

GERMANICANA
IN POLAND
TOURIST ASPECTS

State Office for Sport and Tourism

GERMANICANA IN POLAND

Tourist Aspects

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is an effort aimed at presenting the tourist attractions of Poland for people who speak German; it tries to point to their historical and cultural links with Poland while focussing on this mutually rich historical and cultural heritage—important yet until now totally unappreciated tourist values. This work is a first endeavor at trying to grasp the topic; it is based on various specialized materials and sources.

It is for obvious reasons—primarily historical—that primary attention centers on Poland's western and northern territories. These were areas where Polish and German political and cultural influence made particular inroads. It is in this context that efforts have been made to extract sentimental and ethnical aspects. At the same time, it was borne in mind that throughout their history, these lands were the site of clashes among diverse State, national, religious and cultural influences. It is these imprints which allow mention of a European heritage and of the mutual achievements of several nations.

THE POLISH-GERMAN LOT

The complex past of Poland and Germany continues to have an impact on political and emotional relations between the two nations to this very day. The breakdown of this historical baggage is a slow process. New possibilities opened up with the unification of Germany and its confirmation of Poland's western frontier. Large scale tourist exchange may play an important role in building mutual understanding and reconciliation.

The history of Polish-German controversy reaches way back to the dawn of Poland's Statehood. Then, the main political and territorial fields of contention were the lands of Silesia, Lubusk, and Pomerania. Their eastern extensions became the numerous wars with the Teutonic Knights, commonly identified with the Germans. *True animosity between the two nations* did not, however, develop until the nineteenth century and the emergence of modern nationalism. This view of the Germans was strengthened by loss of independence and the often tragic experiences of many generations of Poles of the post-partition period. This is especially true of the Germanization campaign under the famous slogans of the *Kulturkampf*. An atmosphere of mutual aversion also accompanied the reconstruction of the Polish State during the period between the two world wars.

The most evocative crowning for Polish-German history was the tragic period of World War II. It was then that the harsh Polish experiences of the occupation fixed a picture of the whole expanse of Polish-German history which, though then justified, was also one-sided. On the other hand, the repossession of the western territories by Poland after the war, coupled with the exodus of the German population, was considered evidence of gross national injury and injustice by most Germans. It was not until the signing of treaties on the normalization of mutual relations that there was a movement away from the policies of claims and blame by the two parties.

But these last two hundred years do not make up the whole of the history of mutual relations. There is also the age old tradition of peaceful coexistence. The western frontier of the Polish Commonwealth was the most peaceful of all its borders for centuries; it served commercial, cultural, and civilizational exchange which greatly benefited Poland. The numerous alliances and family ties between the ruling courts even generated close ties of friendship, as was the case during the reign of the

Saxon dynasty. Signs of sympathy were also in evidence during the tragic moments following the partitions, when Polish insurgents journeyed towards France and were warmly welcome in the German States. It should also be borne in mind that both the German colonization and the Germanization of the Slavic population was not exclusively the result of armed conquest; more often than not, it was the result of civilizational pressure, which is best exemplified by the Silesian and Pomeranian ducal courts.

Poland's northern and western territories were a point of encounter and intermingling of civilizational currents. They were, over the centuries, characterized by singular political, ethnical, and cultural variation. Commencing with the Middle Ages, these lands were for centuries subject to spontaneous and deliberate population expansion which moved eastward with each new wave of German colonization. This pressure, caused by the over population of Western Europe, was usually peaceful in character and was civilizationaly progressive.

Poland welcomed newcomers from Germany eagerly—both the clergy and lay people. They increased the country's sparse population and brought new cultural and technological achievements as well as new skills. It was these immigrants who introduced the three-field rotation system to Poland, they developed the crafts and commerce, and founded new municipal and rural settlements—chartered on the basis of German law. It should be stressed that only those lands which were not politically dependent on the Polish State—particularly Silesia and Western Pomerania—underwent clear Germanization. The process of gradual assimilation of the urban and usually wealthy German community was more the rule within the Polish Kingdom. These people became more and more Poles of German extraction and often contributed great services to their new homeland.

Individual lands surrendered to the political and ethnical German push to varying degrees. The lands of Lubusk, Gorzów and Western Pomerania gave in the earliest. Over the centuries they underwent almost complete Germanization; this was enhanced by their acceptance of Lutheranism and strict economic ties with the West. In Silesia, in spite of the progressive influx of German population into the towns, the autochthons of the rural countryside maintained their advantage for a long time; this was especially true of Upper Silesia. The former Old Prussian territories, on the other hand, were the scene of parallel waves of German and Polish immigration (usually from Mazowsze). This resulted in the formation of a separate population group—the Mazurians. Thus, the discussed areas were historically molded within a rather complex ethnical situation. This had its expression in the fact that bilingual Silesian and Mazurian populations were not unusual, and the wealthiest and highest social spheres—the great industrialists, traders, and landowners—were almost exclusively of German nationality.

The processes of colonization and Germanization were served by the fact that these lands were under the political hegemony of neighboring countries; they slowly passed under German rule for several centuries. The Land of Lubusk was the first; it and the southern fringes of Western Pomerania found themselves within the borders of Brandenburg as early as the twelfth century. Western Pomerania also found itself incorporated into the Kingdom of Prussia after only a brief sojourn as a part of Poland. Silesia, incorporated into Poland by the first Piasts and subsequently ruled as a separate district by their Silesian branch, came under the control of Bohemia and Austria following the period of ducal break-up; it too was eventually incorporated by Prussia.

Of the Old Prussian lands—subjugated by the Order of Teutonic Knights—only Warmia with Olsztyn and Elbląg belonged to Poland for over three centuries prior to the partitions. The same was true of Eastern Pomerania with the very Germanic

Gdańsk and Toruń. The remaining parts of the post-Teutonic territory—later known as the Mazury—were drawn into the Prussian State. They, together with the whole of Ducal Prussia, acknowledged Poland's suzerainty only briefly. With the loss of Poland's independence and its partitioning, the Kingdom of Prussia gained control over vast tracts of land belonging to the old Commonwealth, including Eastern Pomerania and Greater Poland. Its southern parts—Galicia—were annexed by Austria.

Lands located to the north and west were particularly predisposed to the political and cultural influences flowing from various parts of Western Europe because of their place. Silesia was governed by the rulers of Poland, Silesia, Bohemia, Austria, and Prussia. Pomerania was under the rule of the kings of Poland, dukes of Pomerania and Germany, as well as the kings of Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia. The Grand Master of the Teutonic Order ruled over the territory of Prussia, as did Polish and Prussian kings. All of this land was under the political domination of the Holy Roman Empire for a long time; religiously, it was subservient to the Papacy and foreign clergy.

The religious fate of these lands was also quite volatile. Roman Catholicism was unchallenged from the nation's baptism up to the early sixteenth century. The Reformation—sparked off in Germany—quickly spread Protestantism in its wake which enveloped the whole of Silesia, Pomerania, and Prussia. Its greatest numbers of adherents were among the German population. The Counter-Reformation, primarily undertaken by the Jesuits, was strong throughout the Habsburg monarchy, and resulted in the return of Silesia to Catholicism; the northern lands remained Protestant, however. The emergence of the Prussian State and its subjugation of Silesia brought about a strengthening and eventual triumph of Lutheranism—the national religion of the Germans—in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the populations, particularly throughout Warmia and Silesia, remained Catholic.

French, Italian, English, Dutch, Czech, German, Austrian, and, of course, Polish influences are clear in art and culture. This was accompanied by a mosaic of nationalities made up of autochthonous peoples and settlers from various periods who were not only Germans, but also Czechs, Dutchmen, Jews, and Poles. Countless wars resulted in a flux of State and religious hegemony, which, in its turn, had an impact on the culture and material development of specific lands. It is for this reason that the same houses of prayer served various religions, and the same castles and palaces often changed owners and thus their nationality, style, and image.

In presenting relations between the two nations, the influence of Germans and German culture cannot be left unmentioned; it sometimes penetrated deep into the remaining lands of the Polish State. This is particularly true of new intellectual and artistic currents and styles which had their genesis in Western Europe. They often arrived in Poland through Germany where they often underwent modification to eventually find their way in Poland. This is particularly true of the Middle Ages with its Romanesque and Gothic styles, as well as the later Baroque and Classical periods. The Reformation brought on an intensification of German cultural infiltration. It was a period when contacts with centers of Humanism in Germany were widespread. So, too, was the case during the Saxon period when Polish art underwent Europeanization thanks to close contacts with the Dresden community and the influx of many foreign artists. Increased scientific activity in eighteenth century Poland was mainly initiated by scientists of German extraction.

Well known German artists or artists of German heritage worked in Poland during various periods of history. Among these were the masters of Gothic architecture and sculpture. Amid the prominent architects of the Baroque and Classical periods were J. Z. Deybel, K. J. Dientzenhoffer, J. B. Fischer von Erlach, K. M. Frantz, J. C. Kam-

setzer, G. Knöbel, K. G. Langhans, M. D. Pöppelman, E. Schroege, and J. C. Schuch. Also worth noting are the Munich and Berlin schools of a later period, as well as Art Nouveau, which had a great influence on the Polish art of the last two centuries.

The most recent events taking place in the two countries suggest that excellent conditions for good neighborliness will once again develop. The Germans of the past forty years have put enormous effort into the political and moral self-evaluation of their own history, including their view of Poland and Poles. Also of importance are the friendly policies of current German authorities with regard to Poland and the changes taking place in that country. The stance of Poles is undergoing change as well. Recent surveys of public opinion seem to demonstrate that fewer and fewer Poles see danger threatening from the German side. At the same time, most express admiration for the accomplishments of their western neighbor, seeing them as an example to be followed by Poland.

The approach taken towards the German minority has also changed. This group is made up of approximately 300,000 persons, primarily inhabits the western and northern areas. Most live in Silesian Opole; there are also significant enclaves in the voivodeships [provinces] of Częstochowa, Bielsko, Gdańsk, Jelenia Góra, Katowice, Olsztyn, and Wrocław. Many German minority societies have sprung up recently in Poland; they are developing public and cultural activities.

The interest of German speaking people should, in this light, be judged differently; their travels through lands which were once German, but are now again the homeland of Poles, have a sentimental and ethnical pedigree.

