

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROMO-  
TION OF FOREIGN TRAVEL  
IN GALICIA (AUSTRIA) - -**



**LEMBERG**



**EDITED AND PUBLISHED  
BY THE SOCIETY FOR  
THE PROMOTION OF FOR-  
EIGN TRAVEL IN GALICIA.**





City Bureau of the R. I.  
Austrian State  Railways .: .:

**S. SOKOŁOWSKI**  
**LEMBERG**

Jagiellońska street 3.



International Tourist Bureau.



Dept. of the Society for the Promotion  
of Foreign Travel in Cracow.



Issues Railroad Tickets to all Austrian  
and Foreign Countries, as well as Round  
Trip Tickets, Steamer and Sleeping Car  
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SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRAVEL IN GALICIA.



# SHORT GUIDE

TO

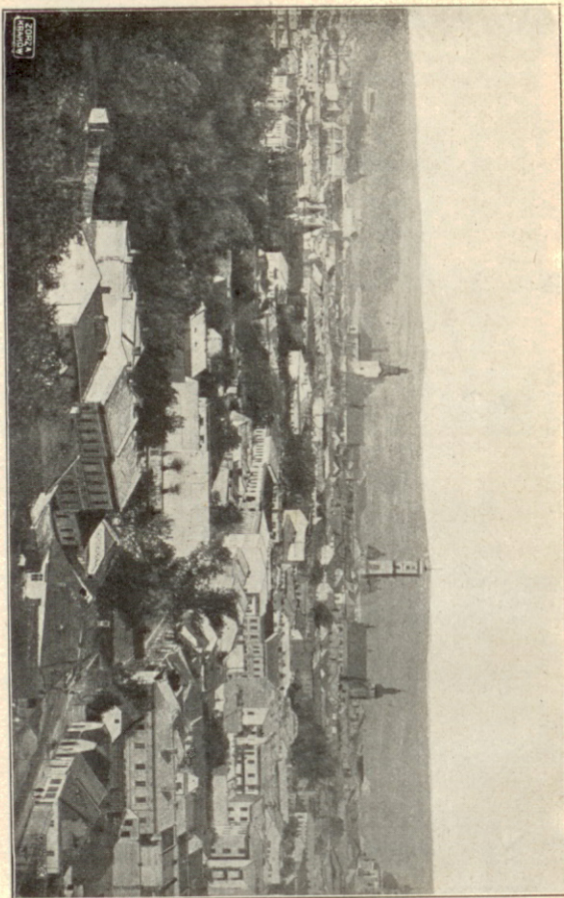
## LEMBERG AND SURROUNDINGS

15 ILLUSTRATIONS AND 1 MAP

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PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRAVEL IN GALICIA. 0000





## Practical Information.

**Lemberg (Lwów)**, the Capital of the Province of Galicia is accessible from the western provinces of the Monarchy by means of excellent railroad connections, and may be reached

from Vienna (via Prerau, Oderberg, Cracow) in  $12\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.,

" Berlin (via Breslau, Oświęcim, Cracow) in 18 "

" London (via Viissingen, Berlin, Cracow) in 37 "

" Paris (via Jeumont, Cologne, Berlin, Cracow) in  $36\frac{3}{4}$  hours,

" St. Petersburg (via Podwołoczyska) in 34 hours.

Lemberg has three railway-stations, namely:

a) Central Station; b) Podzámce Station, Żółkiewska street; c) Lemberg—Podhajce R. R. Station in the suburb of Łyczaków, without the city limits.

The Central Station, one of the largest in the Monarchy, erected in 1904 after the plans of Professor Ladislaus Sadłowski, has two great Halls, is splendidly appointed, and ranks among the finest of the city buildings.



# **Carriage and Cab Tarif within the Boundaries of Lemberg.**

RATES	Two-horse Carriage				One-horse Cab				Two-horse Cab			
	Day		Night		Day		Night		Day		Night	
	K	h	K	h	K	h	K	h	K	h	K	h
I. Drive from one point directly to another within the town . . . . .	1	—	1	30	—	60	—	80	—	90	1	10
II. Rates according to time:												
1) 1-st half-hour . . . . .	1	60	2	—	1	—	1	20	1	20	1	40
2) each added quarter-hour . . . . .	—	70	—	80	—	40	—	50	—	50	—	60
3) for half-hour pleasure drive . . . . .	2	—	2	20	1	40	1	40	1	80	2	—
4) each added quarter-hour pleasure drive	1	—	1	10	—	50	—	50	—	80	1	—
III. To designated points:												
5) from customary cab stands: <i>a)</i> up the „Wysoki Zamek“ (High Castle) and to the Restaurant, <i>b)</i> to the Kisielka Garden, <i>c)</i> to Pohulanka, <i>d)</i> to the military Rifle-Range, <i>e)</i> to the „Wulka“ Ponds, <i>f)</i> to „Zofiówka“, <i>g)</i> to the „Grodecka“, „Kleparowska“, „Zamarstynowska“ and „Żół-												

kiewska“ Toll-gates, <i>h)</i> to the Janowski Cemetery, <i>i)</i> City Slaughter House, <i>k)</i> Cadet School, <i>l)</i> to the Czernowitz R. R. Station, <i>m)</i> Kamiński Pond, <i>n)</i> to the Barracks on Janów Field, <i>o)</i> to Sobieszczyzna, <i>p)</i> Waterworks Reservoir, <i>q)</i> „Sokół“ Athletic Association Grounds, <i>r)</i> to the Railway Magazine, <i>s)</i> to Raclawicka and Poniński streets, <i>t)</i> to the streets in the Zamarstynów District . .	1	80	2	—	1	—	1	20	1	20	1	40
6) to the Exhibition Grounds . . . . .	2	—	2	—	1	20	1	20	1	60	1	60
7) from any cabstand: <i>a)</i> to the „Janowska“ „Łyczakowska“, „Stryjska“, „Wulecka“ and „Zielona“ Toll-gates, <i>b)</i> to the Cetnerówka, <i>c)</i> to Krasiczyn, <i>d)</i> to Snopków, <i>e)</i> to the Barracks on the Wulka . . . . .	2	—	2	20	1	20	1	40	1	60	1	80
8) to or from the Cetner Race-Course . .	5	40	6	40	3	20	4	20	4	40	5	40
9) to or from the Central and Łyczaków Stations, with light hand-luggage . . .	2	40	2	60	1	20	1	40	1	60	1	80
10) to or from Podzamcze Station, with light hand-luggage . . . . .	2	—	2	20	1	—	1	10	1	20	1	40
11) to or from Public Balls . . . . .	2	40	2	40	1	40	1	40	2	—	2	—
12) to the Cemeteries on All Souls Day, without regard for day or night tarif .	2	—	2	—	1	20	1	20	1	60	1	60



### Electric Tramways.

Cars lettered

- LD** run from the Central Station to the Łyczaków boundary, make connection with the branch-line running through Leona Sapiehy street to the Łyczaków Cemetery;
- KD** from the Central Station to Kiliński Park and the Industrial School, along Gródecka street;
- ŁJ** from the Janowska boundary to the Łyczakowski Cemetery;
- UL** from Wysoki Zamek (High Castle) to the end of 29 listopada street;
- HR** from the Wały Hetmańskie to the Żółkiewska boundary;
- HZ** from the Wały Hetmańskie to the Zamarstynowska boundary;
- HG** from the Wały Hetmańskie to the City Slaughter House on the Gabryelówka;
- Cars marked **H** are for official use only.

Carfares: I-st Class—first Section 10 h, two, three and four Sections 20 h;

II-nd Class—first Section 8 h, two, three and four Sections 14 h.

### Hotels.

#### I.

**Hotel Europe**, plac Maryacki 4. Rooms from 2-40 K upw. Electr. lights.

**Hotel de France**, plac Maryacki 5. Rooms 2 K upw.

**Hotel George**, plac Maryacki (Mary's Place) 1. Rooms from 3 K upw. Electr. lights and lift.

**Hotel Imperial**, Trzeciego Maja street 3. Rooms from 3 K upw. Electr. lights.

#### II.

**Hotel Austria**, Batorego street 12. Rooms 2 K upward.

**Hotel Bristol**, Karola Ludwika street 19—21. Rooms 2-40 K upw.

**Hotel City**, Karola Ludwika street 11. R. 1-80 K upw.

**Grand Hotel**, Karola Ludwika street 13. R. 2 K upw.

**Hotel Metropole**, Pańska street 1. R. 1-60 K upw.

**Hotel Sans Souci**, Szajnoch street 5. R. 2 K upw.

**Hotel Stadtmüller**, Krakowska street 9. R. 1-40 K upw.

**Hotel Victoria**, Hetmańska street 8. R. 2 K upw.

### Pensions.

„**Anuta**“, Romanowicza street 11.

„**Goplana**“, Augusta Bielowskiego street 5.

„**Grottger**“, Grottgera street 6.

„**Litwinka**“, Fredry street 9.

„**Polonia**“, Batorego street 34.

„**Warszawianka**“, Piekarska street 3.

„**Zacisze**“, Zyblikiewicza street 52.

Pension (Board and Lodging) from 6 K upward.

### First Class Restaurants.

In **Hotel Bristol**, Karola Ludwika street 21.

In the **Central Station**.

In **Hotel Europe**, plac Maryacki 4. Diner couvert 3 K or à la carte.

In **Hotel de France**, plac Maryacki 5. Diner couvert 2 K or à la carte.

In **Hotel George**, plac Maryacki 1. Diner couvert 3 K or à la carte.

In **Hotel Imperial**, Trzeciego Maja street 3.

**Maryan Lasocki**, plac Maryacki 9.

**Musiałowicz & Janik**, Trzeciego Maja street 2.



Jan Ludwig, Krakowska street 7.  
 Ludwig Stadtmüller, Krakowska street 9.  
 Szymon Toepfer, Trybunalska street 12. (Bar).  
 Floryan Zwoliński, Hetmańska street 10.

### **Delikatessen, Wine Shops, Breakfast Rooms and Beer Halls.**

J. Królikiewicz, Akademicka street 18.  
 M. Lasocki, plac Maryacki 9.  
 Musiałowicz & Janik, Trzeciego Maja street 2.  
 A. Szkowron, Kopernika street 3.  
 „Zakopane“, Akademicka street 24.  
 F. Zwoliński, Hetmańska street 10.

