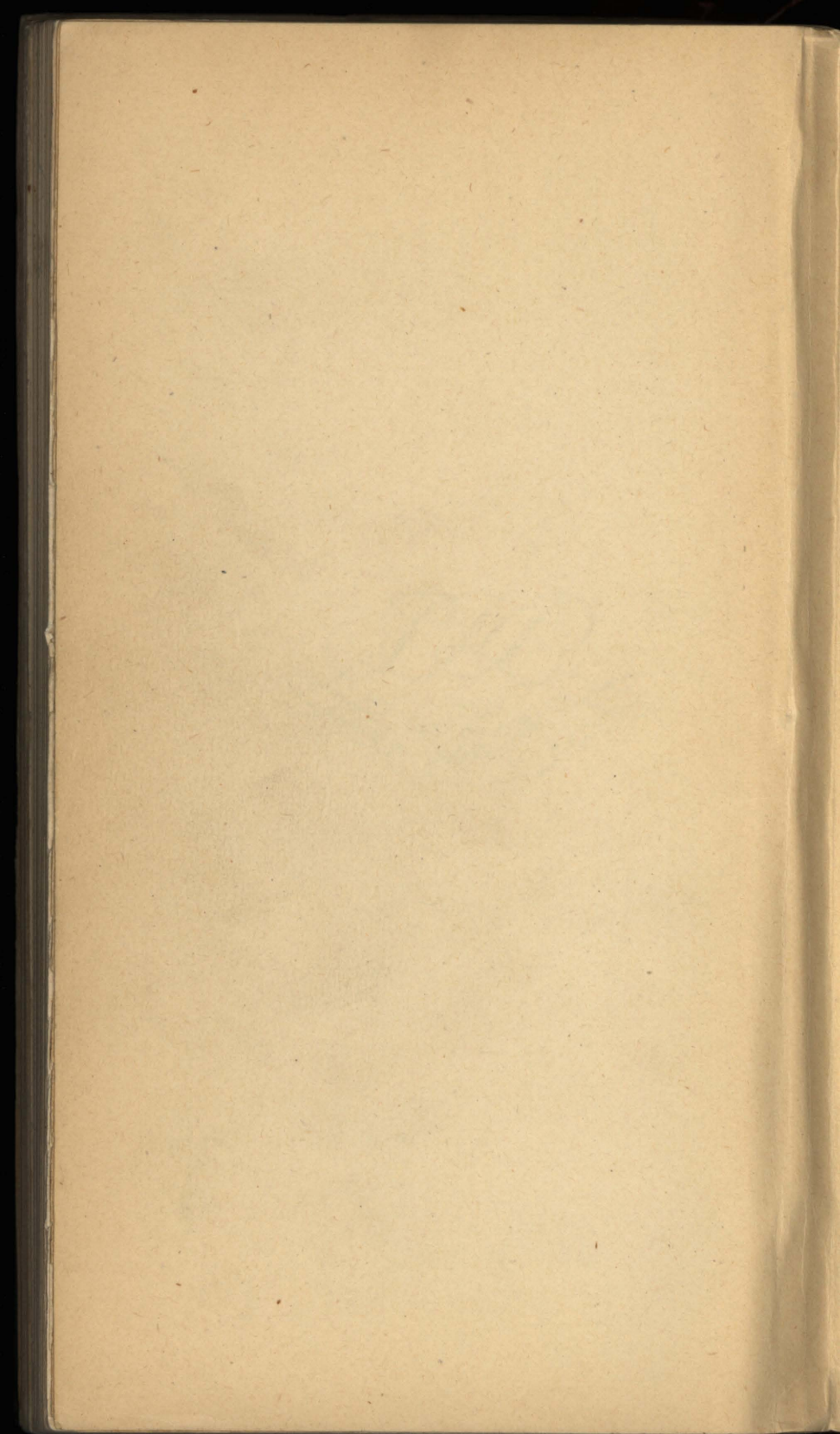
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