SENTIMENTAL AND COGNITIVE VALUES

There are two ways to look at Poland and its attractiveness for German speaking people. One way sees Poland as a neighboring country: its countryside, wealth, the Polish people, their history, culture, economy, and day-to-day lives. Taking this view, German speakers, like all other people, are most interested in those phenomena which are singularly Polish or which are achievements of European or International scale.

The second viewpoint encompasses everything which was and is linked to the German tradition of Polish lands, especially those territories which were under the rule or strong influence of Germany. The very emotional and sentimental approach of many Germans and former autochthons to these lands channels their interests to more than just the German past and cultural heritage. It also encompasses a desire to learn the whole historical and civilizational complex molded by the peoples who lived in and ruled over these lands during various periods of time. It is in this context that the historical and cultural heritage preserved on the territory of the Polish State and having specific values for study or sentiment for the German speaking population, will be presented.

In spite of wartime destruction, and postwar use which was not always as it should have been, a relatively large number of historical monuments linked with German tradition and culture have survived throughout Poland. Particularly the whole of Lower Silesia, the lands of Lubuska, Opole, and Szczecin, as well as the Chełmiński-Toruński and Warmiński-Mazurskie areas boast concentrations of castles, palaces, manor houses, churches, tenement houses, and other buildings from diverse historical periods which were either built from the ground up or ex-

panded and modernized in the spirit of the then reigning style by then contemporary founders or owners of German extraction or of other peoples who underwent Germanization.

It was particularly in the founding and development of historical cities that German settlers and burghers played an important role. Many towns and rural settlements were founded during the Middle Ages on the basis of German examples. This form of settlement developed actively in Silesia, Pomerania, and Prussia with the significant participation of settlers from the west. Over one hundred new settlements based on land lease—almost all the major urban centers—were given charters during the thirteenth century. Several cities were founded by the people of Brandenburg in the New Margraviate; they include all the main centers of that State to the east: Gorzów, Chojna, Kostrzyń, and Myślibórz. They also include Barlinek, Choszczno, Drezdenko, Moryń, Recz, Strzelce Krajeńskie, Świdwin, and Wałcz. A similar process took place in the Teutonic State where over fifty cities were incorporated during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They include Chełmno, Elbląg, Frombork, Kwidzyn, Malbork, Olsztyn, Pasłęk, and Toruń, as well as Braniewo, Dobrze Miasto, Działdowo, Dzierzgoń, Iława, Kętrzyn, Lidzbark Warmiński, Morąg, Nidzica, Olsztynek, Ostróda, Pieniężno, and Reszel. Certain Pomeranian and Teutonic cities owe their blossoming to close economic and commercial ties with the West as well as membership in the Hanseatic League—a Medieval union of northern German cities. They include Chełmno, Darłowo, Elbląg, Gdańsk, Gryfice, Kamień Pomorski, Kołobrzeg, Słupsk, Stargard Szczeciński, Szczecin, Toruń, and Trzebiatów.

It was also into these districts that most of the German burghers settled. They even made up the majority and dominated the patriciate. Among them were the then two largest cities: Gdańsk and Wrocław. They had populations of about 20,000. Other lands had similar situations; there the German populations were in the majority in such large cities as Cracow, Poznań, Lublin, Sandomierz, Płock, and Kalisz.

The nineteenth century brought on a new wave of settlement. This was a period when new settlements were being founded for colonists coming in from the west in the Prussian and Austrian partitions. Many factory towns such as Aleksandrów, Łódź, Tomaszów Mazowiecki, and Zgierz also sprang up during this period. They were initially designated for German weavers, but eventually metamorphosed into important industrial centers.

Spas and health resorts have long and interesting traditions. Those in Silesia and Pomerania date back to the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries. Cieplice-Zdrój, Łądek-Zdrój, Duszniki-Zdrój, Kudowa-Zdrój, Polczyn-Zdrój, Szczawno-Zdrój, and Świeradów-Zdrój are the oldest among these and have been active for several centuries. The last century saw a marked increase in the development of natural ways of maintaining health; it was then that the resorts of Długopole-Zdrój, Jedlina-Zdrój, Kowary, Polanica-Zdrój, Kołobrzeg, Trzcińsko-Zdrój, Swinoujście, and Dziwnów emerged. Most of these sites received new health centers and baths, places to drink the waters, spa parks, pensions, theaters, etc. at that time. Many mountain climatic centers such as Karpacz and Miedzygórze and seaside bathing resorts such as Mielno, Miedzyzdroje, Mrzeżyno, Niechorze, Rewal, Sarbinowo, and Sopot boast a similar nineteenth century tradition. Mikołajki was a well known summer resort in the Mazury; this was especially true after the initiation of regular passenger service over the Great Mazurian Lakes. Ryn, a large and popular resort, was famous during the period between the two world wars. Many of these localities have partially maintained their characteristic pension buildings, especially those in the then popular Swiss and Norwegian styles.

The development of cities during the Middle Ages and even later periods was accompanied by the construction of many ecclesiastic and lay structures erected with the participation of the wealthy German burghers. Major old town complexes with similar pedigrees include: Gdańsk, Opole, Szczecin, Toruń, and Wrocław, as well as Głogówek, Jelenia Góra, Kamień Pomorski, Kłodzko, Legnica, Nysa, Słupsk, Stargard Szczeciński, Świdnica, Ząbkowice Śląskie, Żagań, and Żary. Many of these have extremely valuable complexes of historical burghers' houses.

The most representational of municipal buildings were the town halls. Their best and grandest examples were built in the northern and western lands and may be found in: Gdańsk, Poznań, Toruń, and Wrocław. Also worth noting are the Gothic seats of the municipal authorities of Chojna, Lwówek Śląski, Malbork, Orneta, Morąg, and Stargard Szczeciński. There are also later buildings in Brzeg, Chełmno, Cieszyn, Głogówek, Kłodzko, Kołobrzeg, Legnica, Luban, Lubsko, Myślibórz, Oława, Otmuchów, Paczków, Szczecin, and Świdnica.

Certain Silesian and Pomeranian cities boasted schools which were well known throughout Europe even as early as the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; they were located in prominent buildings. Among such famous schools which maintained contacts with Cracow and other contemporary scientific centers, was the Jesuit *Academia Leopoldina* in Wrocław which was later transformed into the German Frederick Wilhelm IV University. The *Colegium Carolinum* in Nysa and the knightly academies in Kołobrzeg and Legnica were also notable.

Many eminent men of German culture and science were coupled through their life and work to the eastern provinces. Of the famous people who lived there were G. Herder—prominent philosopher and writer, J. Einchendorff—poet, J. Keppler—astronomer, and the Nobel Prize winners: P. Ehrlich—bacteriologist, R. Koch—doctor, and G. Hauptmann—writer. O. Bismark, P. Hindenburg, and K. Schumacher are worth mentioning from among the well known politicians and statesmen.

The many ecclesiastical buildings—Catholic and Protestant churches, indulgence and pilgrimage monasteries and complexes—which were built during various historical periods and which reflect religious change, are another example of cultural communion. The greatest achievements in ecclesiastical art include the many Catholic church complexes, especially those from the Gothic and Baroque periods. Among these are certain Silesian churches, especially those in Wrocław, Brzeg, Henryków, Kłodzko, Krzeszów, Legnica, Legnickie Pole, Lubiąż, Nysa, Paczków, Strzelin, Strzegom, and Trzebnica. The Gothic churches of Gdańsk, and Toruń, as well as those in Chełmno, Elbląg, Frombork, Gorzów Wielkopolski, Kamień Pomorski, Kołobrzeg, Kwidzyn, Olsztyn, Orneta, Pelplin, Stargard Szczeciński, and Szczecin are among the greatest northern sacral monuments. There is also an outstanding group of granite Romanesque churches in Pomerania; they are located in Banie, Chojna, Mętno, and Moryń.

Worth discovering are the monasteries of the various Christian orders. Their blossoming took place during the Middle Ages and the baroque period. The major roles were played by the Cistercians, Dominicans, and Jesuits, as well as by the Order of the Knights of the Temple, of St. John the baptist, and of St. Mary (the Teutonic Order). The greatest monasterial complexes include the Cistercian Abbeys (German branches) in Henryków, Krzeszów, Lubiąż, Trzebnica, Gościków, Kamieniec Ząbkowicki, Łąd, Obra, and Owieńska. Other important examples of buildings erected by the Cistercians may be found in Kołbacz, Oliwa, and Pelplin as well as Jędrzejów, Koprzywnica, Sulejów, Mogiła, and Wąchock in central Poland.

Outstanding are the ecclesiastical buildings, which form shrines together with ancillary indulgence and pilgrimage complexes, which most often include a pilgrimage courtyard and cloisters and huge complexes with the Way of the Cross with



Map 1. Ecclesiastical Buildings

its stations located throughout the neighborhood. Silesia is known for a different pilgrimage tradition, especially the shrine on Mount St. Anne as well as Bardo, Krzeszów, Lubawka, Lubiąż, Mędzygórze, Wambierzyce, and Wysoka Cerekiew. The oldest is the shrine in Trzebnica, linked with the cult of St. Hedwig the German, wife to Henry the Bearded, who was announced the patron saint of both nations by Polish and German bishops. Farther to the north, the shrine of Blessed Dorothy in Mątowno has a special ranking. This is also where Chwałęcín, Krośno, Stoczek and Święta Lipka are located with their indulgence complexes founded by the bishops of Warmia. Of the remaining Polish places of pilgrimage, of greatest importance are the shrines in Częstochowa and Kalwaria Zebrzydowska.

