

## THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

The Republic of Poland is located in Central Europe. It is bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine to the east; Russia and the Baltic Sea to the north. The population, over 38.5 million strong, occupy an area of 312,000 square kilometres.

Poland's landscape is very diversified. The Carpathian and the Sudety Mountains stretch across the south. Lowlands and uplands occupy the central part of the country. The northern part of Poland, comprising Pomeranian and Masurian Lakelands, is gently undulating, relatively well forested and covered by hundreds of lakes; still further to the north are the sandy beaches of the Baltic Sea coast. Poland's national emblem is the



white eagle with a golden crown on a red background. The national flag is white and red. The people of Poland use the Polish language.

Its capital and the largest city is Warsaw, which has a population of over 1,700,000 and is located on the longest Polish river, the Vistula. The major Polish cities include Kraków, Gdańsk, Katowice, Łódź, Poznań, Szczecin, and Wrocław. Poland is divided administratively into voivodships (16), counties and communes.

### PRACTICAL INFORMATION

#### Monetary System. How to Pay?

The Polish currency is the zloty (PLN). You can pay using other currencies e.g. Euro, after you have come to an agreement with the vendor, but this is not always the case. Money can be changed at banks or exchange counters (Kantor). Credit cards are accepted in most shops and for services in the whole of Poland. The official money is the zloty divided into 100 groszy. Polish money is in circulation as coins and banknotes. Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 groszy and 1, 2, 5 zloty. Banknotes: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 zlotys.

#### Customs and Currency Regulations

Current customs and currency regulations can be found on the website of the Main Customs Office: **www.mf.gov.pl**.

#### By Air To and Around Poland

LOT Polish Airlines is Poland's national carrier. In order to find the necessary information, all travellers planning to come to Poland and move around the country by air should visit the LOT website: **www.lot.com**. In addition, several other carriers, including budget airlines such as Aer Lingus - **www.aerlingus.com**, Easy Jet –

**Tum** (E6) – Romanesque collegiate church (12<sup>th</sup> c.) with unique portal and frescoes.

#### MALOPOLSKA PROVINCE

**Kraków** (I6) – Poland's former capital, for many visitors the most beautiful city in Poland. Its historical centre is composed of the Main Market Square, Cloth Hall and the Gothic St Mary's Church with altarpiece carved by Wit Stwosz. Not far from the market stands the Collegium Maius, the oldest building of the Jagiellonian University established in 1364. All Poles love the Wawel Hill with its Renaissance Royal Castle and Cathedral, where Polish monarchs were crowned and buried. Tadeusz Kościuszko and Józef Piłsudski as well as many other famous Poles rest in the Cathedral's crypts. The showpiece of the Cathedral is the Renaissance Zygmunt Chapel. In the Zygmunt Tower hangs Poland's largest bell called, "Zygmunt". Visitors flock to admire the Royal Castle interiors (Royal Chambers, Crown Treasury, Amoury) decorated with many works of art, including the famous tapesties. Kraków has many old churches, burgher houses, museums, and a Jewish district – Kazimierz. Kraków's historical centre is on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

**Binarowa, Dębno, Lipnica Murowana, Sękowa** (I,J7) – Late-Gothic wooden churches on the UNESCO World Heritage list.
**Kalwaria Zebrzydowska** (I6) – The monastery, church and chapels situated along Via Dolorosa are on the UNESCO World Heritage list. The famous Passion Plays attract crowds of pilgrims.
**Krynica** (J7) – spa with old sanatoriums, pumprooms and mud-bath centres.
**Nowy Wiśnicz** (I7) – Castle in the palazzo-in-fortezza style with five defensive towers, arcaded courtyard, richly ornamented chambers.
**Oświęcim** (I6) – Site of the former Nazi concentration and death camp from World War II known as Auschwitz-Birkenau. Millions of people from different counries perished in the camp. The site is on the UNESCO World Heritage list.
**Stary Sącz** (I7) – Oldest urban centre of the region. The Church and Convent of the Poor Clares erected by the Blessed Kinga (13<sup>th</sup> c.).
**Tarnów** (I7) – Attractive old urban layout of the city. Late-Gothic Cathedral, Gothic and Renaissance Town Hall, old burgher houses.