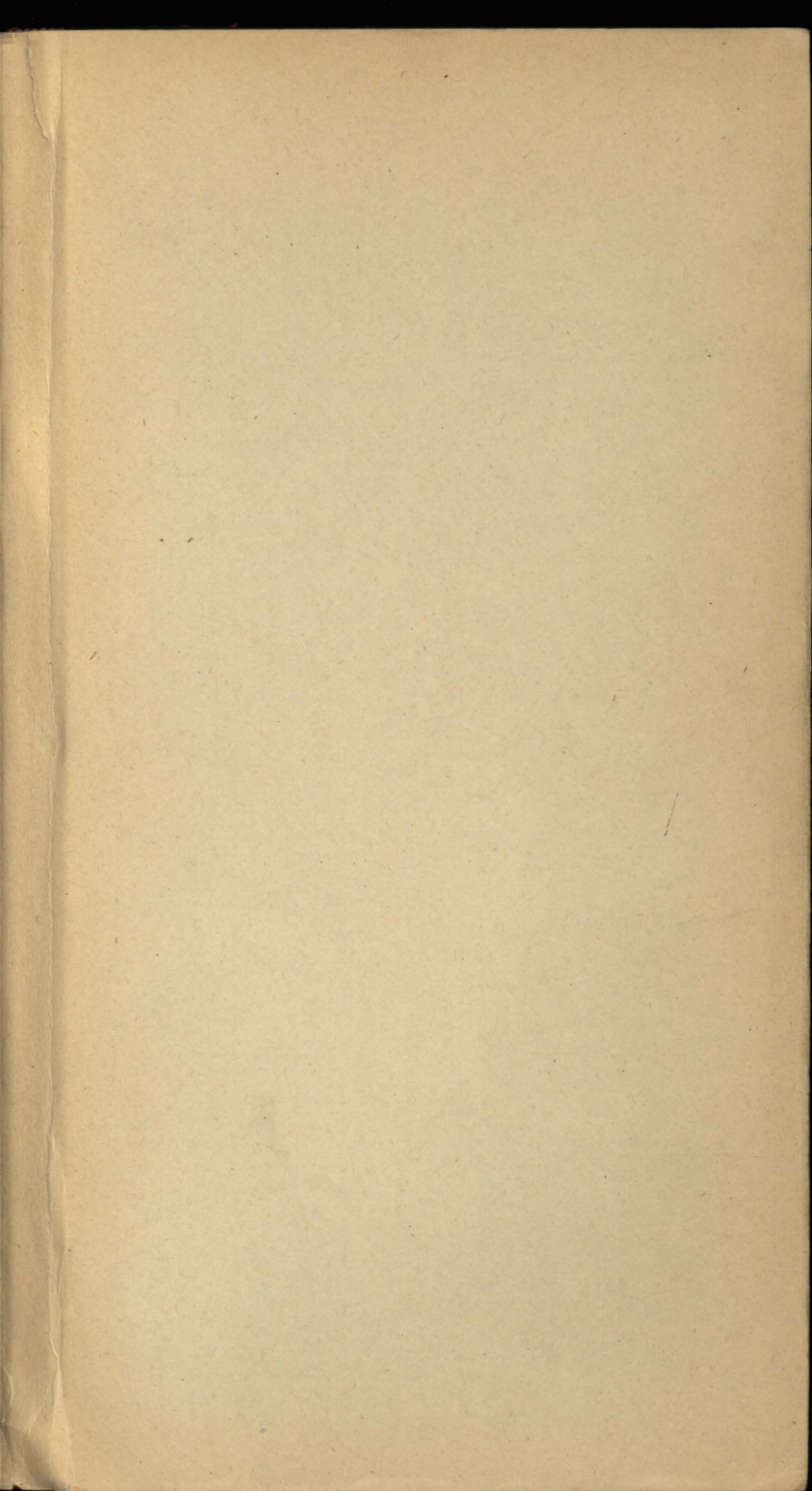
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