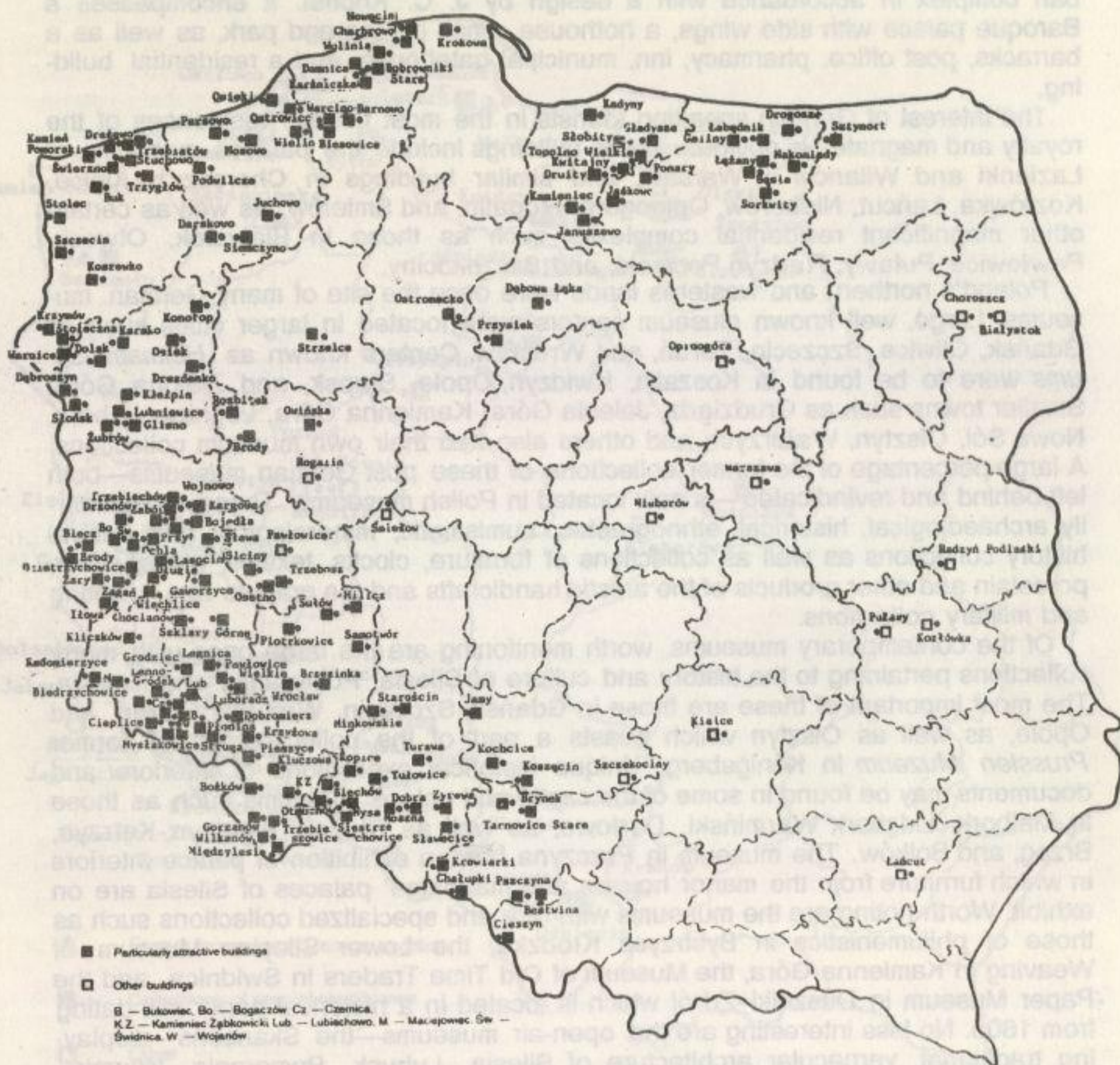
Many Protestant churches—masonry and timber—were erected with the coming of the Reformation; they were built in the Baroque, Classical, and Eclectic styles. About fifty Protestant or post-Protestant churches are worthy of note. Of these, the most valuable are the Church of Peace in Świdnica and Jawor, and the Church of Grace in Jelenia Góra and Kamienna Góra. A truly unique feature in Poland is the Romanesque—Nordic Wang Church in Blerutowice. It was brought there by the Prussian royal family. The old, timber churches in Brokęcín, Chlastawa, Dżisna, Kłępsk, Malbork, Milicz, Paślęk, Rychnów, and Zielona Góra are also valuable historical monuments. Other grand masonry churches may be found in Braniewo, Brody, Dobrze Miasto, Dzierżonów, Dźwierzuty, Goszcz, Kwitajny, Legnica, Łęgówo, Orneta, Rawicz, Syców, Toruń, Wałbrzych, Wrocław, and Ziębice.

Particularly worth seeing in other parts of the country are the well known ecclesiastical centers of Cracow, Częstochowa, Gniezno, Lublin, Poznań, Sandomierz, Strzelno, and Warsaw. Of similar value are the protestant churches in the main Polish centers of the Lutheran Church—Warsaw, Cieszyn, and Bielsko—Biała, the site of Poland's only monument commemorating Martin Luther.

Poland also boasts many magnificent palaces of German tradition. About 150 large, stylish complexes are especially attractive; their present form generally dates from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Apart from baroque and Classical buildings, there are also many Eclectic ones, especially in the neo-Gothic and neo-Renaissance styles. The most interesting are the huge country residences made up of a large palace and such buildings as the chapel, mausoleum, hothouse, stables and other ancillary buildings as well as vast park complexes with examples of garden architecture.

Of particular importance, as examples of residential architecture, are the large manor houses and palaces of wealthy German, Pomeranian, Prussian and Silesian families in Biedrzychowice, Biecz, Chocianów, Cieplice, Drogosze, Gładysze, Luboradz, Milicz, Minkowskie, Moszna, Nakomiady, Pszczyna, Radomierzyce, Szklary Górne, Sztynort, Trzebiechów, Turawa, Zagań, Żary, and Żyrowa. Also impressive are the ruins of the one time grand palaces in Kamieniec, Kamieniec Ząbkowicki, Gorzanów, Kopice, Wilkanów, and Słobity. Exceptional examples of municipal palatial architecture may be found in Cieszyn, Legnica, Nysa, Szczecin, and Wrocław. Many residences are linked with specific people or historical events; examples would be the Molts in Krzyżowa, Bismark in Warclno, the Brühls in Brody, Baedeker in Trzcińsk, and the Saxons in Zabór.

Truly exceptional residential complexes were created at the foot of the Sudetes, the site of many summer residences belonging to the royal Hohenzollern family and the magnates of Prussia. Such residences existed in Mysłakowice, Karpniki, Wojanów, Bukowiec, and Miłków. Linked by the Royal Way, they form one of the largest scenic complexes of contemporary Europe. The grandest of these was the residence of King Frederick Wilhelm III in Mysłakowice with its neo-Gothic palace in the Tudor style, a church, and a vast scenic park with sentimental garden architec-



Map 2. Palaces and Manor Houses

ture designed by K. F. Schinkel. Count Reden also built a magnificent seat in nearby Bukowiec which now boasts a palace, and a vast Romantic park considered one of the most valuable park complexes of the entire Prussian State. Also worth noting is the property of the Brühl family in Brody which was built up as a unified urban complex in accordance with a design by J. C. Knöffel. It encompasses a Baroque palace with side wings, a hothouse, small palace and park, as well as a barracks, post office, pharmacy, inn, municipal gatehouse, and a residential building.

The interest of German speaking tourists in the most famous residences of the royalty and magnates is obvious. These buildings include the palaces-museums of Łazienki and Wilanów in Warsaw, and similar buildings in Choroszcz, Kielce, Kozłówka, Łańcut, Nieborów, Opinogóra, Rogalin, and Śmiełów, as well as certain other magnificent residential complexes such as those in Białystok, Otwock, Pawłowice, Puławy, Radzyń Podlaski, and Szczekociny.

Poland's northern and western lands were once the site of many German museums. Large, well known museum centers were located in larger cities such as Gdańsk, Gliwice, Szczecin, Toruń, and Wrocław. Centers known as *Heimatismuseums* were to be found in Koszalin, Kwidzyn, Opole, Słupsk, and Zielona Góra. Smaller towns such as Grudziądz, Jelenia Góra, Kamienna Góra, Legnica, Łęborg, Nowa Sól, Olsztyn, Wałbrzych and others also had their own museum collections. A large percentage of the former collections of these post-German museums—both left behind and revindicated—is now located in Polish museums. These are primarily archaeological, historical, ethnographic, numismatic, mineralogical and natural history collections as well as collections of furniture, clocks, textiles, glass, silver, porcelain and other products of the artistic handicrafts and the graphic arts, painting and military collections.

Of the contemporary museums, worth mentioning are the large ones with many collections pertaining to the history and culture of Silesia, Pomerania, and Prussia. The most important of these are those in Gdańsk, Szczecin, Wrocław, Toruń, and Opole, as well as Olsztyn which boasts a part of the collection of the former *Preussien Museum* in Königsberg. Unique historical expositions of interiors and documents may be found in some of the castle and palace museums such as those in Malbork, Lidzbark Warmiński, Darłowo, as well as Słupsk, Kwidzyn, Kętrzyn, Brzeg, and Bolków. The museum in Pszczyna has an exhibition of palace interiors in which furniture from the manor houses and magnates' palaces of Silesia are on exhibit. Worth noting are the museums with rare and specialized collections such as those of philumenistics in Bystrzyca Kłodzka, the Lower Silesian Museum of Weaving in Kamienna Góra, the Museum of Old Time Traders in Świdnica, and the Paper Museum in Duszniki-Zdrój which is located in a historical paper mill dating from 1605. No less interesting are the open-air museums—the Skansens—displaying traditional, vernacular architecture of Silesia, Lubusk, Pomerania, Warmia-Mazury, Opole, Ochla, as well as Olsztynek which started with several detailed replicas of rural farmsteads brought in by the Germans just prior to the war.

Certain biographical museums may also prove of interest. The J. G. Herder Museum in Morąg is devoted to the culture of the Reformation as well as the life and work of this prominent German philosopher of the Enlightenment. The regional museum in Wolsztyn has a department devoted to the history of medicine with the R. Koch Commemorative Room located in a historical hospital—the place of work of this exceptional doctor and bacteriologist. A similar museum is the G. Hauptmann House in Jagniątkowo; it is located in a stylized castle built by the writer. The nearby towns of Szczytna, and Szklarska Poręba also have ties with this writer. No



Map 3. Institutions and Museum Collections

less worth seeing are the Nicolaus Copernicus Museums in Frombork and Toruń as well as Pope John Paul II's family house in Wadowice.

Polish museums have collections of German art from both domestic and foreign collections. The country's largest and most representative collection of German painting (mainly from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries) may be found in the National Museum of Warsaw. Poland's richest collections of German graphic arts, with engravings and drawings by A. Dürer, L. Cranach, H. Holbein, and other artists are located in Gdańsk, Cracow, and Wrocław. In addition to these, certain other museums, such as those in Rogalin and Nysa, have in their possession individual works by old German masters such as Cranach the Elder, A. Böcklin, and M. Liebermann.