**Wadowice** (I6) – Birthplace of Pope John Paul II. A museum has been arranged in the family house of the Pope.

**Wieliczka** (I6) – The salt mine of Wieliczka is one of the greatest tourist attractions in Poland and is on the UNESCO World Heritage list. It has been in operation for the last 700 years. Excavating salt, the miners created hundreds of underground caverns, tunnels, shafts and galleries. The chapels, chambers, lakes as well as wooden mining gear and machinery are of great interest. The beautiful St Kinga's Chapel is the highlight of the mine.
**Pieniny Mountain Chain** (J7) – This is a small mountain range divided by the Dunajec River. The raft trip down the spectacular Dunajec Gorge has become one of Poland's major tourist attractions.
**River Prądnik Valley** (H6) – The Ojców National Park occupies the most attractive part of the valley with

many lime rock formations and caves. Perched on the hilltop is the Pleskowa Skała castle in the Gothic and Renaissance style.



The **Tatras** (J6) – Poland's highest range in the Carpathians and the only alpine type, with the highest peak Mt Rysy (2499 m). The Tatra National Park encompasses the most beautiful valleys, lakes, peaks, forests and the high mountain meadows. Mountain goats, marmots and bears can be encountered. Zakopane, Poland's winter sports capital, nestles at the foot of the Tatras. It is also a good starting point for mountain hikes and a very popular centre of folk arts and crafts.

#### MAZOVIAN PROVINCE

**Warsaw** (E7) – Totally destroyed during World War II, the Old Town of Warsaw was carefully rebuilt and reconstructed to its former splendor. It is now on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Its highlights include the Market Square lined with old houses, the Royal Castle with its representative royal chambers, the Barbican, and the Gothic Cathedral as well as many other old churches. Many attractive buildings are grouped along and near Krakowskie Przedmieście: palaces, churches, monuments, Warsaw University and the Polish Academy of Sciences. In addition to the very beautiful palace and garden of the Royal Łazienki and Wilanów, there are also the buildings of the Grand Opera and Theatre, Belvedere Palace and the Ujazdowski Castle.

**Płock** (D6) – Picturesquely set on the high Vistula bank are the buildings on Tumskie Hill with the Cathedral and the remains of the Mazovian Dukes' Castle.
**Pułtusk** (D7) – Old town with rich historical heritage. Famous for its Polonia House occupying the former bishops' castle (14<sup>th</sup> c.).
**Żelazowa Wola** (E7) – This little Mazovian village is known around the world because the Polish composer Frederik Chopin was born here in a manor that today stands in the middle of a beautiful park. Chopin musical recitals are held here throughout the summer.

**OPOLE PROVINCE**
**Opole** (H4) – Town Hall and old houses line up the Market Square. The chapels, chambers, lakes as well as wooden mining gear and machinery are of great interest. The beautiful St Kinga's Chapel is the highlight of the mine.
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**Wrocław** (G3) – Old city with medieval urban layout. Late-Renaissance town hall in the market square. Many historical monuments of sacral architecture.
**Ciechocinek** (D5) – Famous spa with saline graduation towers made of timber in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
**Golub-Dobrzyń** (D5) – Gothic castle built by the Teutonic Knights. It hosts the International Knights' Tournaments.
**Kruszwica, Mogilno and Strzelno** (D4,5) – Well-served Romanesque churches of great interest.
**Toruń** (D5) – Old Town complex is on the UNESCO's World Heritage list: Cathedral of SS John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, many churches, Gothic Town Hall, market square lined with splendid old houses. Birthplace of the famous Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus.

**Important Telephone Numbers**
The nationwide toll-free 24 hour emergency phone numbers are:
• Ambulance 999
• Fire Brigade 998
• Police 997
• Mobile Phone Holders Assistance 112
• Roadside Assistance 981

**Major Tourist Information Centres In Poland**
**BIAŁYSTOK** **www.podlaskieit.pl**
tel./fax +(48-85) 732 68 31
cit@podlaskieit.pl

**BYDGOSZCZ** **www.visitbydgoszcz.pl**
tel./fax +(48-52) 585 87 02
bc@visitbydgoszcz.pl

**KRAKOW** **www.mcit.pl**
tel. +(48-12) 421 77 06, fax 421 30 36
it@mcit.pl

**CZESTOCHOWA** **www.czestochowa.pl**
tel. +(48-34) 368 22 50, fax 368 22 60
mci@czestochowa.um.gov.pl
**GDANSK** **www.gdansk4u.pl**
tel. +(48-58) 305 70 80, 301 66 73,
go@gdansk4u.pl