### **Cafés.**

American, Trzeciego Maja street 11.  
 Avenue, plac Maryacki 7.  
 Central, plac Bernardyński 7.  
 Crystal, Mikolasch Passage.  
 Europe, Jagiellońska street 7.  
 Grand, Karola Ludwika street 13.  
 Impérial, Karola Ludwika street 5.  
 „Roma“, Akademicka street 25.  
 Sans Souci, Szajnocha street 5.  
 Szkocka (Scotch), plac Akademicki 9.  
 „Sztuka“, Teatralna street 10.  
 Teatralna, Skarbkowska street 1 (Palais Skarbek).  
 Viennese, Hetmańska street 14.  
 „Warszawska“ (Warsaw), plac Smolki 3.

### **Confectioner's Shops (Coffee and Tea).**

Bieniecki, Hetmańska street 8.  
 Huget („Sport“), Jagiellońska street 15.

Podhalicz, Akademicka street 6.  
 Dezydery Szolc, Trzeciego Maja street 5.  
 Sotschek, plac Maryacki 5. Hotel de France. 7 A. M.  
 till midnight. Buffet in the City Theatre.  
 Zalewski, Akademicka street 22.

### **Dairy Rooms.**

Cracow Dairy Room (Bielikowicz), Leona Sapiehy  
 street 31.  
 Komunicka, Akademicka street 24.  
 Mroczkowska, Mikołaja street 3.  
 Schweitzer, Czarnieckiego street 4.

### **Physicians.**

Names and Addresses in every Pharmacy.

### **Pharmacies.**

Krzyżanowski (former. Mikolasch), Kopernika street 1.  
 Dr. Piepes-Poratyński, plac Bernardyński 1.  
 Pilewski, Akademicka street 28.  
 Rucker Z., Krakowska street 23.  
 Sklepiński, Grodzickich street 2.  
 Wiewiórski, Halicka street 5.

### **Bath Houses (Steam and Tub Baths).**

St. Anna, Akademicka street 10. Steam-, Tub- and  
 Shower-Baths. Natatorium.  
 Ducheński, plac Dąbrowskiego 3.  
 Dr. Serbeński, Skrzyńskiego street 10.

### **Banks.**

Branch of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, Trze-  
 ciego Maja street 9.



**Branch of the Central Bohemian Savings Bank,**  
Halicka street 21.

**Branch of the Commerce and Trades Credit Association,** Kościuszko street 7.

**Branch of the Credit Bank of Prague,** Karola Ludwika street 17.

**Branch of the Vienna Banking Association,** Jagiellońska street 3.

**Branch of the Živnostenská banka,** Jagiellońska street 8.

**Co-operative Joint-Stock Bank,** plac Smolki 3

**Galician Mortgage and Loan Bank,** plac Maryacki.

**Galician Savings Bank,** Karola Ludwika street.

**Industrial Bank of the Province of Galicia,** Trzeciego Maja street 19.

**Provincial Bank,** Kościuszki street 6.

#### **Exchange Bureaus.**

**Branch of the Union Bank,** Hetmańska street 12.

**Kitz & Stoff,** Sykstuska street 2.

**„Merkur“ Bank Comp.,** Karola Ludwika street 1.

**Schütz & Chajes,** plac Maryacki 7.

#### **City Office of the Royal Imperial State Railways**

Jagiellońska street 3. Phone 452.

Concession from the Royal Imperial State Ministry and the Galician Provincial Government.

#### **S. Sokołowski's Tourist Bureau**

Jagiellońska street 3.

Railway Tickets for Local and Foreign Travel, also Round-trip Tickets and Sleeping Car Reservations. Guide Books

and Railway Time Tables. Agents for the North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

#### **First Galician Travel and Transport Co. Ltd.,** Kościuszki street 7.

Passenger Ticket Agents of the Royal Imperial Austrian State Railways. Main Bureau of the Austrian Lloyd S. S. Co. also Sleeping Car Ticket Agents. Tourist Department.

#### **Lemberg Tourist Association for the Promotion of Foreign Travel.**

**Offices: Lemberg, Jagiellońska street 3. Phone 452.**

Any information concerning Travel and Tourist Matters in general, as well as Excursions to different cities, especially to Bathing and Climatic Resorts. Facilitates Sight Seeing in Lemberg and gives further information regarding Hotels, Pensions, Restaurants, Apartments etc.

#### **Articles of Travel.**

**American House,** Kopernika street 5.

**B. Fein,** Grand Hotel.

**T. Górski,** Hotel de France.

**Motylewski & Krzyszkowski,** Hotel George.

**Magasin Imperial,** plac Maryacki 1.

**G. Stark,** plac Maryacki 11.

#### **Express Companies.**

**Caro & Jellinek,** Kościuszki street 22.

**International Transport Company,** Kościuszki street 4.

**J. Leinkauf,** Trzeciego Maja street 7.

**St. Tuszyński,** Akademicka street 16.



### **Newspaper Offices.**

**Buchstab**, Karola Ludwika street 21.

**Colm**, Kopernika street 30.

**Journalists' Association**, Kilińskiego street 1.

**Sokołowski**, Jagiellońska street 3.

### **Civic Boards and Headquarters.**

**Armenian - Catholic Archbishopric**, Ormiańska street 9.

**Board of the Provincial Bar**, Grodzickich street 1.

**Chamber of Commerce and Industry**, Akademicka street 17.

**Corps Commander's Offices**, plac Bernardyński 6.

**Court of Appeals**, Batorego street 1.

**Court of Justice (civil)**, Teatralna street 13.

**Diet Committee**, Marszałkowska street.

**District Administration Office**, Trzeciego Maja street 3.

**Governor's Offices**, Czarnieckiego street 18.

**Greek-Catholic Archbishopric**, plac św. Jura (St. George Place) 5.

**Magistrate**, Rynek.

**Notary Public Board**, Hetmańska street 10.

**Post and Telegraph Headquarters**, Słowackiego street.

**Provincial Board of Health**, Czarnieckiego street 18.

**Provincial School Board**, Karmelicka street.

**Roman - Catholic Archbishopric**, Czarnieckiego street 32.

**State Forest and Property Management Offices**, Chorażczyzna street 17.

**State Railway Management Offices**, Krasickich street 5.

### **Reception Hours**

of the

**Provincial Governor**, Wednesdays and Sundays after 12.

**Provincial Marshall**, daily (excepting Tuesdays and Fridays) from 12, noon, till 2 P. M.

**Deputy Provincial Marshall**, daily (excepting Tuesdays and Fridays) from 1--2 P. M.

**Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Appeals**, daily from 12, noon, till 2 P. M. (excepting Tuesdays).

**President of the Royal Imperial Provincial Board of Finance**, Wednesdays and Sundays from 12--1.

**Director of the Royal Imperial State Railways**, daily from 12--1.

### **Consulates.**

**Belgium**, Chorażczyzna street 7.

**Denmark**, Issakowicza street.

**England**, A. Potocki street 55.

**France**, plac Bernardyński 2 a.

**Germany**, Chmielowskiego street 9.

**Holland**, Trzeciego Maja street 21.

**Russia**, A. Potockiego street 9.

### **Book Shops.**

„Akademicka“, Akademicka street 22.

**Altenberg**, plac Maryacki 4.

**Gubrynowicz & Son**, Teatralna street 9.

**Połoniecki**, Akademicka street 2.

**Seyfarth**, Rynek 24.

„Stauropigian“, Ruska street 3.



Altenberg, plac Maryacki 4.  
Gubrynowicz & Son. Teatralna street 9.  
Połoniecki, Akademicka street 2.

Concerts in the Society's Hall, Chorańczyszna street 7.

Ticket office in the Theatre building open daily from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. (on Sundays and Holidays till 12 noon), and from 3 till 8 P. M. Tickets sold here only on the day of the performance.

Tickets for sale, a week in advance, at plac Maryacki 3, daily from 9—1 and 3—6.

Casino de Paris, Rejtan street 3.

**Colosseum**, Passage Hermann, Sloneczna street, between houses Nr. 15 and 17. Performance every evening at 8. Two performances on Sundays and Holidays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

„Teatr mały“ (Little Theatre), Kopernika street 3.

Theatre Variété, in Hotel Bristol, Karola Ludwika street 21.

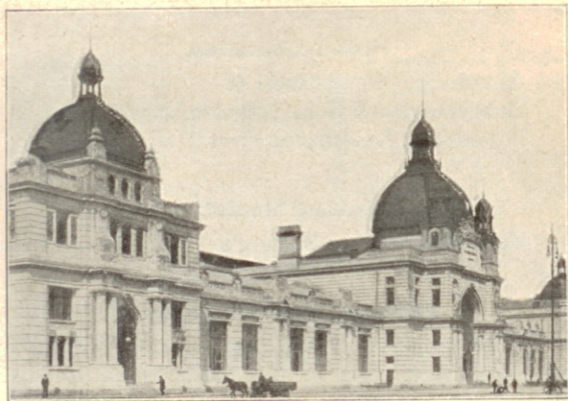
In Lemberg nine political newspapers are issued, several humoristic and numerous scientific journals also; altogether about 100.

## Theatre of the Town (prices).

SEATS		Drama		Opera		Operetta		Afternoon Perform- ance		Popular Drama on Satur- days	
		K	h	K	h	K	h	K	h	K	h
Boxes	Parterre	17	10	27	—	24	70	10	70	6	40
"	1st Balcony	20	40	29	20	27	70	13	90	8	60
"	"	18	20	27	—	24	70	11	80	6	40
"	Il-nd	17	10	27	—	24	70	11	80	6	40
"	"	10	70	16	90	15	80	7	50	4	30
"	Il-lrd	9	70	13	50	13	20	6	20	3	20
"	"	5	90	6	80	6	80	3	20	2	20
Seats	Parterre, Nr. 1-22	4	80	6	10	6	10	3	—	1	90
"	"	4	40	5	70	5	70	2	80	1	70
"	"	4	20	4	70	4	50	2	40	1	50
"	"	3	20	4	—	4	70	1	80	1	30
"	"	2	30	4	—	3	70	1	70	1	10
"	"	1	90	3	50	3	20	1	50	1	—
"	"	1	70	3	—	3	20	1	10	1	—
"	"	1	40	2	20	2	20	1	10	2	20
Seats	1st Balcony, Nr. 1-11	5	35	6	80	2	6	3	20	2	20
"	"	2	70	5	10	4	80	2	40	1	50
"	"	1	70	3	50	2	60	1	40	1	30
"	Il-nd	1	90	3	70	3	50	1	60	1	30
"	"	1	50	2	50	2	20	1	20	—	85
"	"	1	10	1	60	1	50	1	—	—	55
Seats	Il-lrd	1	70	1	10	—	90	—	—	—	35
"	"	—	55	—	75	—	45	—	—	—	22
"	"	—	55	—	75	—	45	—	—	—	22

For the check-room Parterre, 1st and 2nd Balconies 20 h; 3rd Balcony 10 h each. Excess charges in behalf of charity are, for 2 K tickets, 20 h, for 3 K and over, 50 h, and for 10 K and over, 1 K.