Several museums devoted to the history and culture of Poland can also be recommended in addition to those with various German-related expositions. Of the many such institutions, the art collections of the Wawel Royal Castle, the Royal Castle in Warsaw, the National Museums in Cracow, Poznań and Warsaw can all be particularly recommended, as can the museums in Biskupin, Wieliczka, and Żelazowa Wola.

Traces of the prehistory of generations living within the territory of Poland during the Neolithic period and the Ages of Bronze and Iron are made up of the many archaeological monuments in the form of fortified settlements and villages, burial sites and cemeteries with stone circles, cult sites and centers of production. The most interesting are the archaeological reserves in Grzybnica, Odry, Oborniki, Ślęza, Wolin, Biskupin, Krzemionki, Nowa Słupia, and Raków. At the same time, worth mentioning is the Old Polish cradle located in the valley of the Kamienna River; it is a unique type of open-air museum with tools and industrial artifacts from the Neolithic all the way to modern times.

Monuments to the military arts make up a major tourist attraction of Poland. It is because of their presence that Poland is sometimes considered a large open-air museum; the country boasts fortifications from every historical period from the Middle Ages all the way up to World War II. Many towns, especially those of the north and west, have preserved their Medieval defensive systems made up of walls, gatehouses, towers, and watch towers. Such towns as Jawor, Kozuchów, Lwówek Śląski, Paczków, Środa Śląska and Ziębice are famous for their defensive works. The same is true of the Pomeranian towns of Chojna, Moryń, Myślibórz, Pyrzyce, Stargard Szczeciński, Strzelce Krajeńskie, and Trzcińsko-Zdrój as well as the former Prussian towns of Chełmno, Pasłęk, and Toruń.

Gothic castles erected by the orders and bishops within the limits of the former Teutonic State are among the most valuable of Medieval relics of the military arts. As they subjugated the Prussians and strengthened their State, the Teutonic Order covered its territory with a dense network of powerful masonry castles located within fifteen to thirty kilometers of each other. They built almost one hundred such strongholds over a period of a century and a half. The first masonry castle was constructed in Toruń; by 1300 it was a fortress with a courtyard, tower, residential building and masonry perimeter walls.

The castles of the Teutonic Knights were a mixture of defensive works and monasteries. In addition to powerful military attributes such as thick walls equipped with crenellations and machicolations, as well as moats, towers, gates, and drawbridges, they also had refectories, dormitories, and chapels. These castles were usually laid out on a square or rectangular plan with an internal courtyard surrounded by buildings or curtain walls. The second floor was usually residential and representational in character; it contained the monasterial and administrative facilities. The ground floor was designated for the servants' quarters, storerooms, ar-

mories, saddle stores, etc. The highest story was a warehouse while the attic itself served for defense. A lower bailey was located in front of the entryway beyond the moat. It was usually square or rectangular and surrounded by its own walls enclosing farms facilities, a brewery, stables, mills, malthouses, warehouses, and other utilitarian buildings. Such a rich defensive, residential, and economic program was, of course, the domain of the main seats of convents and chapter houses. Other castles, those which housed lesser officials, were smaller and consisted of two or three wings and walls closing off the courtyard.

Time was not charitable to these fortresses. Damaged during wars, and, in spite of modernization, they eventually lost their military importance and for the most part fell into ruin. About fifty former Teutonic castles have survived to this day. Some are complete or contain at least their major fragments, others are in ruin. Some have left minimal traces. The most magnificent complex is Malbork: the Gothic palace of the Grand Masters of the Order. This castle is considered one of Medieval Europe's most formidable strongholds. Other significant Teutonic fortresses are located in Barczany, Bytów, Giżycko, Golub-Dobrzyń, Kętrzyn, Łęborg, Nidzica, Pasłęk, Ryn, Sztum, Świdwin, and Węgorzewo, as well as Działdowo, Gniew, Ostróda, and Świecie (which are under construction). The preserved ruins of Teutonic strongholds second to Malbork—Radzyń Chełmiński, Bierzgłowo, Brodnica, Człuchów, and Toruń—are also of great interest.

The Chapter Houses and bishops of the Chełmińska, Pomezańska, and Warmińska Dioceses also erected defensive castles. These structures are characterized by a dominance of residential functions, greater freedom in plan, cloisters enclosing the castle courtyards, and more decorative elements on the walls and other defensive elements. Bishops' strongholds have survived in Kwidzyn, Lidzbark Warmiński, Olsztyn, Pieniążno, Reszel, and Szymbark which boasted a truly exceptional architectural-military complex at that time. It once had twelve towers and was reminiscent of a Medieval town. It should be noted that after the fall of the Teutonic State, many of the castles belonging to the Order or the bishops came into possession of Poland for an extended period of time.

Other interesting examples of the military arts are the preserved castles of Pomerania, Lubusk, and Silesia. Of particular value are the Western Pomeranian seats of the Gryfit Dukes in Darłowo, Słupsk, and Szczecin. Smaller baronial castles in Krąg, Pęzino, Płoty, and Tuczo are also worth noting. Monasterial strongholds of Lubusk and Gorzów may be found in Łagów, Słońsk, and Swobnica.

Many ducal, magnate and baronial castles have been preserved in Silesia. The thirteenth century was a period of the blossoming of stone and brick masonry fortifications. It was then that the Piast dukes created a network of strongholds on the southern and western frontiers of their State. They were most often erected on rocky crags and ridges within a few kilometers of each other. Mighty ruins of such Medieval fortresses have survived at the foot of the Sudetes in Bolków, Cisów, Grodziec, Płonina, Sobieszów, Swiny, Wleń, and Zagórze Śląskie. Many of the Silesian castles changed owners often and were subject to equally frequent expansions and modernizations; they were often converted into grand Renaissance, Baroque, or Classical residences. The castles in Brzeg, Legnica, and Oleśnica are valuable monuments of architecture. This is also true of the castle-residential complexes in Książ, Głogówek, and Żary. Also of note are the structures in Cieplowody, Czerna, Sucha, Krapkowice, Łąka Prudnicka, Międzylesie, Namysłów, Niemodlin, Plotowice Świdnickie, Płakowice, Prochowice, Rogów Opolski, Stoszowice, Witostowice, and Wojnowice, as well as the castle ruins in Śledzisko, and

Kamieniec Ząbkowicki. Also worth noting is the baronial residential tower in Siedlęcin with its valuable Medieval non-religious paintings.

The greatest interest on the remaining lands may be evoked by buildings which once belonged to the kings and magnates of Poland—today they are castle-museums. Of primary importance are the royal residences in Cracow and Warsaw as well as the castle complexes in Baranów Sandomierski, Dębno, Gołuchów, Kórnik, Krasiczyn, Lublin, Niedzica, Pleskova Skala, and Nowy Wiśnicz. Also worth seeing are the monumental ruins of what are known as the *Eagle Nests*: Ogródzieniec, Olsztyn, Rabsztyn, and Rudno, as well as the remnants of the Mannerist fortress of Krzyżtopór in Ujazd.

Many modern fortifications have also survived in Poland. These include the mighty Prussian fortresses in Srebrna Góra, Giżycko, Kłodzko, Kostrzyń, Nysa, Poznań, and Toruń, and the Austrian fortresses in Cracow and Przemyśl. The fortress of Srebrna Góra is particularly important as an example of military architecture; it is a complex spanning two sides of a pass with several forts and bastions with a dungeon in its center. Also extremely interesting are the fortifications of Gdańsk, Jasna Góra and Zamość, as well as the powerful fortresses of Modlin and Osowiec.

Historical and military relics left behind by World War II are no less interesting. These particularly encompass the defensive lines of the Third Reich: the Pomeranian Bulwark, the Międzyrzecz Region, and the East Prussian Bastion. Their mementos are mainly in the form of bunkers and other military facilities in the area of Nadarzyce, Zdbice, Kętrzyn, Węgorzewo, Międzyrzecz, Strzyżów, and Walim. One of the largest complexes of concrete chambers and underground tunnels with trains and armature was erected near Międzyrzecz; it is comparable with such famous defensive works as the Maginot and Zygfryd Lines. There is also an enormous network of military tunnels and chambers in the rock underneath the castle in Książ near Walim.

Unparalleled is the word which best describes the large group making up the main headquarters of the Nazi State and military authorities in the Mazury. They include Hitler's famous "Wolf's Lair" in Gierłoż as well as several field facilities belonging to high ranking officials in nearby localities: Pozezdrze, Sztynort, and Radzieje. These facilities were erected by the Todt Organization. They encompassed complexes of reinforced concrete bunkers with governmental and residential shelters, and ancillary facilities surrounded by mine fields and fortifications. The nearby towns of Krzyżowa and Gierłoż are symbols of the German resistance, they are linked with the abortive assassination attempt of Hitler.

Polish territory, especially certain parts, was a field for the wartime struggles of German Armies. Memorials and war cemeteries now mark the places of great battles of the successive wars. Poland's many wars with the Holy Roman Empire and its vassals have left their historical mark in such engagements as those of Cedynia, Niemcza, Głogów, and Psie Pole. The years of struggle with the Teutonic Order have been made famous by the Battles of Płowce, Koronowo, and Chojnice. They also include one of the then greatest contemporary battles—Grunwald. There, over 80,000 men fought; the Teutonic Order's army was aided by the knighthood of Western Europe, Pomerania, and Silesia. Ulrich von Jungingen—the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order—lost his life during this battle. The great Battle of Legnickie Pole was one which had great historical significance. It stopped the triumphal advance of the Tartars towards Western Europe. German knights took part in this battle; they supplemented the armies subservient to Henry the Godly, Duke of Silesia. Of later wartime activities, worth mentioning are the Silesian Wars between Austria and Prussia and the Battle of Małujowice which defined Silesia's fate.

Galicia was the arena of long and bitter struggles during World War I. It was the venue of one history's greatest breakthroughs: the Eastern Operation broke through the front in Gorlice, thus forcing the Russian Army out of Galicia. Heavy fighting also took place in the vicinity of Limanowa as well as in efforts to capture the fortresses of Przemyśl and Cracow. The victory of the German Army at Tannenberg during the early part of the war is important. It was considered a symbol of German retaliation for the defeat suffered at Grunwald.