**KATOWICE** **www.um.katowice.eu**
tel. +(48-32) 259 38 08, fax 259 33 69
it@um.katowice.eu

**KIELCE** **www.swietokrzyskie.travel**
tel. +(48-41) 348 00 60
informacja@swietokrzyskie.travel

**LUBLIN** **www.loit.lublin.pl**
tel. +(48-84) 532 44 12, fax 442 35 56
infolur@loit.lublin.pl

**ŁÓDŹ** **www.ziemialodzka.pl**
tel./fax +(48-42) 662 09 70
it.centrum@rotwl.pl

**OLSZTYN** **www.warmia.mazury.pl**
tel. +(48-89) 535 35 65, fax 535 35 66
woci@warmia.mazury.pl, www.mazury.travel

**OPOLE** **www.opole.pl**
tel. +(48-77) 451 19 87, fax 451 18 61
mi@um.opole.pl

**POZNAŃ** **www.cim.poznan.pl**
tel. +(48-61) 851 96 45, fax 856 04 54
centrum@cim.poznan.pl

**RZESZÓW** **www.podkarpackie.travel.pl**
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prot@prof.rzeszow.pl

**SZCZECIN** **www.visit-szczecin.pl**
tel. +(48-91) 489 16 30, fax 434 04 40
cit@mosir.szczecin.pl

**TORUŃ** **www.it.torun.pl**
tel. +(48-56 621 09 31, fax 621 09 30
it@it.torun.pl

**WARSAW** **www.warsawtour.pl**
tel. +(48-22) 194 31, fax 474 11 42
info@warsawtour.pl

tified St John's Church (14<sup>th</sup> c.) is a part of the town's defences. Paczków is often called Poland's Carcassonne.
**St Ann's Mountain** (H4) – Religious shrine and the Franciscan church and monastery. The Monument to the Silesian Insurgents.

**PODKARPACKIE PROVINCE**
**Baranów Sandomierski** (H8) – Mannerist castle often called the Little Wawel.

**Blizne, Haczów** (I8) – Late-Gothic wooden churches on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

**Krasiczyn** (I9) – Late-Renaissance palace and park.
**Krosno** (I8) – Market Square with old houses, Gothic church with baroque interior decorations.

**Leżajsk** (H9) – Fortified Bernardine church and monastery (17<sup>th</sup> c.). In the Basilica, one of the finest baroque organs in Poland.

**Łańcut** (I8) – Perfectly preserved aristocratic residence in the huge castle, lavishly furnished and decorated. Original collection of carriages.

**Przemysł** (I9) – Picturesquely located on the hills and upon the San River, Przemysł has a wealth of historical monuments. The 14<sup>th</sup> century castle on the Parkowa Mountain was remodelled many times. Many old churches.

**Sanok** (I8) – Sanok's skansen is one of Poland's best open-air museums with about 100 traditional buildings from the southeast of the country. The former castle contains Poland's largest collection of Ruthenian icons.
**Bieszczady Mountains** (J9) – Gently undulating range, by many considered to be the remotest wilderness in the country. Bear, wolf, lynx and eagle are likely to be encountered. The region is dotted with wooden Orthodox churches.

**PODLASIE PROVINCE**
**Białystok** (C9) – Region's capital with a sumptuous palace of the Branicki family. Worth visiting are old Catholic and Orthodox churches as well as mosques located in the city's environs.

**Tykočin** (C9) – Original urban layout with well-preserved houses, churches and the former Baroque synagogue built in 1642. The synagogue has a collection of Judaica.

**Augustów Canal** (B9) – Remarkable achievement of 19<sup>th</sup> century hydraulic engineering. The canal with its original locks is still in operation.



**Bałowieża Forest** (D10) – Formerly a private hunting ground for Polish monarchs; today, the Bałowieża National Park occupies its most important part and is on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Habitat of the biggest European mammal – the bison.

**WROCLAW** **www.wroclaw.pl**

tel. +(48-507) 842 552, info@nhpoland.com.