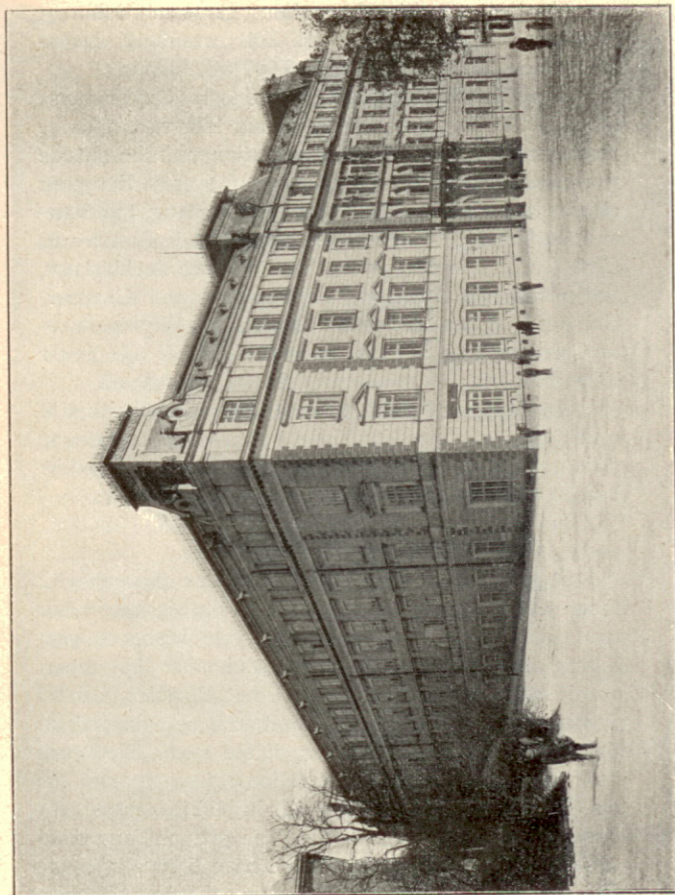


Central Station.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Lemberg (Lwów), now capital of the Kingdom of Galicia, formerly capital of the Ruthenian Province (Woywodeship) of the Polish State, lies between  $49^{\circ} 48'$  and  $49^{\circ} 52'$  Northern Latitude and  $41^{\circ} 38'$  and  $41^{\circ} 46'$  Eastern Longitude on the northern slopes of the Podolian High-Plateau in a basin formed by the Peltaw river.

The Lemberg of the Middle Ages was the meeting-place of travellers and strangers from many countries and is in modern times the central point of an extensive railway-system.



Governor's Palace.



The town consists of an „Inner City“ and Suburbs: I. Halickie, II. Krakowskie, III. Żółkiewskie, IV. Łyczakowskie, and has more than 210.000 inhabitants.

Many fine Buildings, beautiful Squares and Gardens, Monuments, Museums, Archives and Libraries, and the most excellent means of communication with the outside world have placed Lemberg among the great European cities. It is the Seat of the highest among the State- and autonomical Boards or Committees and of numerous Civil Offices, as well as the Seat of three Archbishops, and possesses a University, Polytechnical and Commercial Academy, an Industrial School, seven „Gymnasium“ or Classical State Schools, numerous higher and lower elementary schools and several charity institutions.

The Municipal Coat-of-Arms shows a city-wall with open gate and topped by three towers. In the gateway a lion rampant, holding in his right claw three silver balls, a golden star visible above the middle ball.

### Trip about the City.

One day in Lemberg will acquaint the stranger with those places and objects of interest to the sight-seer; but two or three days are needed if one wishes to gain a more detailed knowledge of Art- and other Collections.

It were best to begin with the „**Rynek**“ (Central Square), whose buildings have most accurately maintained the ancient spirit and character of the town. The Rynek itself is rich in historical associations; here, around the old Town Hall, whose tower fell in 1827, centred for hundreds of years the civil life. The present Town Hall was erected in 1828—1835. Here have been placed the **City Archives**, representing a goodly collection of books, diplomas, documents of varied nature, etc., relative to the history of Lemberg.

Worthy of note among the Rynek's **historic edifices**, as relics of Late-Renaissance architecture, are No. 29, the corner building near the Cathedral, with sculptured Baptism of Christ, dating from the 17-th Century, the property of the patrician family of Scholz-Wolfowicz; No. 28, a house with richly decorated facade and beautiful doorway, which was in the 17-th Century the property of City-Councillor and Mayor, Dr. Paul Hepner; the house opposite, No. 14, whose entrance-gate bears the Coat-of-Arms of the Venetian Republic, and which belonged originally to the Italian family of Massari, one of whom, Johann Massari, Venetian Consul in Lemberg.

The eastern line of the Rynek, next the Dominican Church, however, shows most clearly its ancient character: the house at No. 2, formerly in the possession of an Italian family named Bandinelli; house No. 4, once owned by Dr. Anczowski, Court Physician to King Jan III. Sobieski; both of these buildings date from the 17-th Century. Another worthy of mention is the Archiepiscopal Palace, No 9, where King Michael Wiśniowiecki died, and which was completely rebuilt at the end of the 19-th Century. Most valued, however, among these memorials, is the Palace at No. 6, called the **Kingly Residence** (kamienica królewska), formerly the property and residence of King Jan Sobieski. It was purchased a few years ago by the Municipality and adapted to use as the „**King Jan Sobieski National Museum**“. The building was erected in 1580 by the Lemberg merchant and patrician, Konstantin Korniake, a Greek from the island of Crete, after the plans of the celebrated Italian architect, Peter Barbon, and bought in 1640 by Jacob Sobieski (father of King Jan). It was the latter who enlarged and beautified it, using it as his residence while



in Lemberg, and this Palais was the scene of many and important State affairs. A beautiful and unique facade decorated with a row of statues, a magnificent doorway with Corinthian columns, beautiful halls, among them a Vestibule in Gothic style and one in French Renaissance with Polish Coat-of-Arms in the centre. On the next floor is the ancient Royal suite of rooms, among these an Audience-Chamber with Corinthian mouldings and richly decorated ceiling; the Throne-Room, the private apartments of the King etc. Also on this floor is a part of the National Museum, but the Lemberg Historical Collections are on the floor above (open Mondays and Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays; entrance fee 40 h., Students 20 h. Catalogue 40 h.). The Museum includes 245 historical portraits and many documents, autographs and medals of the reign of Sobieski. The third floor contains a large collection of Lemberg copper-plate engravings, city views, souvenirs of ancient Lemberg's handiwork, portraits of citizens and other personalities identified with the city's past history, as well as coins, medals, seals, various insignia etc.

In the immediate neighborhood of the „Rynek“, on the Cathedral Place (plac Kapitulny), stands the **Roman-Catholic Cathedral**, of triple-winged, Gothic architecture, rebuilt in the 18-th Century. Its corner-stone was laid by Casimir the Great, but it was completed only in 1480, under the direction of the two Breslau architects, Joachim Grom and Ambrosius Rabisz. Numerous grave-stones and epitaphs. Most noteworthy of all is the beautiful bronze memorial to Nikolaus Herbut which is in the Buczacki Chapel to the left and near the entrance to the sacristy. This was the work of Nikolaus Labenwolf of Nürnberg, in the 16-th Century. Nearby is a monument to Stanislaus Żółkiewski, father of the

celebrated Commander-in-Chief (Hetman) Stanislaus Żółkiewski, died in 1588.

Among the most treasured of Lemberg's art-memorials is the Kampian Chapel (to the left, at the main entrance), which is the Mausoleum of the old patrician family of that name and an authentic work of the famous Breslau sculptor Johann Pfister.

In the old cemetery next the Cathedral stands the **Boim Chapel**, also a family Mausoleum, erected in 1609 by George Boim, merchant and physician as well, of Lemberg. This structure is a square with cupola, its facade completely covered with ornamental and figural sculptures done out of sandstone; the main altar and cupola fairly overlaid with graceful rose designs, stars, cherubs etc. Near the main altar are the grave-stones of the Boim family. The chapel decorations by the artist, Hans Scholz, the finer sculptural decorations, however (according to evidence in the Archives of Lemberg), by the Breslau sculptor, Johann Pfister.

From here, through Teatralna street one comes to the **Jesuit Church**, in Baroque style, which was built in 1610—1630 and bears the characteristic features of Jesuitish architecture of the 17-th Century. Within are noteworthy frescoes by the painter Johann Eckstein of Brünn (1740, as well as numerous grave-stones of the Jabłonowski and Dzieduszycki families. In the neighboring house, originally a Jesuit college, are now the offices of the Provincial Treasury Department and Law Courts.

No. 19, Teatralna street is the **Museum** endowed by the **Counts Dzieduszycki** (no fees, open Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.). This consists of a large Natural-Science Collection: on the second floor are the vertebrate animals (four thousand in number), on



the third floor the mineralogical, geological and ethnographical Exhibits (very interesting collection of Huzulli



Boim Chapel.

relics). Noteworthy also is the skeleton of an antediluvian elephant (*elephas antiquus*) unearthed in the village of Starunia in the Borszczów District, and the

so-called Michałkow Treasure dating from the 4-th or 5-th Century.