The most strategically important military battles of World War II include the largest one of the October Campaign—the Battle of Kutno—and the great armor battle of Studzianki with the participation of Goering's division, the Battles of Nadarzyce and Zdbiczno for the Pomeranian Rampart as well as the heavy fighting at Radzymin and Sandomierz.

The many wars and battles have left historical mementos: war cemeteries which are the final resting places of soldiers of the Austrian, Prussian, and German armies. Over seven hundred such cemeteries are located in Poland. These include approximately 450 independent burial grounds with the graves of soldiers of both sides, including Austrians and Germans.

Well preserved and of historical value are those in Bolimów, Częstochowa, Giżycko, Gorlice, Elk, Piła, Przemyśl, Stargard Szczeciński, Szczecin, Tarnów, and Waplewo.

Cemeteries of the former Austro-Hungarian Army are mainly found in southeastern Poland. Particularly noteworthy in this regard is Western Galicia. There, the then Austrian military authorities organized the building of about four hundred war cemeteries. These burial grounds were designed by such prominent architects as J. Jäger, D. Jurkovič, H. Mayer, and A. Miller. They are unique for their artistic and landscape values; some have a grandeur and monumentality of spatial solutions thanks to huge terraces, walls, pylons, and chapels. The most interesting such sites are those in Gorlice, Konieczna, Łużna, Małastowo, Staszkówka, and Zawadka Brzostowska. The cemetery-rotunda in Regietów displays a unique solution. There, an expressive architectural culmination is created by timber towers which create an impression of a chapel.

It is worth noting, that works are presently underway to organize and commemorate the burial sites of German soldiers who died during World War II. The first such cemetery is to be established in Joachimów.

Many civilian cemeteries exist on territory where the majority was once made up of Germans of Protestant denominations. As a result of the ravages of war and lack of care, as well as due to liquidation and conversion into municipal cemeteries (or cemeteries of other faiths), these cemeteries are in a state of progressive decay and large-scale neglect. Estimates state that only 10% to 15% of former Protestant cemeteries are still in existence. Most of these date back from the nineteenth or twentieth centuries, but do not represent any special historical or landscape values. Those cemeteries that have survived, count about twenty more interesting sites, including those in Bielsko-Biała, Bierutów, Bytom Odrzański, Brody, Koźuchów Wschowa, and Zatonia Dolna.

The first Protestant parishes in Poland were founded during the sixteenth century. This is also the period from which the oldest tombstones date. The earliest Protestant cemeteries were founded outside town walls; they were often at a distance from human settlement. The oldest such cemeteries include those in Wschowa, Jelenia Góra, Koźuchów, and Bytom Odrzański. They boast unique architectural-spatial solutions taking the form of gardens with paths running along the walls which create a type of backdrop for epitaphs and tombstones which are magnificent historical monuments of sepulchral art.

Protestant cemeteries encompass tombstones, monuments, and chapels in various artistic styles. The most commonly used material is stone—often marble—wood, and various metals, in the majority during later periods. Stone or more commonly iron crosses with a tri-leaf ending to their arms are characteristic features. Lettering is engraved or executed in metal. The primary decorative motifs are Christ and angels, an open Bible, or a bust or bas-relief rendering of the deceased.

The most valuable and oldest Protestant cemetery in Poland is the one in Koźuchów, which was founded in 1634 and has been preserved within its original limits. In spite of the fact that it is not active, it still has over 150 tombstones and sixteen chapels intact. The cemetery in Koźuchowo is today a trove amassing the most valuable examples of sepulchral arts; these are being brought in from other, derelict Protestant cemeteries.

Also of interest are the private cemeteries of former *Junker* and magnate families founded during the last century. These are usually architectural-sculpture complexes with monumental sarcophagi, chapels, or mausoleums located in the palace park. Of the many such cemeteries, examples include: Brody, Kamieniec Zabkowicki, and Radomierzyce.

German tourists might also be interested in certain, valuable Protestant cemeteries throughout the remainder of Poland. These include the Lutheran cemetery founded in Warsaw in 1792; it was designed by S. B. Zug, a prominent architect of the times. This cemetery is the final resting place of many Poles of German heritage, including many who did great service to Polish culture. This cemetery is the site of the neo-Gothic Bräunig chapel—a valuable monument of cast iron architecture of European class. Also worth noting is the Protestant cemetery in Węgrów, the only one located in central Poland with tombstones dating from the seventeenth century. There, a characteristic feature is that the majority of names are of foreign origin; they are usually those of German colonists. Members of the Węgrów Protestant community, maintained their national individuality for a long period of time and founded several cemeteries in that area.

The mentioning of the places of Nazi genocide during World War II cannot be left out. It is the former Nazi concentration and death camps located within what was then the Third Reich and the General Gubernya that are now monuments commemorating the multi-national burial sites: Auschwitz-Birkenau (Oświęcim), Cuihof (Chełmno), Gross-Rosen (Rogoźnica), Stutthof (Sztutowo), and Majdanek. These places, memorialized by monuments commemorating their martyrology and visited by the international community, are also a destination for Germans, particularly German youth, who here on pilgrimages and as acts of penance.

These reminders of cultural heritage, in spite of their great importance, do not exhaust all that is of value and attractive in Poland for German speaking tourists. In addition to the above, there are many other values, including anthropological, natural, historical and modern ones which might just be of interest to curious tourists.

In this context, it may be worth mentioning the most valuable natural and landscape values of the countryside. These include certain national parks such as the Karkonoski, Woliński, Słowiński, Białowieski, and Tatrzański, as well as such landscape parks as the Drawski, Szczeciński, Łagowski, Mazurski, Iławski, Książański, Stołowogórski, Śnieżnicki, and the Vistulian Sandbar and Elbląg Highland. Of the many nature reserves and natural monuments, outstanding are such lakes as Łuknajno (a biosphere reserve), Drużno, Dobskie, and Świdwie; there are also the Crystal Grotto in Wieliczka, the mine shafts in Tarnowskie Góry, Bear Cavern in Kletno, and Poland's largest erratic: the Tryglów Boulder in Tychowo.

Such large and primeval forests as the Borecka, Piska, Drawska, Tucholska, Gorzowska, Notecka, Lubuska, and Wkrzańska wilderness areas are also among the natural attractions as well as sought after hunting grounds. Certain northern rivers such as the Brda, Drawa, Gwda, Łupawa, Wda, and Krutynia make up low-land water trails which are unique in Europe. Of similar importance to inland sailing are the waters of the Vistullan Bay, the bay of Szczecin, the Great Mazurian lakes, and about forty other large lakes. Also worth mentioning are the Elbląski and Mazurski Canals; they are outfitted in rarely seen hydro-technical equipment.

The attractions of the hunt should also be mentioned. Areas with the greatest wealth of hunting animals include the western and northeastern parts of Poland, there the best known hunting grounds are those in the area of Łańsk in the Nidzicka Wilderness Area, Czerwony Dwór in the Borecka Wilderness Area, and Szeroki Bór in the Piska Wilderness Area. Inland angling is lured to such regions as those near Brodnica, Charzykowy, Drawsko, Iława, Ostróda, Wdzydze, Milicz, and Mazuria. Of Poland's many stud farms and equestrian centers, those in Biały Bór, Drzonkowo, Kadyny, Książ, Kwidzyn, Łobez, Moszna, Nowa Wioska, and Rzecznica, as well as Greater Poland's Czarniejewo, Golejewko, Pępowo, Posadowo, Racot, and Sieraków are particularly appealing.

Poland's northern and western lands abound in attractive areas with the natural qualities necessary for rest and recreation. These areas are mainly concentrated in the seaside belt, the parallel strip of the northeastern and western Pomeranian lake lands, as well as the Sudetes Mountains. The most valuable areas—those ranked Category I or II among national attractions—are parts of the Isles of Uznam and Wolin, the Trzebiatowskie Seacoast, the Wkrzańska and Bukowa Wilderness Areas, the Słowiński Seacoast, the Kashubian Seacoast with the Vistullan and Hel Sandbars, the Elbląg Highland, the lake lands of Ińskie, Myśliborskie, Dobiegniewskie, Drawskie, Wałeckie, Szczecińskie, Chodzieskie, Krajeńskie, Bytowskie, and Kaszubskie, the Charzykowskie and Polanowskie Lowlands, the primeval forests of Tuchola, the lake lands of Iławskie, Olsztyńskie, Mrągowskie, Elckie, Brodnickie, the Land of the Great Mazurian Lakes, the Borecka Wilderness Area, the Lubawski Hump, the lake lands of Łagowskie and Sławskie, the Zbąszyńskie Furrows, the Torzyskie Plains, and the Kaczawskie, Izerskie, Sowie, Bardzkie, Stołowe, Orlickie, Bystrzyckie, Złote, Karkonosze Mountains, the Śnieżnik Massif, the Opolska Plain, the the Beskid Śląski Mountains.

RECEPTION AREAS

Areas and localities which are particularly attractive for German speaking tourists can be isolated on the basis of the sites of natural and cultural, as well as historical and ethnic qualities. These, of course, do not exhaust all possibilities, but merely encompass potential reception areas which boast the greatest values in this regard. Potentially, these areas include:

1. The Szczecin Area, which encompasses the City of Szczecin, the Bukowa Wilderness Area, the Bay of Szczecin and Kamieński Bay, the Wkrzańska Wilderness Area, the Isles of Uznam and Wolin together with the Woliński National Park, and a part of the Trzebiatowskie Coast.