**ZAKOPANE** **www.zakopane.pl**

tel. +(48-18) 201 22 11, fax 206 60 51

info@promocja.zakopane.pl
**ZIELONA GÓRA** **www.zielona-gora.pl**
tel./fax +(48-68) 323 22 22
turystyka@zielona-gora.pl

**Important Telephone Numbers**
The nationwide toll-free 24 hour emergency phone numbers are:

• Ambulance 999
• Fire Brigade 998
• Police 997
• Mobile Phone Holders Assistance 112
• Roadside Assistance 981

**Emergency Telephone Numbers**
Tourists can use the following emergency numbers in operation during the whole summer season:
0-800 200 300, +(48-608) 599 999.

**Active Rest**
Possibilities of active rest in Poland are unlimited:
• fascinating kayaking routes include those of the Krutynia, Brda, Czarna Hańcza, Drawa, Drwęca, Bóbr, Pilica, Rega and Dunajec rivers;



• anglers can enjoy numerous and picturesque fishing grounds with many interesting species;
• winter sports enthusiasts will find excellent conditions in the Tatras, Beskidy and Karkonosze Mountains;
• many stud farms and equestrian centres wait for lovers of horseback riding;
• Poland is a real paradise for big and small game hunters.

#### Spas

There are 42 spas in Poland, in different regions of the country. Most of them are situated in attractive tourist localities with many mineral water springs. Natural therapy centres offer a rich choice of treatment procedures. For more information go to the following Internet page: **www.tuzdrowska.pl**, **www.surgur.pl**, **www.sanatoria.com.pl**

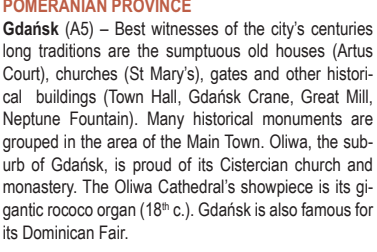
**MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS**

**KUJAVIA AND POMERANIA PROVINCES**
**Biskupin** (D4) – Reconstructed fortified village of the Lusatian culture with earth and timber defences. Site of

**Biebrza River Marshes** (C9) – Europe's unique nature reserve of about 100,000 hectares. Kingdom of birds, paradise for fans of photo-safaris and those who collect recordings of bird song. Elk is a common sight here.

**Suwałki Lakeland** (B9) – Scenic region of lakes, forests and post-glacial hills. The highlight of the region is the monastery built by Camaldolese monks, located on a peninsula in Lake Wigry.

**POMERANIAN PROVINCE**
**Gdańsk** (A5) – Best witnesses of the city's centuries long traditions are the sumptuous old houses (Artus Court), churches (St Mary's), gates and other historical buildings (Town Hall, Gdańsk Crane, Great Mill, Neptune Fountain). Many historical monuments are grouped in the area of the Main Town. Oliwa, the suburb of Gdańsk, is proud of its Cistercian church and monastery. The Oliwa Cathedral's showpiece is its gigantic roccoco organ (18<sup>th</sup> c.). Gdańsk is also famous for its Dominican Fair.



**Bytów** (B4) – Gothic Teutonic Knights' castle.
**Gdynia** (A5) – Dar Pomorza, the famous frigate is moored at the Southern Pier, while the Oceanographic Museum and Aquarium is located at its tip.
**Gniew** (B5) – Gothic Teutonic Knights' castle, where knights' tournaments are organised.
**Malbork** (B5) – European largest Gothic Teutonic Knights' castle. The former seat of the Order's Grand Masters. On the UNESCO's World Heritage list.
**Pelplin** (B5) – Gothic Cathedral, the former Cistercian monastic church (13<sup>th</sup> c.). The highlight of the Diocesan Museum is a copy of the Gutenberg Bible (one of 45 worldwide).
**Ślupsk** (A5) – Ducal castle (14<sup>th</sup> c.), Mill Gate, Gothic churches, fragments of defensive walls.
**Sopot** (A5) – Very popular seaside resort with Poland's longest pier (512 m).

**Kashubian Lakeland** (B4,5) – Small but very beautiful region sprinkled with lakes and rivers winding their way among scenic hills. The original inhabitants have retained their ethnic identity and cultivate a culture and art of their own.
**Stowiński National Park** (A4) – Unique Baltic Sea coast shifting dunes near Leba forming the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The moving sands, cover a distance of a few meters per year.