In Teatralna street, stands the **Industrial Arts Museum Building** (museum open daily in the forenoon, excepting on Mondays, entrance from Hetmańska street; fee 40 h.). Exhibits of metal-work, furniture, ceramics religious antiques, samples of peasant-handiwork and art, porcelain, textile industries, etc. The Art Gallery and „Society of Fine Art Lovers“ also installed here.

The **City Art-Gallery** is divided into two parts. The first section consists of Old Masters works and the second section of Polish paintings since the beginning of the 18-th Century (both sections open daily in the forenoon with the exception of Mondays). The works of the Old Masters number 300 paintings, partly originals, partly old copies, also Pontorina, Guido Reni, Domenichino, Annibale Caracci, Carlo Maratta, Piazzetta, E. Meissonnier, „Meister von Utrecht“, Hoogstraeten, Pauvel, Castaels and many others. In the Polish Collection are Arthur Grottger, Jan Matejko, Kossak, Kowalski, A. Grabowski, Hyacinth Małczewski and many others worthy of mention.

Next to the Museum Building lies the **New City Theatre**, built in 1897—1901 in German Renaissance style, after the plans of the architect Sigismund Gorgolewski. The Main Staircase, Foyer and Auditorium are decorated with mural paintings by Lemberg artists, directed by Thaddeus Popiel, Stanislaus Dębicki and Rejchan.

From the Theatre, returning through Ormiańska street one comes to the **Armenian Cathedral**, artistically situated in a secluded spot which has preserved its antique character and formed originally, together with the entire Armenian street, a colony of Armenian



refugees who emigrated to Lemberg in the 14-th Century. According to traditions of Szahanszach („Shah of Shahs“) of Kaffa and Panssianus Amprahumjan the Cathedral was modelled by its architect, Doring, after the Ani Cathedral. Only in the Presbytery of the much altered present building may be found traces of ancient Armenian culture.



City Theatre.

Ormiańska street ends in Dominican Place where stands the **Dominican Church**, erected on the site of the old Gothic edifice after the plans of architect Johann de Wit (subsequently Crown Artillery General) in 1749, and in the style of St. Peter's at Rome. Within are six alabaster grave-stones, work of Lemberg artists in the 17-th Century; in the Chapel of the Virgin is a small alabaster statuette of Virgin and Child which was rescued from Kiew, according to tradition, by St. Hyacinth

Odrowąż, after the war with the Tartars in the 13-th Century, and is the oldest memorial of religious sculpture in Lemberg. Also most interesting is the monument to Countess Borkowska, by Thorwaldsen.

Behind the Dominican Church (through Arsenalska street) lies the most picturesque spot of Old-Lemberg.



Dominican Church.

To the right the triple domed Wallachian Church with its high tower as well, behind it, the extended, unique bulk of the **City Arsenal** with old figural ornamentation symbolic of the ancient fortification; to the left the **Royal Armoury**, a tremendous structure from the time of Ladislaus IV, and in the middle the long green „Waly Gubernatorskie“ now used as a Promenade. Here,



half hidden behind the fine trees is the **Old Powder-Tower** the sole remaining memorial of the old city fortifications; on a slight elevation beyond, the formerly fortified **Carmelite Church** and Cloister; to the left the old **Church of the Carmelite Nuns** (now Chapel of



**Powder Tower.**

the Roman-Catholic Seminary) endowed by Jacob Sobieski; nearby the Roman-Catholic Archbishop's Palace — and, dominating all this, the „Góra Zamkowa" or Castle Heights, Lemberg's most popular Promenade, with remains of the ancient fortifications erected in the 14-th Century by Casimir the Great and a hillock erected by Lemberg citizens in 1867 on the occasion of the three hundredth

anniversary of Poland's Union with Lithuania. The outlook from the Promenade is splendid and widespread also.



**Wallachian Church.**

The **Wallachian Church**, built by Paul „The Roman", in the 17-th Century is, through the munificence of the Wallachian Hospodar's (Princes) who showed



a constant solicitude for their Lemberg co-religionists, worthy of careful interest. The architectural details are signalized by a quiet, serious elegance. The six-storied tower, erected through the generosity of the aforesaid Cretian, Konstantin Korniaht, is one of the ornaments of Lemberg. The churchyard (entrance through the Podwale portal) is most picturesque with its corridor and richly ornamented chapel „Trech Światyteli“ which, while less elaborately designed is in a measure the counterpart of the Boim Chapel.

The **Church of the Benedictine Nuns**, founded in 1595, was also the work of Paul „The Roman“. It has a most elaborate sculptured decoration in figural design, a frieze in rich figured sculptures, and beautiful arcaded fore-court at the Cloister entrance. Near „Plac Krakowski“ (Cracow Place) stands the **Church of the „Virgin of Snow“**, built by Germans during the Ruthenian Epoch; its original Roman character has, however, been completely effaced through repeated process of reconstruction. The little **Church of St. John the Baptist**, situated also in this neighborhood is the oldest of all the Roman-Catholic churches in the suburb „Żółkiewskie“ (St. Nicholas, Basilians, **St. Paraskevia**) and offers conclusive evidence that in this district was the oldest Lemberg, the residence of the Ruthenian reigning Dukes. All these edifices have been rebuilt during the last Century; the Ikon in the St. Paraskevia Church is specially interesting, and dates from the 17-th Century.

Turning back, along Żółkiewska street, toward the Inner Town, one passes near the Ghetto, an unclean, neglected portion of the city, with narrow streets and alleys, bustling commercial life, and the so-called suburban **Synagogue** in its midst — an heritage of the 17-th

Century, with the old Pillory for those sentenced to public penance.

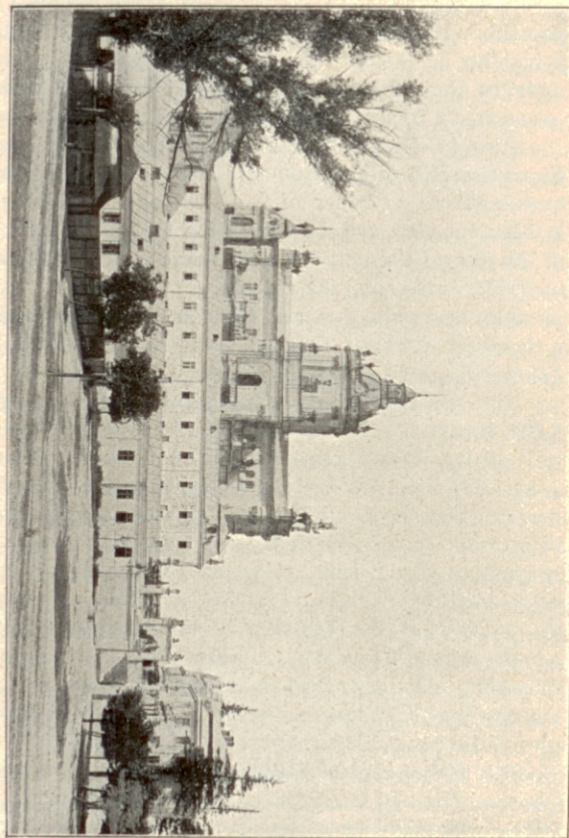
Not far away in Kleparowska street, stands the **Invalids' House**, for disabled and infirm soldiers a building in Roman architectural style, with sculptured designs done by Cypryan Godebski and Abel Perier (plans drawn by the Viennese architect Theophil Hansen).

Also in Kleparowska street, but nearer town rises **Execution Hill** with a monument to Theophil Wiśniowski, executed here as leader of the Insurrection in 1847. — A beautiful view may be had of the city. — To the left, at the foot of the hill, is the **St. Anna Church**, erected in 1509; farther on, the crowded Gródecka street: near its upper end rises the new **Church of St. Elisabeth**, a beautiful work of the wellknown architect Theodor Talowski.

The **Greek-Catholic Cathedral of St. George („Św. Jura“)** stands today as it was built in the second half of the 18-th Century — during the episcopate of Athanasius and Leo Szeptycki — after the plans of architect de Witte. It is an imposing structure in the form of a Greek cross with dome, and rounded outer walls in genuine Rococo style. Several paintings of no little value artistically, for instance „The Apostles“ by Doliński, „Christ in the Temple“ by Fr. Smuglewicz, and others. In the Archbishop's Palace, opposite, are some interesting relics of ancient Ruthenian culture and Religious Art, and an extensive Library containing rare examples of Ruthenian chirography.

The **Polytechnical Building** is also in this locality (main entrance in Leo Sapieha street). This was built in 1873—1877 after the plans of Professor Zacharyewicz, and is an Italian Renaissance structure decorated with carvings by Leonhard Marconi; there is a beautiful





Cathedral of St. George.

Vestibule, and in the Assembly Hall are paintings portraying the progress of Humanity, done after Cartoons of Jan Matejko, by his scholars.

An entirely new, finely-built portion of Lemberg lies about „Sapieha“ and „29 listopada“ streets and their cross-streets, while farther down at the junction of Syktuska, Kopernikus and Ujejski streets stands the Sieniawski Armory (this was an ancient noble and highly-patriotic Polish family, now extinct), a building used now as the **Baworowski Library**, endowed by the counts of this name (open every afternoon).

From here through Kopernikus street, past the **Church of St. Lazarus** (built in 1620 by the Lemberg architect Ambrosius Przychylny) to the **Ossoliński Museum** — Zakład Narodowy imienia Ossolińskich — (the Library is open from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.; the Museum from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., Mondays excepted). This Institution came into existence during the first half of the 19-th Century through the munificence of Count Maximilian Ossoliński and Prince Henry Lubomirski, and comprises the three following sections: 1) the Library of 120.000 volumes, 3000 autographs, 4000 examples of manuscripts and 2000 diplomas and documents; 2) the Lubomirski Museum with a fine collection of arms and armor, and of paintings; 3) the Numismatical Cabinet Collection of 17.513 coins and 4237 medals.