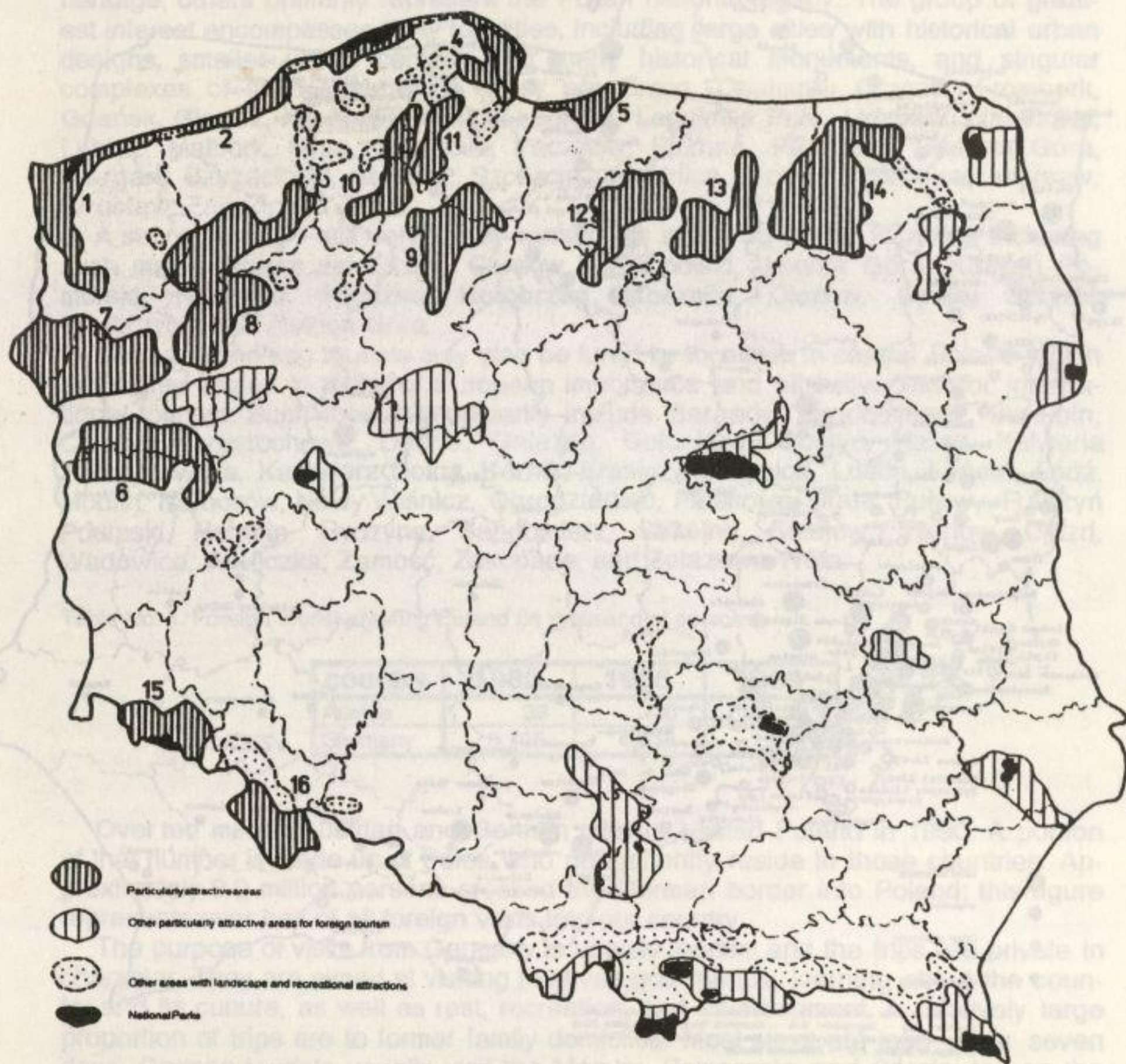
2. The Koszalin Area, which encompasses the Słowińskie Coast and Lakes Jamno, Bukowo, and Kopań,
3. The Słupsk Area, which encompasses a part of the Słowińskie Coast together with the Słowiński National Park, as well as Lakes Gardno and Łebsko.
4. The Gdańsk Area, which encompasses the municipal complexes of Gdańsk and Sopot, as well as a part of the Kashubian Coastline, the Hel Sandbar, and the Darżłubska Wilderness Area.
5. The Elbląg Area, which encompasses the Vistulian Sandbar and Bay, as well as the Elbląg highland.
6. The Lubusk Area, which encompasses the Łagowskie Lake Land, the Zbąszyńska Rift, and the Lubuska Wilderness Area.
7. The Gorzów Area, which encompasses the Myśliborskie Lake Land, and the Gorzowska Wilderness Area.
8. The Drawsko Area, which encompasses the Dobiegniewskie, Drawskie, Ińskie, Szczecineckie, and Wałeckie Lake Lands, and the Drawska Wilderness Area.
9. The Tuchola Area, which encompasses the Brda and Wda River Valleys, and the Tucholska Wilderness Area.
10. The Bytów Area, which encompasses a part of the Charzykowska Plain, and the Bytowskie and Krajeńskie Lake Lands.
11. The Kashubian Area, which encompasses the Kashubian Lake Land.
12. The Iława Area, which encompasses the Brodnickie and Iławskie Lake Lands including the Elbląg Canal.
13. The Olsztyn Area, which encompasses the largest bodies of water in the Olsztyńskie Lake Land, as well as the Purdzkie and Napiwodzkie Forests.
14. The Mazurian Area, which encompasses the Great Mazurian Lakes, the Mrągowskie Lake Land, and the Borecka and Piśka Wilderness Areas.
15. The Jelenia Góra Area, which encompasses the Karkonosze and Izerskie Mountains as well as the Jeleniogórska Valley.
16. The Kłodzko Area, which encompasses the Kłodzka Valley, the Śnieżnik Massif, and the Bialskie, Bystrzyckie, Stołowe, and Złote Mountains.

It is worth noting that two of the above listed areas—Gorzów and Lubusk—are located within one hundred kilometers of Berlin. Such proximity of areas attractive for tourism give them the potential to serve the recreational needs of the Berlin Agglomeration, especially weekend outings. The case of the Jelenia Góra area is identical with regard to Dresden.

There are, of course, other regions of Poland which are attractive for German speaking tourists in addition to the above. This particularly include areas which are

considered attractive for general tourism. Augustów, Białystok, the Bieszczady, Nowy Sącz, Olchów, Zakopane, and Zywiec.

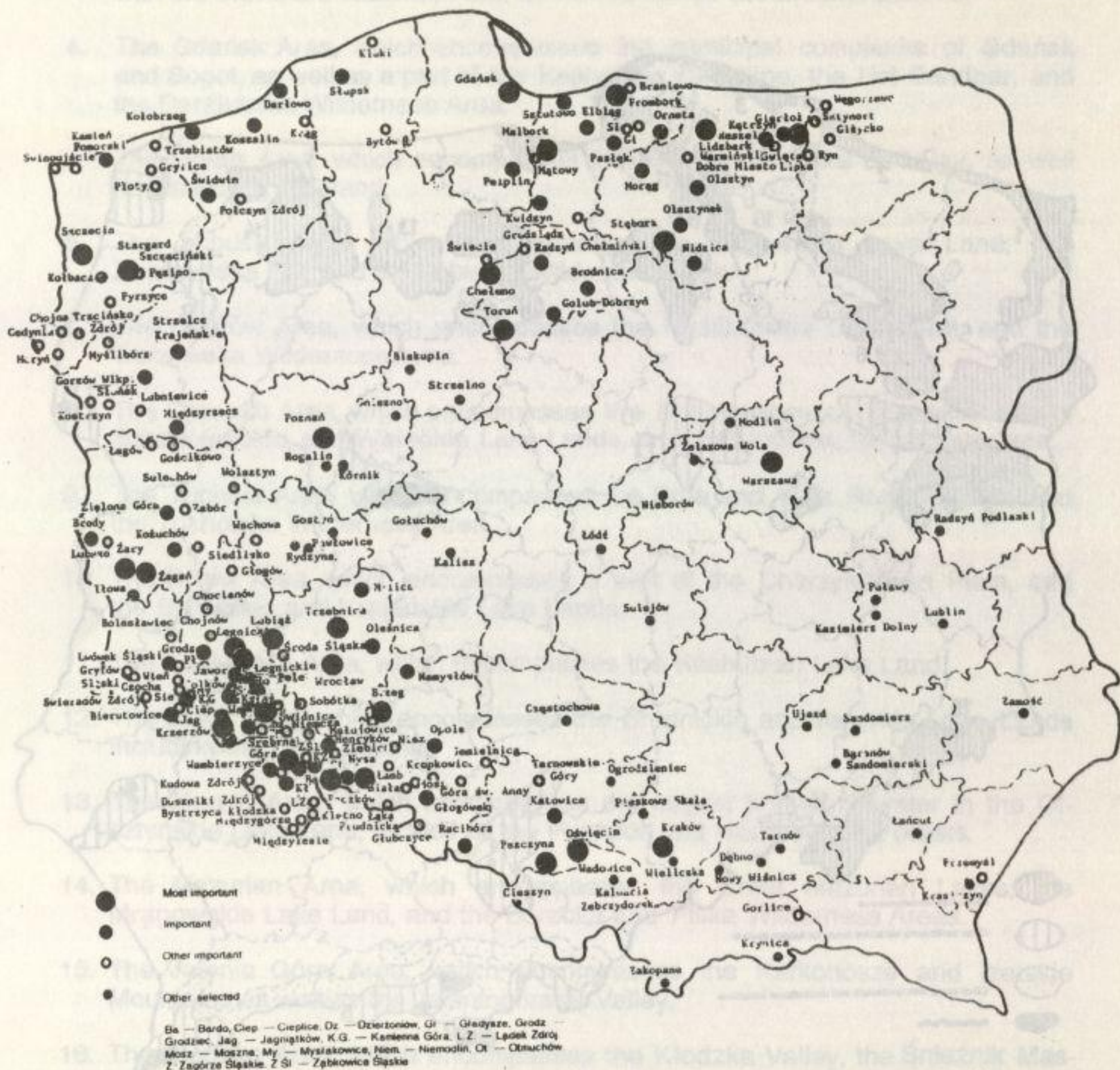
Using similar guidelines, about 150 localities of particular interest to German tourists are listed in Table 1. Among these are places which are located in the western and northern parts of Poland as well as throughout the remainder of its territory. Some such places present a rich German historical and cultural heritage, others primarily represent the Polish national scene. The group of greatest interest to German tourists includes large cities with historical urban centers, lakes, and mountains.



Map 6. Outstanding Tourist Areas

proportion of trips are to former family destinations. In 1970, 25% of all trips were to former family destinations. German tourists usually visit the Masovia, Pomerania, and Silesia, but on the list of cities are Gdansk, Katowice, Poznan, Szczecin, Warsaw, and Wrocław. The most frequented voivodeships (provinces) are Gdansk, Katowice, Opole, Poznan, Szczecin, Warsaw, and Wrocław, as well as those of Jelenia Gora, Olsztyn, and Walbrzych.