**SILESIAN PROVINCE**
**Częstochowa** (G5) – Poland's spiritual heart and the country's national shrine. It owes its renown to the miraculous icon of the Black Madonna in the Jasna Góra (Bright Mountain) Monastery. The monastery houses a

archaeological festivals.

**Chelmeo** (C5) – Old city with medieval urban layout. Late-Renaissance town hall in the market square. Many historical monuments of sacral architecture.
**Ciechocinek** (D5) – Famous spa with saline graduation towers made of timber in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
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**Toruń** (D5) – Old Town complex is on the UNESCO's World Heritage list: Cathedral of SS John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, many churches, Gothic Town Hall, market square lined with splendid old houses. Birthplace of the famous Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus.

**LOWER SILESIA PROVINCE**
**Wrocław** (G3) – Old city with many historical monuments. Market Square with Gothic Town Hall and old houses, Cathedral on the Ostrów Tumski Island, Wrocław University with the spectacular Aula Leopoldina, many churches, museums and bridges. Most visited tourist attractions: Panorama Racławicka painting (15m high and 120m long) and the People's Hall on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

**Jawor and Świdnica** (G3) – Two outstanding timber-framed Protestant Churches of Peace erected in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with rich interior decorations, on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

**Krzyszów** (G2) – Cistercian church with beautiful interior decorations, including the Świdnica Plasts' mausoleum, and an adjacent huge Abbey. A gem of Silesian baroque.

**Lubiąż** (G3) – Cistercian Abbey which ranks as one of the largest and most impressive former monastic complexes in Central Europe.

**Walim** (H3) – Passages hewn in rock by prisoners of many nationalities (WW II) in the neighbouring mountains.
**Wąbrzych** (G3) – Close to the city is the castle of Książ – the largest hilltop fortress in the country.

**Karkonosze** (G2) – The highest range in the Sudety Mountains with Mt Śnieżka (1602 m). At their foot, two popular tourist and skiing resorts: Karpacz with its timber Wang Chapel (18<sup>th</sup> c.) brought from Norway and Szklarska Poręba with its Szklarka and Kamieńczyk waterfalls.

**The Kłodzko Region** (H3) – Very scenic region of Poland with many tourist attractions: the Góry Stolowe (Table Mountains) with their fantastic rock formations, Bear's Cave, baroque Basilica of Wambierzyce with its Passion shrines, Kłodzko fortress, famous spas of Polonica Zdrój, Kudowa Zdrój, Duszniki Zdrój and Łądek Zdrój.

**LUBLIN PROVINCE**
**Lublin** (G9) – Well-preserved Old Town with its churches, old houses and city gates. Royal Castle with the beautiful 14<sup>th</sup> century Chapel of the Holy Trinity (unique Ruthenian-Byzantine frescos).

**Chelm** (G10) – Historical monuments of a religious nature on the Castle Mountain, former Uniate St Nicholas' Church, and a baroque church. Chelm's star attraction

wealth of objets d'art and valuable gifts donated to the shrine over the centuries.
**Ogrodzieniec** (H6) – Ruins of 16<sup>th</sup> century castle perched on a hilltop; the largest one marking the Trail of the Eagles' Nests, all set on lime rock hills.

**Pszczyna** (I5) – Another example of a sumptuous magne-rsidence, the Pszczyna castle houses a museum of interior decorations from different periods of the castle's existence.
**Beskid Śląski and Żywiecki Mountains** (I,J5) – Rich choice of winter sports centres. Well-preserved folklore.

**ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE PROVINCE**

**Kielce** (G7) – Bishops' Palace with corner towers; inside, beautifully ornamented ceilings (plafonds) The 17<sup>th</sup> century Cathedral with baroque and Renaissance interior decorations.

**Checinj** (G7) – Ruins of the 14<sup>th</sup> century castle tower over the historical town. The Paradise Cave in the town's environs.

**Krzemionki** (G8) – Neolithic mine of striped flint.
**Sandomierz** (H8) – Overlooking the Vistula sits the old urban centre with the Opatów Gate, town hall, Cathedral, charming old houses and a Romanesque church.