From the Museum through Słowacki street, past the Post-Office Building, one comes to the **Jesuit Garden** or City Park (formerly a dairy-farm belonging to this Order). At its entrance stands a monument to **Count Agenor Gołuchowski** (onetime Governor of the Galician Province), a work of the sculptor Cyprian Godebski, which was unveiled in 1901. Opposite stands the **Diet-House**, in Renaissance style, built after the plans



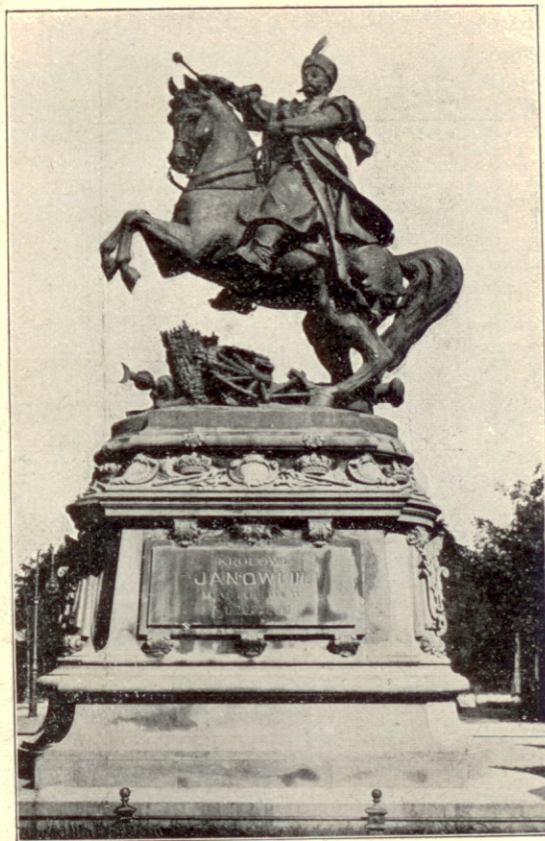
of Hochberger in 1877—1881. Allegorical figures by sculptors T. Rieger and Z. Trembecki; the painting in the Council-Chamber by Henryk Rodakowski; in the smaller Council-Room is Matejko's famous painting „The Lublin Union“.

In this locality also is the **National Casino**, in Baroque style, and beyond Trzeciego Maja and Jagiel-



Diet-House.

łońska streets, one comes to the Galician Savings-Bank Building, erected in 1891 after the plans of Zacharyewicz. From its threshold may be seen the „**Wały Hetmańskie**“ (Hetman's Wall), the busiest, most metropolitan part of Lemberg, on two ends of which are the **City Theatre** and the **four-storied residence of Dr. Stroynowski** (the work of Professor Mayreder). Here stand the memorial of the Crown-Hetman **Stanisław Jabłonowski**, Lemberg's Defender in 1695, the King **Jan Sobieski**,



King Jan Sobieski's Monument.



done by the sculptor Tadeusz Barącz, the „**Virgin**“ **sculptured fountain**, and, lastly, on plac Maryacki (Mary's Place), the column designed by Antoni Popiel, dedicated to the Poet **Adam Mickiewicz**.



Column to the Poet Adam Mickiewicz.

In the adjacent Akademicka street and opposite the **City Casino** which stands next the new **Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building** (visitors apply to Director's offices), will be found the bust of the Poet **Kornel Ujejski**, and on plac Akademicki, beside the University Building, the monument to the great Polish

Comedy-Writer Count **Alexander Fredro**, done by Marconi.

In the same quarter (tram may be used) lies the beautiful **Kiliński Park**, most popular Promenade in Lemberg, with a **memorial** to the shoemaker **Kiliński**, the hero of the Uprising in 1794.



Church of the Bernhardines.

Returning by tram to the Inner City, one can visit the **Church of the Bernhardines** (built at the beginning of the 17-th Century by the above mentioned architects Paul the Roman and Ambrosius Przychylny), a remarkable edifice with fine plastic decorations. Its facade and, within, the grave-stone of St. John of Dukla and 17-th Century Choir seats will be found most interesting. The **Column** before the Church was placed there by the city in 1649, as a tribute to the memory of St. John of Du-



kla, Defender of Lemberg at the time of Bogdan Chmielnicki's Invasion.

At No. 32 Sobieski street, in this neighbourhood, is a Restaurant established in the old **City Bastions**, dating from the 15-th Century; and in the court of the house, No. 27, Blacharska street, stands the **Synagogue „The Golden Rose“**.

Behind the Church of the Bernhardines runs along **Łyczakowska street** at the end of which lies the **Bartosz Głowacki Park**, with a **memorial** to this hero; to the right, picturesquely situated, is the **Łyczaków Cemetery**, with numerous beautiful monuments, among which are **memorials** to the famous artist **Arthur Grottger** and to **Karol Szujski**.

### Historical Lemberg.

That Era which saw the rise of the mighty Fortress of Lemberg, upon the lands disputed for centuries by Ruthenian and Pole, witnessed the decline from power of the Ruthenian Princes. The fortification itself, which was named Lwów (Lion's Stronghold) after Leo, son of the Ruthenian Duke Daniło, came into being during a period when the living envied the dead their peaceful resting places, and the entire country, laid bare by the incessant plunderings of the Tartar, resembled a desolate waste. In this Era (about the middle of the 13-th Century), Wladimir Daniło, Sovereign of Halicz, caused a fortress to be built in the hill country where the river Peltew rises and thus, upon the mountain now called „**Góra Zamkowa**“, a fortified castle came into existence and was named after the ruler's son. These defences did not fail to awaken the rage and envy of the Tartars, and Leo was soon forced to yield, as vassal of the Khan, the

newly built stronghold. From this time on Lemberg endured continually the assaults of her enemy, and thus it came to pass that for thirty years following her reconstruction, Lemberg rendered homage to the Tartar Commander, Teleboga, who „razed everything to earth“, and finally, in 1341, suffered the loss of her last Ruthenian ruler, Duke George II. Trojdenowicz, who died through poison administered to him by his own Boyars.

After his death King Kasimir the Great took possession of Lemberg in 1340 and firmly maintained the supremacy during a ten-year struggle with both Tartars and Duke Lubart of Lithuania. The city was completely demolished and from this time on, old Ruthenian Lemberg, the Seat of the Ruthenian Dukes, ceased to exist.

Kasimir the Great chose another site for her reconstruction on the shores of the Peltew and beneath the Castle Mountain, established in the city the Magdeburg Law, bestowed many commercial privileges, laid the corner-stones of Town-Hall and Cathedral, surrounded Lemberg, with a double wall and erected two fortifications, the „Upper“ and „Lower“ Fortress. New Lemberg was founded and organized upon an Occidental plan, and, thanks to her geographical situation (which was highly favorable to commerce) on the main route between East and West, actually became a safe place of residence and refuge. Poles, who gradually assumed authoritative positions, Germans, Ruthenians, newcomers even from England and Sweden and, later on, Italians; and, from the East, Armenians, Tartars, Jews and Karaïtes come to dwell within her walls. The Poles having acquired, and maintaining, the ruling power, Lemberg assumed an almost exclusively Polish character, and, with the death of Kasimir the Great, ended the brief term of Hungarian rule without leaving a trace behind. In the reign of Jagiełło, Lemberg



harbored the prisoners taken in the battle of Grunwald (1410) and, by the middle of the 16-th Century, she was a typically Polish city, and grew also in wealth and power. The voluntary cession by Kasimir the Great, of eighteen Frankish „Joch“ was supplemented, through King Ladislaus Jagiello, by means of the investiture of a large territory, so that the acreage of city property included 18.000 Joch; a chain of villages sprang up, built and inhabited by Lemberg citizens. They issued an individual city coin called the Lemberg Half-Penny; the Lemberg Trade-Mark and Measure were renowned far and wide in their integrity; her wholesale-trade was the main foundation of a wealthy middle class and her influence and culture grew accordingly. A predilection for Sciences and the Fine Arts developed, and Lemberg, beneath the guidance of a wise government, broadened into a nearly independent, sovereign organism, strongly resembling one of the old Italian Merchant-Republics, and with its own military defenses. The conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, the occupation of the Colonies of the Genoese Republic which lay along the Black Sea, and of Belgrade, the great devastating fire of 1525, as well as long successions of political defeats, and — above all — repeated invasions by the Wallachian Hospodars and the Tartars, brought about Lemberg's downfall. Her inhabitants retained sufficient force to save themselves, however, and the most flourishing Epoch in the city's history succeeded, opening up new avenues of prosperity. This encouraging development continued until the end of the 16-th Century, and, in some respects, into the middle of the seventeenth.

The Fall of Lemberg kept pace with the deplorable political situation and that same geographical position which had been, in the Medieval history of the town,

a most advantageous one, led in the time of the great wars with Cossack, Tartar and Turk to the city's consequent impoverishment and decline. She lay at this time, as the saying runs, „in the Tartar's jaws“, her walls were first scaled by the eastern enemies of the Polish Republic, and the first victims were the closely-built suburbs and her merchants, who were forced to pay heavy ransom to the enemy.

Just at the beginning of the great Cossack war, after the defeats of Korsuń, Żółte Wody and Piławce, Lemberg was forced to endure a two-weeks siege by a tremendous horde of Cossacks and Tartars under Bogdan Chmielnicki and the Tartar Khan, Tuchaj-Bey. Impoverished and weakened, Lemberg offered nevertheless, under the command of Artillery-General Christoph Arciszewski and Martin Grozwajer, her Major, such an heroic resistance as drew attention, even in the general state of chaos. The triumphant and devastating advance of the Cossacks was arrested and Chmielnicki was forced to release himself with an indemnity.

After seven years (1653) came the second invasion by Chmielnicki, reinforced on this occasion by the Muscovite troops under Wasil Buturlin. The siege beneath Lemberg's walls lasted six weeks. Her citizens, under Christophorus Grodzicki and Mayor Attelmayer, heroically defended their city — and emphasis should here be laid upon the fact that while all Poland was over-run by Swedish, Muscovite and Transylvanian troops while not one of the principal provinces of the kingdom remained in Polish hands, and King Kasimir languished in exile in Silesia, Lemberg, declining all overtures of peace and maintaining an unshaken loyalty to her King, held fast her city gates, and, paying once more an indemnity to Bogdan Chmielnicki, withdrew with honors to



remain, amid her suburban ruins, a monument of noble patriotism. What is more, her citizens retained sufficient strength and determination to defeat the Transylvanian troops under George Rakoczy.