The character and purposes in the case of Austrian tourism is similar. Different are short stays in clubs, chartered bus tours, and pilgrimages. Tourists from Austria usually visit southern Poland. They most frequently go to the voivodeships of Warsaw, Cracow, and Katowice, as well as those of Wrocław, Poznan, and Białystok.



Map 7. Localities of Particular Tourist Significance

It is worth noting that two of the above listed areas—Gorzów and Lubuskie—are located within one hundred kilometers of Berlin. Such proximity of areas attractive for tourists gives them the potential to serve the recreational needs of the Berlin Agglomeration, especially weekend outings. The case of the Jelenia Góra area is identical with regard to Dresden.

There are, of course, other regions of Poland which are attractive for German speaking tourists in addition to the above. This particularly includes areas which are

considered attractive for general tourism: Augustów, Białowieża, the Bieszczady, Nowy Sącz, Sieraków, Zakopane, and Żywiec.

Using similar guidelines, about 150 localities of particular interest to German speaking people can be isolated. Among these are places which are located in the western and northern parts of Poland as well as throughout the remainder of its territory. Some such places present a joint Polish-German historical and cultural heritage; others primarily represent the Polish national legacy. The group of greatest interest encompasses thirty localities, including large cities with historical urban designs, smaller urban centers with many historical monuments, and singular complexes of such monuments. They are Brzeg, Chełmno, Cracow, Frombork, Gdańsk, Gierłoż, Krzeszów, Książ, Legnica, Legnickie Pole, Lidzbark Warmiński, Lubiąż, Malbork, Nysa, Oświęcim, Paczków, Poznań, Pszczyna, Srebrna Góra, Stargard Szczeciński, Stębark, Szczecin, Świdnica, Toruń, Trzebnica, Warsaw, Wrocław, Zagań, and Żary.

A second group—still very highly ranked—is made up of fifty localities including such major centers as: Elbląg, Gorzów Wielkopolski, Jelenia Góra, Kamień Pomorski, Katowice, Kłodzko, Kołobrzeg, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Opole, Słupsk, Wałbrzych, and Zielona Góra.

German speaking tourists may also be lured by localities in central Poland which are highly valued in terms of European importance and attractiveness for international tourism. Such localities primarily include Baranów Sandomierski, Biskupin, Cieszyn, Częstochowa, Dębno, Gniezno, Gołuchów, Gostyń, Kalisz, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, Kazimierz Dolny, Kórnik, Krasiczyn, Krynica, Lublin, Łańcut, Łódź, Modlin, Nieborów, Nowy Wiśnicz, Ogrodzieniec, Pieskowa Skała, Puławy, Radzyń Podlaski, Rogalin, Rydzyna, Sandomierz, Strzelno, Sulejów, Tarnów, Ujazd, Wadowice, Wieliczka, Zamość, Zakopane, and Żelazowa Wola.

Table No. 1. Foreign tourist entering Poland (in thousand of persons).

country	1980	1985	1989
Austria	38	30	75
Germany	3,705	1,038	1,844

Over ten million Austrian and German citizens visited Poland in 1990. A portion of that number is made up of Poles who permanently reside in those countries. Approximately 9.9 million persons crossed the German border into Poland; this figure represents over half of all foreign visits into our country.

The purpose of visits from Germany is usually tourism and the trips are private in character. They are aimed at visiting relatives and friends, learning about the country and its culture, as well as rest, recreation, and entertainment. A relatively large proportion of trips are to former family domiciles. Most stays are long—over seven days. German tourists usually visit the Mazury, Pomerania, and Silesia; top on the list of cities are Gdańsk, Katowice, Olsztyn, Poznań, Szczecin, Toruń, Warsaw, and Wrocław. The most frequented voivodeships [provinces] are Gdańsk, Katowice, Opole, Poznań, Szczecin, Warsaw, and Wrocław, as well as those of Jelenia Góra, Olsztyn, and Wałbrzych.

The character and purposes in the case of Austrian tourism is similar. Different are short stays in cities, chartered bus tours, and pilgrimages. Tourists from Austria usually visit southern Poland. They most frequently go to the Voivodeships of Warsaw, Cracow, and Katowice, as well as those of Wrocław, Poznań, and Bielsko-Biała.

SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE

Voivodeships [provinces] located completely or partially within the northern and western areas—lands considered to be particularly attractive for German speaking people—also contain significant tourist service potential. These areas contained a total of 500,000 beds available for accommodations in 1990. Public tourist facilities, those which are best suited for serving foreign tourism, account for a total of 190,000 beds; about 50,000 beds are located in hotels and similar facilities. These areas, however, lack facilities of the highest category (Lux); four-star hotels, considered to be of a high standard, account for 9,000 beds. There are not such facilities in several of the voivodeships, however. These include: Elbląg, Gorzów, Opole, Słupsk, and Zielona Góra, as well as Bydgoszcz, Leszno, and Suwałki. Three-star hotels, average domestic standard, account for 8,000 beds. Only the Voivodeship of Piła lacks such facilities. The Voivodeships of Elbląg, Opole, Słupsk, Zielona Góra, and Suwałki definitely have inadequate hotel facilities.

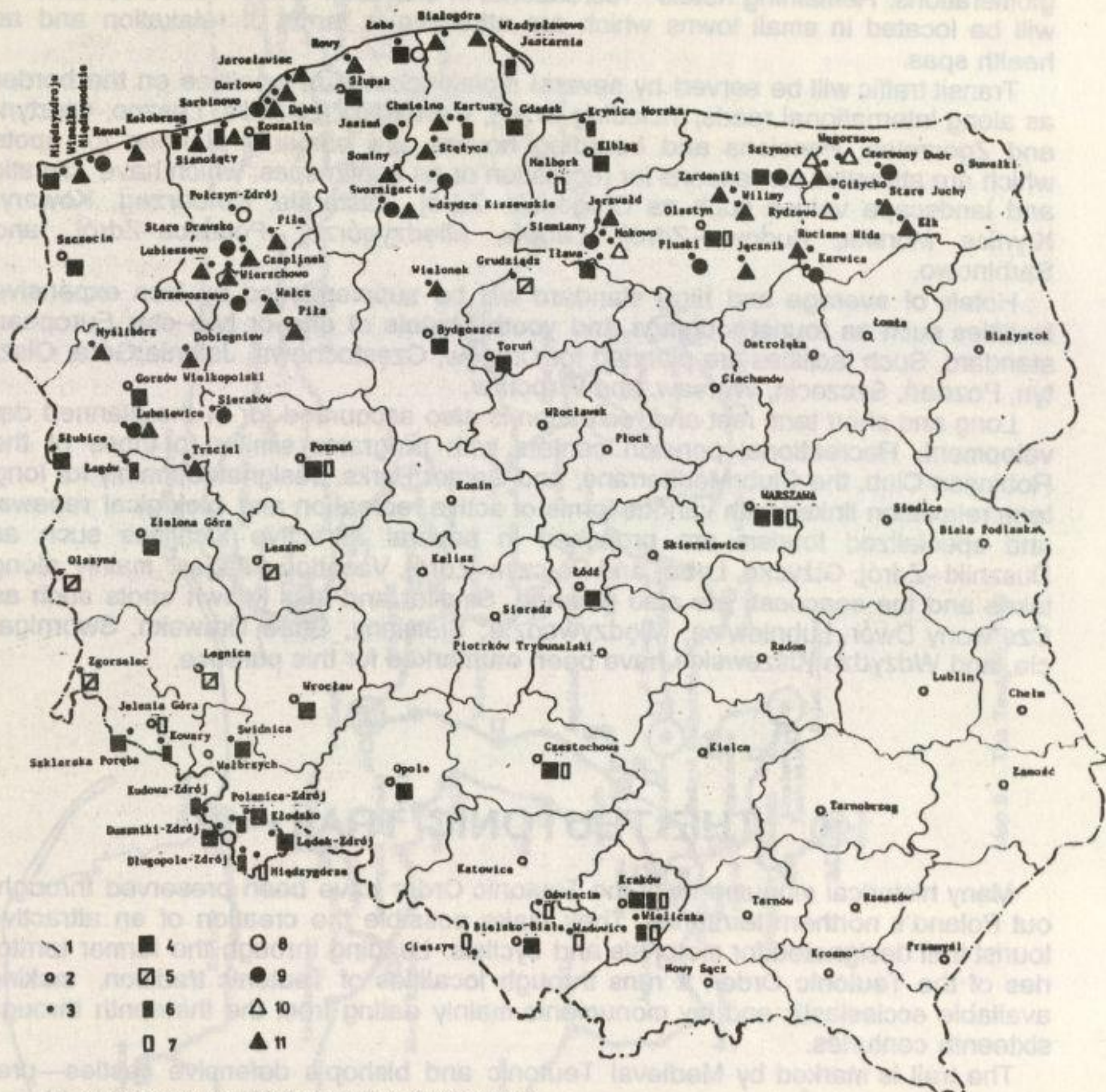
The recommended hotel facilities of the northern and western lands account for 25,000 beds, primarily found in four and three-star hotels, boarding houses, and motels. Such facilities are located in over 130 localities. A portion of these facilities is also located in summer cottages, foresters' lodges, and hunting lodges. The main accommodation centers which have a significant potential of recommended hotels within these areas are Gdańsk, Wrocław, and Poznań, as well as Bydgoszcz, Gorzów Wielkopolski, Katowice, Legnica, Olsztyn, Opole, Piła, Szczecin, Wałbrzych, and Zielona Góra.

The accommodation available in Poland do not go particularly far to meet the requirements of foreign tourists. The same is even true of facilities recommended by Polish travel agencies; with the exception of five- and four-star hotels, these facilities are usually not up to European standards. The future development of foreign incoming tourism in Poland is dependent on the acquisition of appropriate accommodation facilities.

Proposals for new facilities serving tourists from German speaking countries are firmly linked with the overall needs of domestic and foreign tourism. About 50,000 beds are to be built for this purpose during the nineteen-nineties in the form of tourist facilities, hotels, and camping sites. A previously drawn up proposal for the 1990–2000 period suggests the construction of varied accommodation facilities for the northern and western lands and other areas attractive to German speaking tourists. About 37,000 beds are planned for almost one hundred localities which feel the greatest vacuum of such facilities; they will also serve tourist from German speaking countries.