**Święty Krzż** (G7) – Benedictine abbey built on top of Mt Lysa Góra in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains.

**Ujazd** (H8) – Ruins of the enormous Krzyżtopór castle designed to have four towers symbolising the four seasons and 12 big halls, one for each month. Exactly 52 rooms were built, one for each week in the year, and 356 windows.



**Wąchock** (G7) – Old interior decorations of the Romanesque Cistercian abbey.

#### WARMA AND MASURIA PROVINCES

**Olshzyn** (G7) – Nicolaus Copernicus lived and worked for a few years in the Gothic castle of Olshzyn. Other historical buildings include the medieval High Gate, St Jacob's Church and old burgher houses.

**Frombork** (A6) –Historical buildings of the Cathedral Hill. It is believed it was here that Copernicus conducted most of the observations and research for his heliocentric theory.

**Gierłoż** (B8) – Hitler's main head-quarters during World War II, Wolfsschanze or Wolf's Lair. Visitors wander around the ruins of the bunkers.

**Nidzica** (C7) – Rectangular Gothic Teutonic Knights' castle.

**Święta Lipka** (B7) – Surrounded by a cloister, Jesuit baroque church and monastery erected in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The pride of the church is its sumptuously decorated organ.

**Ełbląg Canal** (B6) – Poland's longest navigable canal is also the most unusual: it has to cope with the 100 m

is its underground labyrinth of chalk tunnels.

**Kazimierz Dolny** (G8) – Small, picturesque town set on the banks of the Vistula at the foot of wooded hills. Its historical monuments include the parish church, Renaissance houses, castle ruins, and granaries.



**Kozłówka** (F9) – Perfectly preserved magnate's residence. Palace interiors and the beautiful park are greatly admired by visitors. Known country-wide for its unique gallery of socialist-realist art.

**Zamość** (G9) – Outstanding example of European Renaissance town. The most spectacular is the Cathedral and the Old Town Square with its lofty town hall and old burgher houses. The city's Old Town is on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

#### LUBUSZ PROVINCE

**Zielona Góra** (E2) – Capital of the region, once known for its wine production. Historical monuments: late-Gothic parish church, former Protestant church, Hunger Tower, town hall.

**Gośćkowo-Paradyż** (E2) – Cistercian monastic complex with rich Gothic and baroque interior decorations.
**Łagów** (E2) – Picturesquely located town with the castle built for the Knights of St John of Jerusalem in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

**Międzyrzec Fortified Region** (E2) – Complex of military fortifications built by the Germans in 1934-38. The system of underground tunnels near Kalawa and Boryszyn forms a unique tourist route. The tunnels house one of the biggest colonies of bats in Europe.

**Łęknica** (F1) – Mużakowski Park. Extensive scenic park with an extremely expressive layout from the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