In recognition of these distinguished services, and in accordance with the Decree of the Polish Diet of 1658, Lemberg was **ennobled** — which is to say that all her citizens of Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic and Armenian religion might share the honors of knighthood with recognized claim upon coat-of-arms and title, were empowered to carry arms and also entitled to a voice in the appointment of a ruler and the election of the Diet, and, lastly, to acquire land within the boundaries of the Republic.

During the great Turkish war Lemberg suffered from a terrific siege by the Turks under Kapudan Pasha. This occurred in 1572, the Polish commanders were Elias Łącki and the Mayor — and poet — Bartholomeus Zimorowicz, and the siege ended only upon payment of an indemnity.

It was after the death of King Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki († in Lemberg, on Nov. 10-th 1673) that Jan Sobieski, returning from the victory of Chocim, was greeted with great rejoicing and celebration by the people of Lemberg. The famous Hetman had been for many years her faithful friend and benefactor, and after becoming King, he lived much of the time, and from choice, in this city — in his residence, Rynek No. 6 — maintaining with the inhabitants most personal and friendly relations. During his reign many most important State and Political happenings occurred within Lemberg's walls, in fact in the Royal Residence on the Rynek — among these, the unfortunate ending, in 1685, of the Peace-Treaty with Russia, a regrettable incident through which

Kiew and the Eastern Woywodships of the Polish Republic were annexed by Russia.

At no time, however, was Lemberg entirely free from war. In the gorge near **Lesienice**, in 1664, not far from Lemberg, Sobieski conducted a successful siege against the Tartars under Noradin and Adža-Geraj Soltan, who lead the vanguard of the Legions of Sultan Ibrahim. The French Ambassador, Bishop Forbin Janson who despite his dual calling of Priest and Diplomat, fought, pistol in hand, beside Sobieski, could not adequately express his astonishment that the Polish Cavalry, little more than 4000 strong, could put to flight an enemy of ten times its number.

Once more, in 1695, Lemberg was the victim of a Tartar invasion. About 40,000 Tartars, led by the son of Khan Szebas Geraj and his nephew, Jatas-Aga, raided the „*Krakowskie*“ suburb on the eleventh of February, but after an hour's combat were driven out by the Hetman Stanislaus Jabłonowski and the city artillery. This was the last triumphant martial service of the Lemberg Civil Artillery, for centuries the city's pride.

At the time of the war between August II and Stanislaus Leszczyński, Lemberg was again captured, plundered and destroyed, in 1704, by the Swedish King, Charles XII. No longer was she able to maintain her invulnerable stronghold or martial prestige, with her artillery the booty of the enemy, who destroyed with powder and flames all that could not be carried away.

Her ruin was so complete that even in the 18-th Century a great number of houses were still uninhabited, her commerce not yet revived, and her formerly prosperous middle-classes remained impoverished. The assault of Lemberg by the „*Confederates*“ under Kasimir Pułaski ended in the capture of the city (defended by Felix



Korytowski) and a repetition of the burning of her suburbs; the oppressive regime of the Russian General Kreczetnikow, garrison commander, completed the work of destruction.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that after the first division of Poland, Lemberg had but little resistance to offer, and, weakly protesting, opened her gates to the Austrian forces commanded by General Hadik, when they appeared without her fortifications.

Hence forward she entered upon a new phase of her existence, as Capital of the Province of Galicia. The Austrian Regime led to a complete transformation in the city's appearance: the fortifications were torn down, the reforms inaugurated by Emperor Joseph led to the forsaking of many churches and cloisters; and the influx of German Bureaucracy and Systems overlaid Lemberg, however superficially, with a new, Germanic character. In spite of this she welcomed with enthusiasm the arrival, in 1809, during Austria's struggle against Napoleon, of the Polish troops from the Principality of Warsaw. Polish supremacy, however, was of short duration; after the war came the old oppressive, Germanizing influences, against which many conspiracies were laid, for the reconstruction of the Polish Kingdom. The system of police espionage during the fourth decade of the previous century reached its climax, and to this surveillance Lemberg is indebted for the sorriest page in her history, namely the execution, on July 31-st 1847, of the two Polish patriots, Teofil Wiśniowski and Joseph Kapuściński.

During the well-known Agitation of 1848, the National Guard and several Polish organisations came into being, but the repressive police rule soon ended this short era of political freedom.

On November 21-st 1848 Lemberg was bombarded by General Hammerstein, whereupon still another, longer period of tyranny followed; under these existing conditions, also, she was placed under martial law during the Polish uprising of 1863.

The Austrian Constitution of 1867 inaugurated a new Era of Municipal Selfgovernment resulting in the general and brilliant development of Lemberg and her gradual transformation into a modern metropolis.

### **Lemberg's Art.**

Houses, churches and even the old castle of the Ruthenian Dukes, were exclusively of wood. This wood continued in use until the great conflagration of 1527; even the City Hall's tower was of wood. Numerous instances are found in the municipal records (still preserved) of the use of wooden framework and partitions, from which it may be presumed that Public and Municipal buildings were constructed also of this material. Few of these edifices have been preserved, namely a few small houses in the suburbs and some remains of old carven ceilings which indicate that building and decoration were uniformly of wood, here, as elsewhere in Poland.

Contemporaneously-built churches may be considered exponents of the architectural art introduced on the one hand by the Roman-Catholics and, on the other, by eastern civilisation. The old Ruthenian church architecture clung to its old Byzantine forms and painting still followed the school of the monks of Mt. Athos; that which came from the West, however, underwent many stages of development on Lemberg soil, with a strong, and often decisive, reactionary effect upon the Ruthenian



Art. Instances are found, thus, of many Ruthenian churches in Baroque and Renaissance style.

Old Lemberg possessed two churches from the Roman Epoch, St. John the Baptist and Virgin of Snow; both of these were several times rebuilt during the centuries, thus losing entirely their Roman character, so that the town has to-day no memorials of that Period.

Few indeed remain from the Gothic Era: the Latin Cathedral and some old stone doorways, preserved in the City Museum. The Gothic vaulting in the Vestibule on the first floor of Sobieski's house on the Rynek No. 6, and the „Golden Rose“ Synagogue were built toward the latter end of the 16-th Century. The Cathedral is, however, the most notable remaining exponent of Gothic architecture, and, in spite of alterations and reconstructions, has preserved in its Presbytery the imposing dignity of Gothic Art.

After the fire of 1527, the rebuilding of Lemberg progressed rapidly and the city gradually assumed the decided Renaissance character adopted from Italy. This style suited well the local conditions and requirements in that it took on especial and individual characteristics of style. The fortress with its moats and towers, exerted no slight influence upon Lemberg architecture as did also the varied racial qualities of her citizens.

Narrow, poorly lighted houses with many wings and additions, serving practical purposes only, show little tendency toward the development of an individual style of building, or at best through the possibilities offered by their narrow facades and the decoration and furnishing of their interiors; the inevitable result thereof is the ornate quality imparted to the original style among which Italian, Late-Gothic, Oriental or Armenian

„motifs“ predominate, according to the nationality of builder and owner.

The Boïm and Kampian Chapels next the Cathedral, the St. Bernard and Ruthenian Churches, the tower of the Wallachian Church and nearly all the houses of the aristocracy situated on the Rynek and adjoining streets are more or less in Renaissance style. These buildings date from the second brilliantly rapid growth of the city, hence so many among the memorials of this era are found to be over-ornate. The Boïm Chapel is an excellent example.

Luxurious tastes and wealth among the Lemberg patricians furthered also the development of the Fine Arts. Among the Lemberg painters of the 17-th Century are several who became famous, one being Jan Ziarnko, well known later in Paris as copper plate engraver. She also produced excellent bell-founders, armourers and saddlers. The prints done by Paul Szczerba and John Szeliga are conspicuous for purity and perfection of execution.

That which the Studios of Lemberg could not supply came, thanks to her dual commercial relations, from East and West — perhaps really more from the East, whence originated the Oriental character assumed by Lemberg art in the 17-th Century, the rich and, here and there, florid decorations with metals and precious stones. It may be truthfully stated that Western and Eastern culture united upon Lemberg soil and that merchandise of Breslau and Nuremberg and the wares brought by the Armenians from the Far East found willing purchasers among Lemberg patricians.

After the appearance, however, of Baroque influence in art, Lemberg architecture and plastic assumed the latter character. The Jesuit Church, finished in 1630, and



all subsequent buildings — and here it must be noted that both Rituals were treated in the same style — were examples of Baroque style; but the old churches as, for instance, the Catholic Cathedral, were restored or their interiors furnished and decorated in Rococo (church of the Bernardines). The Dominican Church and Ruthenian Cathedral of St. George (św. Jura) and, lastly, the spire of the Cathedral were examples of the developed Baroque.

During the pseudo-classic Period Lemberg was too poor to erect memorial buildings, and for this reason few houses in Empire style are to be found: among them Andriolli's house, Rynek, which has a passage-way through its ground floor. Besides, the Austrian occupation of Lemberg and her elevation to be Provincial Capital brought an unfavorable influence to bear upon her architecture. For a decade this Regime produced merely simple, unpretentious barracks-like official buildings, without style and suitable for practical purposes, and totally lacking decoration (witness the Town Hall).

The Period of self-government led to a turn for the better. The well-known professor, Julian Zacharyewicz, of the Technical Academy, erected some fine buildings, the Polytechnical Institute, the Church of the Franciscan Nuns, the Savings Bank; to Hochberger, Director for years of the Department of City Architecture, may be attributed the Diet-House and many city school-buildings.

It may be stated, without exaggeration, that Lemberg has distinguished herself through a remarkable spirit of self sacrifice in the cause of Art. She is the unit in the National and Social life of a great part of the Province and also plays an important, sometimes the leading role in the different phases of its culture and intellectual existence.



View of Kiłiński Park.



## The Most Important Sights in Lemberg.

### Museums — Exhibitions — Libraries.

In the Town Hall: **City Archives and Historical Museum.** Open daily, excepting Mondays.

**Industrial Museum** (Hetmańska street). Open on weekdays from 9—2. Entrance-fee 40 h. On Sundays and Holidays from 10—1. No fees.