The siting of these facilities takes into consideration the natural, cultural, and ethnical attractiveness of specific regions as well as their present service potential. Major facilities are planned for for the Voivodeships of Gdańsk, Koszalin, Cracow, Olsztyn, Słupsk, Suwałki, and Szczecin, as well as of Bydgoszcz, Gorzów, Wałbrzych, and Wrocław. Sites for these facilities are mainly envisaged for the main city centers and voivodeship capitals, as well as other major centers important for tourism, recreation or as health spas. Recreational facilities are sited in areas which are particularly picturesque, but safe from environmental dangers and sociological restrictions.

The presented proposals for tourist investments encompass hotels and similar facilities. An estimated twenty to thirty thousand beds of high and average European standard accommodations are planned. Five-star hotels are primarily proposed for such large urban tourist centers as Cracow, Gdańsk, Poznań, Warsaw,



Map 8. Proposed Major Tourist Investment

and Wrocław. New four-star hotels are mainly envisaged for large cities such as Bydgoszcz, Częstochowa, Olsztyn, Opole, and Zielona Góra which are major reception centers for foreign tourism. Three-star hotels will be built in average sized towns which are attractive for tourists; they include Bielsko-Biała, Elbląg, Gorzów Wielkopolski, Koszalin, Legnica, and Słupsk, as well as in several large urban agglomerations. Remaining hotels—recreational in character and of varied standard—will be located in small towns which are attractive in terms of relaxation and as health spas.

Transit traffic will be served by several motels located in localities on the border as along international roads, including Brzeg, Grudziądz, Legnica, Leszno, Olsztyn, and Zgorzelec. Pensions and boarding houses are primarily planned for spots which are attractive for reasons for recreation or as health spas, which have climatic and landscape values such as Długopole-Zdrój, Jastarnia, Kołobrzeg, Kowary, Krynica Morska, Kudowa-Zdrój, Łagów, Międzygórze, Polanica-Zdrój, and Sarbinowo.

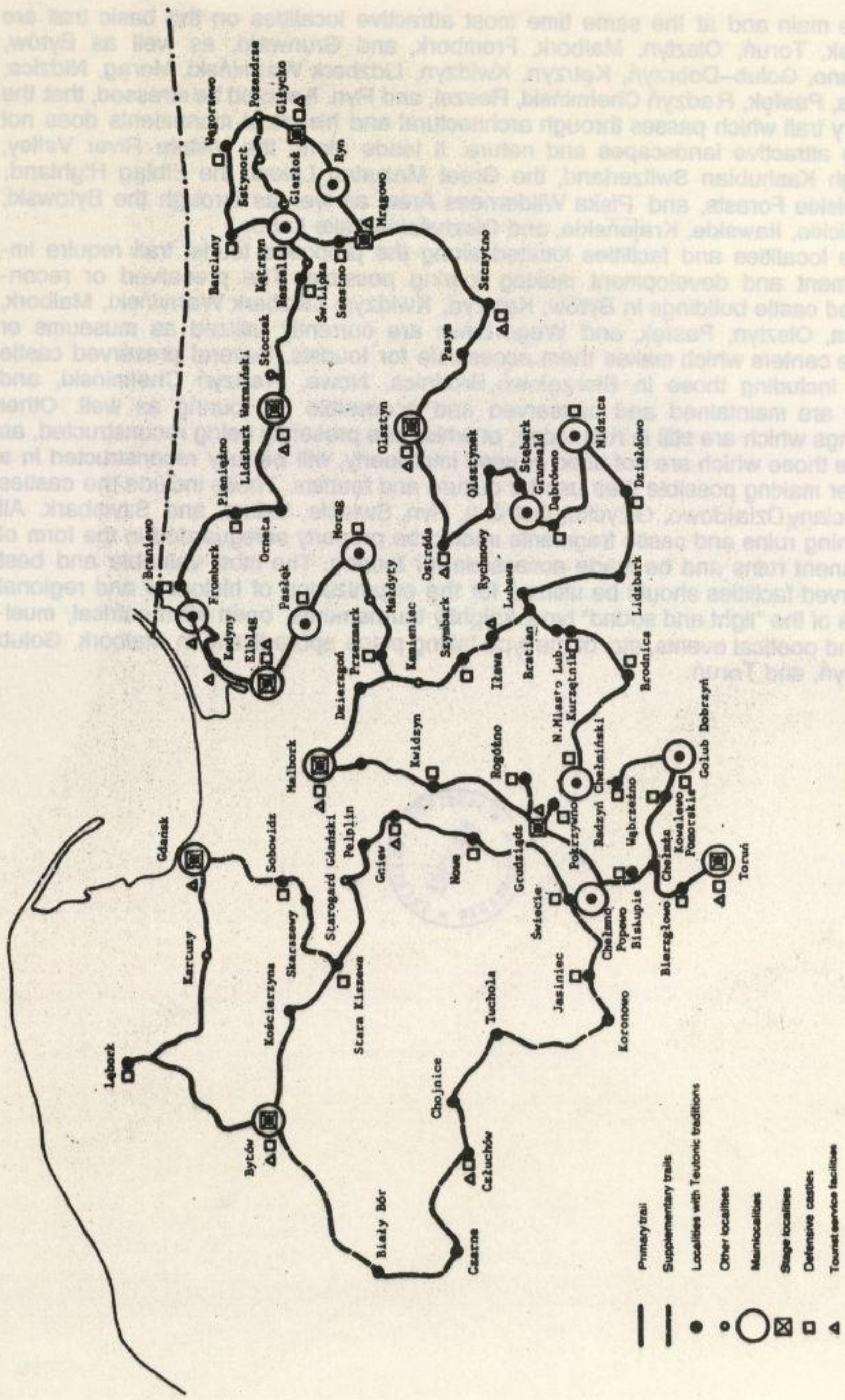
Hotels of average and high standard will be supplemented by less expensive facilities such as tourist lodgings and youth hostels of one or two-star European standard. Such facilities are planned for Cracow, Częstochowa, Jelenia Góra, Olsztyn, Poznań, Szczecin, Warsaw, and Wrocław.

Long and short term rest and recreation is also accounted for in the planned development. Recreational-pension centers with programs similar to those of the Robinson Club, the Club Méditerranée, and Center Parks, designated mainly for long term relaxation linked with various forms of active recreation and biological renewal and specialized tourism are proposed in several attractive localities such as Duszniki-Zdrój, Giżycko, Łeba, and Polczyn-Zdrój. Vacation villages, mainly along lakes and the seacoast, are also planned. Smaller and less known spots such as Czerwony Dwór, Lubniewice, Międzywodzie, Siemiany, Stare Drawsko, Swornigacie, and Wdzydze Kiszewskie have been earmarked for this purpose.

THE TEUTONIC TRAIL

Many historical monuments of the Teutonic Order have been preserved throughout Poland's northern territories. They make possible the creation of an attractive tourist trail designated for motorists and cyclists. Leading through the former territories of the Teutonic Order, it runs through localities of Teutonic tradition, making available ecclesiastic and lay monuments mainly dating from the thirteenth through sixteenth centuries.

The trail is marked by Medieval Teutonic and bishop's defensive castles—preserved or wholly reconstructed, their remnants in the form of either considerably reconstructed parts, maintained ruins, or preserved fragments such as towers, gates, walls, etc. the trail also leads through many towns founded by the Teutonic Knights, ecclesiastic Gothic buildings—churches and monasteries—as well as historical spots linked with Polish-Teutonic struggles. Other monuments, dating from later times, but which are attractions and are located along the way or nearby are also included. Several supplementary trails leading through less attractive localities or to important historical monuments at a distance from the main trail make alternative routes and short cuts possible.



Map 9. The Teutonic Trail

The main and at the same time most attractive localities on the basic trail are Gdańsk, Toruń, Olsztyn, Malbork, Frombork, and Grunwald, as well as Bytów, Chełmno, Golub-Dobrzyń, Kętrzyn, Kwidzyn, Lidzbark Warmiński, Morąg, Nidzica, Orneta, Pasłęk, Radzyń Chełmiński, Reszel, and Ryn. It should be stressed, that the primary trail which passes through architectural and historical monuments does not ignore attractive landscapes and nature. It leads along the Vistula River Valley, through Kashubian Switzerland, the Great Mazurian Lakes, the Elbląg Highland, Tucholskie Forests, and Piska Wilderness Area, as well as through the Bytowski, Brodnickie, Iławskie, Krajeńskie, and Olsztyńskie Lake Lands.

The localities and facilities located along the proposed tourist trail require improvement and development making touring possible. The preserved or reconstructed castle buildings in Bytów, Kętrzyn, Kwidzyn, Lidzbark Warmiński, Malbork, Nidzica, Olsztyn, Pasłęk, and Węgorzewo are currently utilized as museums or culture centers which makes them accessible for tourists. Several preserved castle ruins, including those in Bierzgłowo, Brodnica, Nowe, Radzyń Chełmiński, and Toruń are maintained and conserved and accessible for touring as well. Other buildings which are still in ruin today, or which are presently being reconstructed, as well as those which are not used or used improperly, will be fully reconstructed in a manner making possible their use for culture and tourism. These include the castles in Barclany, Działdowo, Giżycko, Ostróda, Ryn, Świecie, Sztum, and Szymbark. All remaining ruins and castle fragments should be properly safeguarded in the form of permanent ruins and be made accessible for touring. The most valuable and best preserved facilities should be utilized for the organization of historical and regional events of the "light and sound" type, knightly tournaments, open-air theatrical, musical, and poetical events, etc. of the type taking place sporadically in Malbork, Golub-Dobrzyń, and Toruń.



Many historical monuments of the Teutonic Order have been preserved throughout Poland's northern provinces. They make possible the creation of an attractive tourist trail designated for motorists and cyclists traveling through the former territories of the Teutonic Order. The trail through localities of Teutonic castles, castles, and ruins of castles and other monuments mainly dating from the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries.

The trail is marked by Medieval Teutonic and historic defense system—preserved or wholly reconstructed, their remnants in the form of either completely reconstructed parts, maintained ruins, or preserved fragments such as towers, gates, walls, etc. the trail also leads through many towns founded by the Teutonic Knights, ecclesiastic Gothic buildings—churches and monasteries—as well as historical spots of the Polish-Teutonic struggle. Other monuments, dating from later times, but which are of importance and are located along the way of nearby are also included. Several supplementary trails leading through less attractive localities or to important historical monuments as a detour from the main trail make alternative routes and short cuts possible.