#### ŁÓDŹ PROVINCE

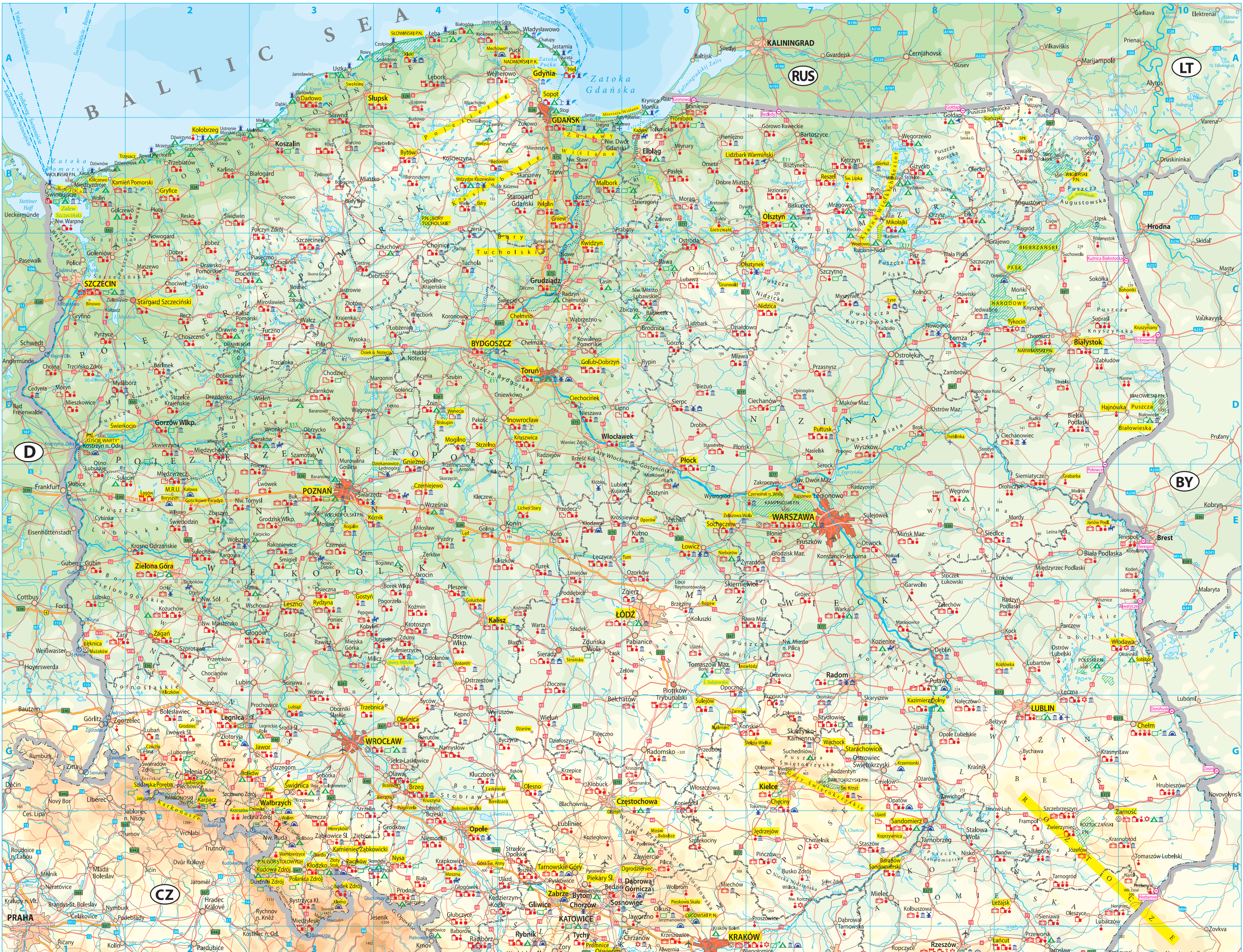
**Łódź** (F6) – Palaces of former textile industry tycoons, 19<sup>th</sup> century textile mills. Eclectic houses along Piotrkowska Street, original monuments, for example, poet Julian Tuwim's bench, Artur Rubinstein's piano.
**Łowicz** (E6) – Famous for its Corpus Christi processions during which participants are dressed in brightly coloured and embroidered traditional costumes.

**Nieborów** (E6) – baroque palatial residence with the beautiful Romantic park Arcadia.

**Sulejów-Podklasztorze** (G6) – Cistercian Abbey with Romanesque church.

|                      |             |                           |                    |                        |
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### Poland Tourist Map

Map Symbols  
Scale: 1 : 1 650 000

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> highways, — under construction</li> <li> main roads (two lanes)</li> <li> main roads</li> <li> secondary roads</li> <li> railways</li> <li> national parks</li> <li> navigable canals</li> <li> state border</li> <li> voivodship boundary</li> <li> European hiking trails</li> <li> European biking trails</li> <li> road border crossings; recommended; road border crossings</li> <li> numbers of main roads</li> <li> historical urban centres</li> <li> places of interest</li> <li> UNESCO World Heritage sites</li> <li> biosphere reserves</li> <li> airports</li> <li> palaces and manors</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> castles</li> <li> castle ruins</li> <li> other monuments of architecture</li> <li> old churches</li> <li> old monasteries</li> <li> old Orthodox churches</li> <li> old mosques</li> <li> old synagogues</li> <li> youth hostels (open year round)</li> <li> recommended camping sites</li> <li> water sports centres</li> <li> former concentration camps</li> <li> ethnographic open-air museums</li> <li> folk art centres</li> <li> equestrian centres</li> <li> winter sports centres</li> <li> lighthouses</li> <li> spas</li> <li> underground tourist routes</li> </ul> |
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