**City Picture Gallery.** Daily — Mondays excepted — from 10—2. Entrance 1 K; on Sundays and Holidays 50 h.

**Exhibition of the Art-Lovers Society.** Entrance from Teatralna street. Open daily, 10—5. Fee 1 K, Sundays 60 h.

**Count Dzieduszycki Museum** (Teatralna street). I. Floor: open Sundays, 10—1; II. Floor: Thursdays, 10—1; on other days (excepting Saturdays) entrance, without charge, upon previous application at Management office.

**Ossoliński National Institute** (Ossolińskich street) with the **Prince Lubomirski Museum.** The Museum

open daily (excepting Mondays) from 9—1; also, on Tuesdays and Fridays from 3—5. Sundays, 11—1. Library open daily (excepting Sundays and Holidays) from 9—2. No fees.

**Stauropigianic Museum** (Ruska street). Open daily from 9—12 and 3—5. Sundays and Greek-Catholic Holidays excepted. No fees.

**University Library** (Mochneckiego street). Open daily from 8—11 and 4—7 — excepting Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

„**Narodny Dom**“ [Ruthenian National House] **Library** (Teatralna street 22). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 9—12 and 3—6.

**Library of Count Baworowski** (Sykstuska street 68). Open daily from 4—7, excepting Thursdays.

### Churches.

Roman-Catholic Cathedral.

Boim Chapel.

Armenian Cathedral.

Wallachian Church.

Greek-Catholic Cathedral of St. George („św. Jura“).

Jesuit Church.

Dominican Church.

### Public and Private Buildings.

Town Hall.

Law Courts (Batorego street).

City Theatre (Gołuchowskich Place).

University (św. Michała street).

Governor's Palace (Czarnieckiego street).

Diet-House (Marszałkowska street).



Armory (Arsenalska street).  
 Polytechnical Insitute (Leona Sapiehy street).  
 State-Railway Station.  
 Palace of Fine Arts (Kilińskiego Park).  
 Invalids' House (Kleparowska street).  
 King Sobieski's Palace (Rynek 6).  
 Telegraph- and Post-Office Central Building (Słowackiego street).  
 Chamber of Commerce and Industry Offices (Akademicka street 17).  
 Building of the League for the Promotion of Industries (Pańska street 17). Apply at Secretary's Office.

#### **Municipal Industrial Buildings.**

Power House and Barns of the Electric Tramways (Kopernika street), also the new buildings near Kilińskiego Park. Apply to Management Offices.  
 City Water-Works (Zielona street).  
 City Gas-Works (Gazowa street).  
 City Slaughter House (Zborowskich street).



### **Short Excursions.**

**Zimna Woda**, village in Lemberg District, surrounded by pine-forests.  
**Brzuchowice**, Railway-Station, very popular resort.  
**Pohulanka-Marcówka**, near **Czartowska Skała**, **Winiki** (Tobacco and Cigar Factory), **Maryówka** (Hydropathic Est.).

### **More Distant Excursions.**

**Żółkiew** (Station on the Lemberg—Rawa Ruska—Sokal Line, 34 klm., trains from Central Station at 7:50 A. M. or 2:35 P. M., arrive 9:12 and 4 resp.). — Historical paintings and grave-stones in the **ancient Parish Church**; also, in the church treasury, a large Collection of vestments and other valuable relics. Ruins of **Żółkiewski Castle**, later the abode of King Jan Sobieski. **Old Synagogue** from 18-th Century.

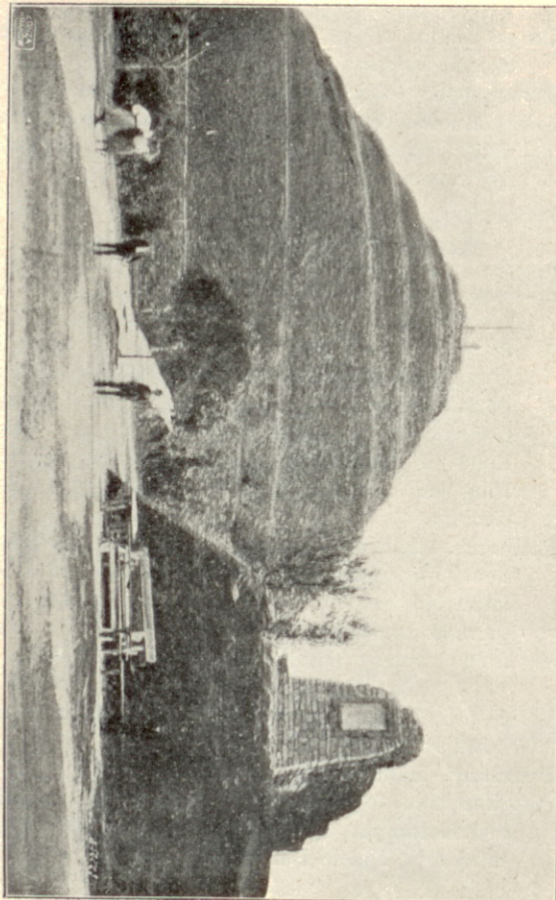
**Podhorce**. Castle of King Jan Sobieski. Extensive Collections of historical paintings, portraits, armorial equipment. No fees. Open daily, excepting Fridays, upon previous application at the castle offices. Departure from Lemberg (Podzamcze Station) 6:23 A. M. or 11:00 A. M. Carriage from station of Złoczów in 1½ hr. Return from Złoczów to Lemberg, 5:14 and 10:12 P. M.

**Brzeżany—Halicz**. Ruins of historic castles.

Also Excursions to **Jaremcze**, **Mikuliczyn**, **Woronienka** and **Kołomyja** with beautiful views of the Carpathian Mts., and to **Borysław** (famous oil wells).







## Alphabetical List of Streets, Places and Suburbs of Lemberg.

The names of all Streets, Places and Suburbs are given  
in Polish according to the street signs.

### Streets — Suburbs.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Adamowa J—2.        | Blacharska J—3-4.   |
| Akademicka J—4.     | Błonie E-F—3-4.     |
| Alembeków I—3       | Błotna F—5.         |
| Anczewskich F—5.    | Boczkowskiego G—4.  |
| Św. Anny G—3.       | Boczna I—4.         |
| Św. Antoniego K—4.  | Bogusławskiego I—5. |
| Arciszewskich G—2.  | Bonifratrów J-K—4   |
| Arsenalska J—4.     | Boimów I—4.         |
| Asnyka J—4.         | Borkowskiego F—5.   |
| Badenich G—4.       | Bóźnicza I—3.       |
| Bajki G—5           | Brajerowska I—3-4.  |
| Balonowa I—2.       | Pod bramką I—3.     |
| Barska F—4.         | Cebulna I—3.        |
| Batorego J—4.       | Cetnerowska L—4-5.  |
| Bajsera I—3.        | Chocimska F—4.      |
| Bema G—3-4.         | Chodkiewicza G—5.   |
| Benedyktyńska J—3.  | Chodorowskiego I—5. |
| Berka I—3.          | Chorążczyzna I—4.   |
| Bernardyńska J—4.   | Chrzanowskiej G—5.  |
| Bernsteina I—3.     | Cicha I—4.          |
| Białohoroska F—3-4. | Cłowa J—4.          |
| Bielowskiego J—4.   | Cmentarna F—5.      |
| Bilczewskiego ks.   | Cytadela I—4.       |
| F—4.                | Czackiego I-J—3.    |
| Bilińskich E-F—5.   | Czarna I—3.         |



Czarnieckiego J—3.  
 Dąbrowskiego J—5.  
 Pod Dębem I—2.  
 Deckerta F-G—4.  
 Długosza I-J—5.  
 Dominikańska J—3.  
 Domsa G—4.  
 Dwernickiego J—6.  
 Działyńskich F—4.  
 Dzieduszyckich I—3.  
 Na Debrach K-L—4.  
 Franciszkańska I—3-4.  
 Fredry J—4.  
 Frydrychów I—4.  
 Furmańska I—3.  
 Gabryelówka J-K—1.  
 Gazowa I—3.  
 Gęsia I—3.  
 Gipsowa F—5.  
 Gliniańska J—4.  
 Głęboka G—5.  
 Głowackiego F—4.  
 Głowińskiego K—4.  
 Gołaba K—4.  
 Gosiewskiego J—4.  
 Graniczna I—2.  
 Grodecka E-F-G—4-5.  
 Grodzickich J—3.  
 Groszajera G—5.  
 Grottgera J—4.  
 Grunwaldzka F—5.  
 Halicka J—4.  
 Hausnera K—4.  
 Heninga K—4.

Herburtów G-I—5-6.  
 Hetmańska I—3-4.  
 Hoffmana Opata J—4.  
 Hoffmana boczna J—4.  
 Hausmanpassage I—4.  
 Inwalidów G—2.  
 Issakowicza G—5.  
 Jabłonowskich J—5.  
 Jachowicza G-I—3.  
 Jacka J—5.  
 Jadwigi królowej F-G—4.  
 Jagiellońska I—4.  
 Św. Jana I-J—3.  
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**NOTICES.**

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**NOTICES.**

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## KEY TO MAP.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Town Hall and Magistrate Quarters.             | 30. Israelite Hospital.                                |
| 2. Diet House.                                    | 31. Military "   |
| 3. Governor's Palace.                             | 32. Medical Institute.                                 |
| 4. Law Courts.                                    | 33. Clinic.  |
| 5. Chamber of Commerce and Industry.              | 34. Sanatorium for Incurables.                         |
| 6. State Railways Management.                     | 35. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.                 |
| 7. Police Headquarters.                           | 36. Institution for the Blind.                         |
| 8. Post Office Headquarters.                      | 37. Invalids' House.                                   |
| 9. Provincial Finance Department.                 | 38. Kulparków (Insane Asylum).                         |
| 10. Taxes Office.                                 | 39. Polytechnicum.                                     |
| 11. Customs Office.                               | 40. University.  |
| 12. Military Corps Commander.                     | 41. School of Forestry.                                |
| 13. State Forest and Property Management Offices. | 42. Veterinary Academy.                                |
| 14. Gendarmerie Headquarters.                     | 43. Elementary School Association's Home for Students. |
| 15. City Gas-Works.                               | 44. Roman Catholic Seminary.                           |
| 16. City Electric-Works.                          | 45. Greek " "  |
| 17. Central Station.                              | 46. Teacher's Institute, Male.                         |
| 18. Podzamcze Station.                            | 47. " " Female.  |
| 19. City Theatre.                                 | 48. Cadet School.                                      |
| 20. Philharmonie.                                 | 49. Roman Catholic Cathedral.                          |
| 21. Baworowski Library.                           | 50. Greek " "  |
| 22. Dzieduszycki Library.                         | 51. Evangelical Church.                                |
| 23. Dzieduszycki Museum.                          | 52. Orphan Asylum.                                     |
| 24. Industrial Museum.                            | 53. Jewish Synagogue.                                  |
| 25. Panorama of the Battle of Raclawice.          | 54. St. John's Church.                                 |
| 26. Ossolineum.                                   | 55. Ruthenian Church and Cloister of St. Basil.        |
| 27. Palace of Fine Arts.                          | 56. St. Piatnica Ruthenian Church.                     |
| 28. Central Hospital.                             | 57. Church of the Virgin of Snow.                      |
| 29. Sophia "                                      | 58. Church and Cloister of the Benedictine Nuns.       |
|   | 59. St. Lazarus Church.                                |



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| 60. St. Nicholas Church.                   | 79. „Sokół“-Building.                      |
| 61. St. Adalbert     "                     | 80. Shooting Club.                         |
| 62. Carmelite       "                      | 81. Provincial Bank.                       |
| 63. Franciscan       "                     | 82. Mortgage and Loan Bank.                |
| 64. Orthodox        "                      | 83. Austro-Hungarian     "                 |
| 65. Franciscan Nuns, Church of the.        | 84. Lands Mortgage       "                 |
| 66. Jesuit Church.                         | 85. Savings Bank.                          |
| 67. Bernardines Church.                    | 86. Wallachian Church.                     |
| 68. Dominican       "                      | 87. St. Peter and Paul's Ruthenian Church. |
| 69. Armenian        "                      | 88. Polytechnical Students House.          |
| 70. St. Anna         "                     | 89. University             "     "         |
| 71. Magdalen        "                      | 90. Kulparków Station.                     |
| 72. Carmelite Nuns, Church of Barefoot.    | 91. Railroad Warehouses.                   |
| 73. St. Anthony's Church.                  | 92. Track of the Galician Bicycle Club.    |
| 74. Reformed        "                      | 93. Streetcar Barns.                       |
| 75. St. Therese Church and Institute.      | 94. City Slaughter House.                  |
| 76. St. Martin's Church.                   | 95. Łyczaków Station.                      |
| 77. Polytechnical Association.             | 96. „Sokół“ Grounds.                       |
| 78. Fire Alarm and Emergency Headquarters. | 97. New Botanical Gardens.                 |
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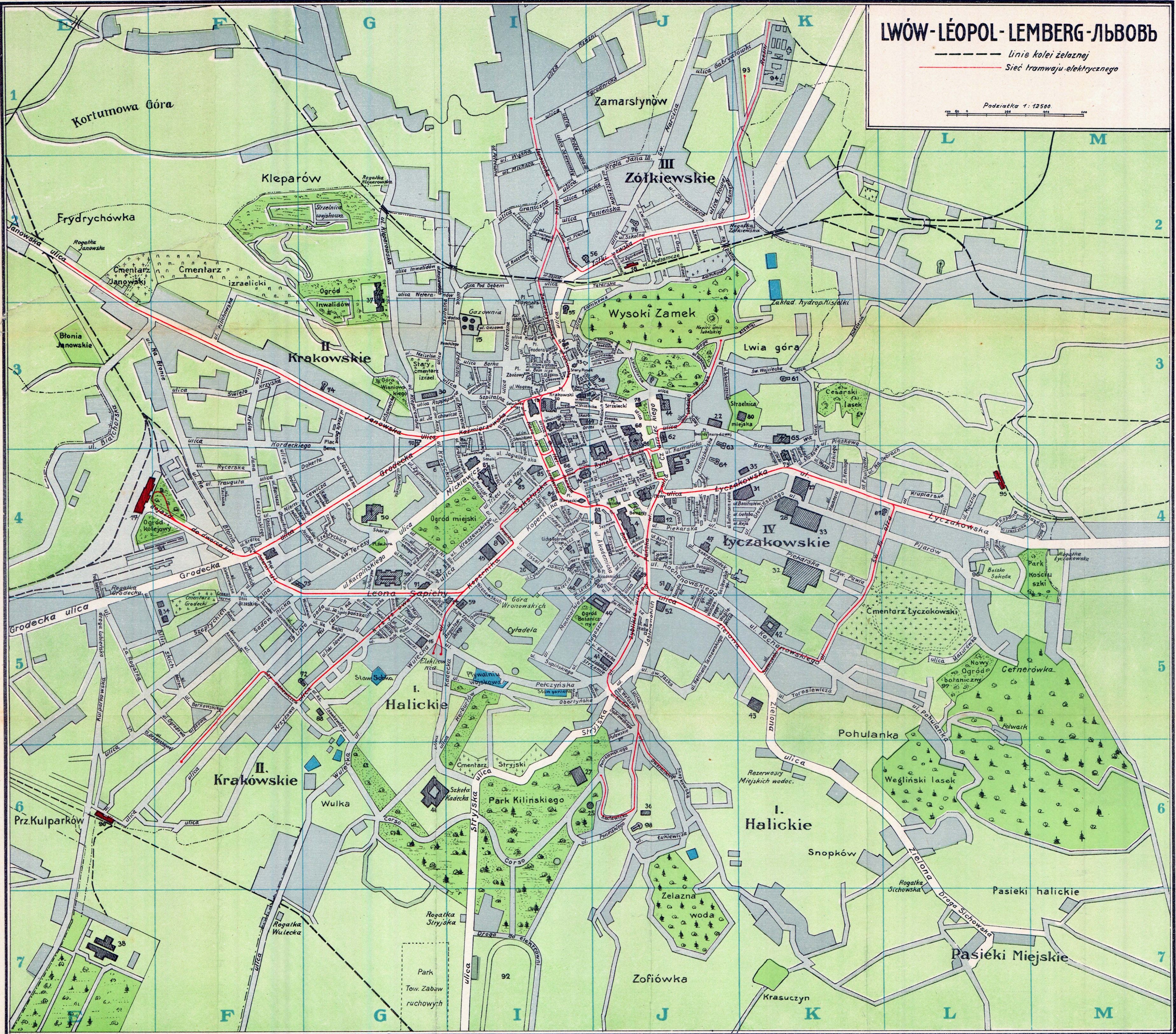
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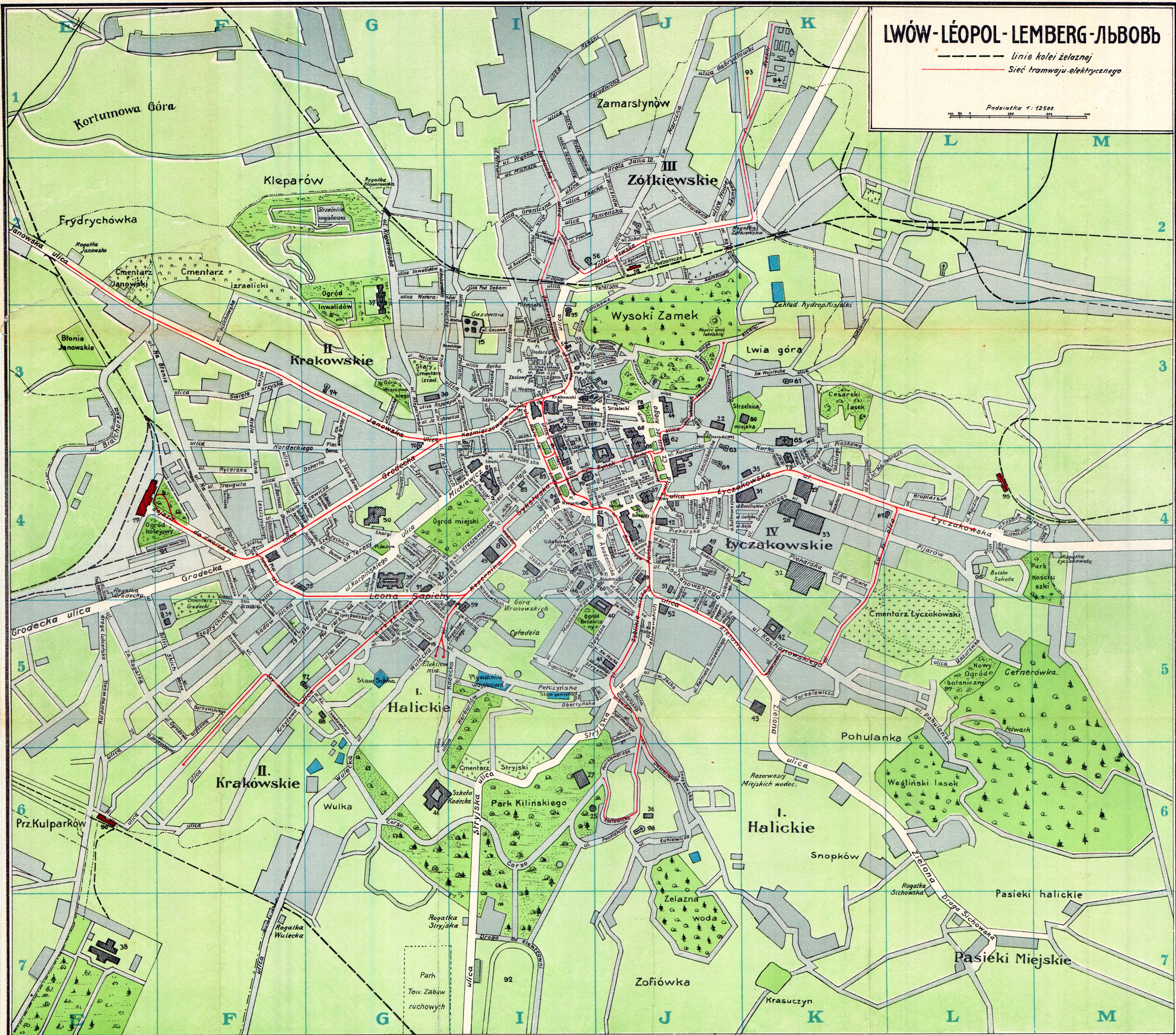
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