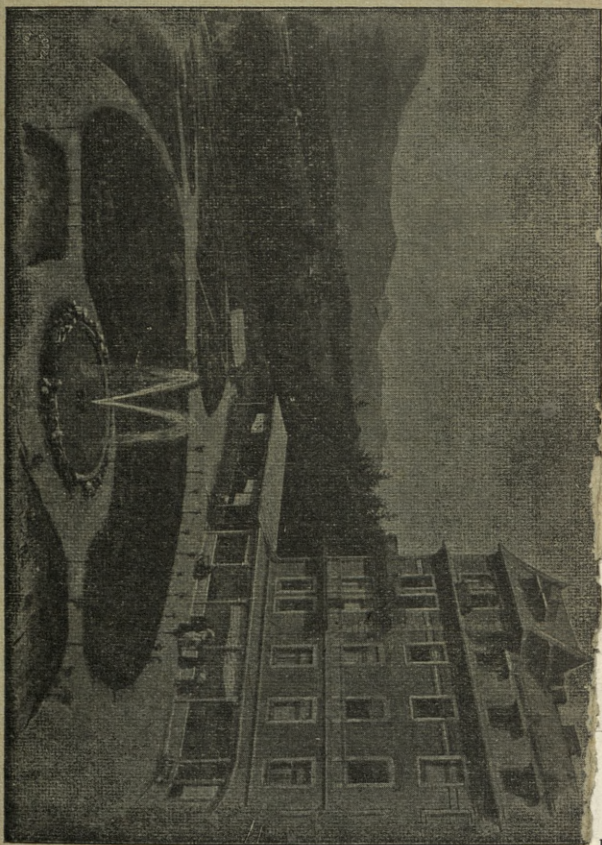


**SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF FOREIGN  
TRAVEL IN GALICIA (AUSTRIA).**



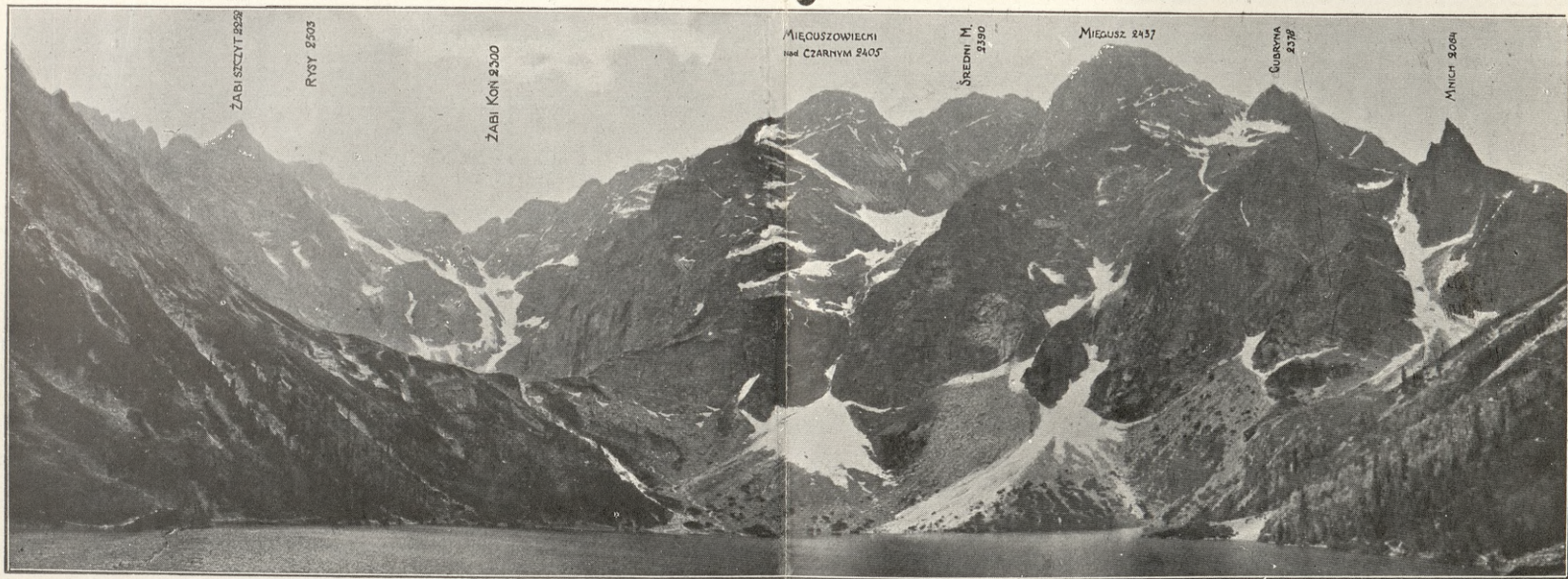
**ZAKOPANE**

**Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs.**  
**Dr. K. DŁUSKI, Direktor, Zakopane - Tatra.**



**100 ROOMS, — FIRST CLASS ARRANGEMENTS. — 4 PHYSICIANS.**  
**Folders free on request.**





Panorama from „Morskie Oko“ (Eye of the Sea — Meerauge).

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRAVEL  
IN GALICIA.

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SHORT GUIDE  
THROUGH  
ZAKOPANE  
AND SURROUNDINGS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND 1 MAP.

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○ ○ PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRAVEL IN GALICIA. ○ ○

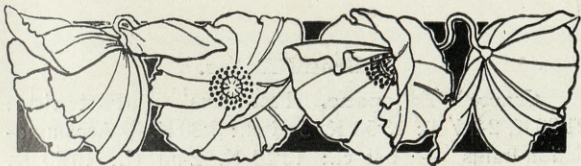
Zakopane.



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## I.

### **General hints for travellers.**

#### **Railway connections.**

Since the opening of the Chabówka—Zakopane Railway System and the introduction of fast trains making direct connections with Vienna, Breslau, Berlin, Warsaw, Lemberg, **Zakopane**, as a health-resort has become an objective point of foreign travel.

Cracow—Zakopane 6—7 hours by accommodation-train,  
" " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  " " fast-train,  
Vienna—(via Cracow)Zakopane 13 hours by fast-train,  
Lemberg—(via Cracow)Zakopane 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "  
From Berlin, Breslau (via Cracow) about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours by  
fast-train.

**Round- or return-trip tickets** Cracow—Zakopane,  
(good on Sundays and Holidays only) with 40 $\frac{0}{0}$  re-  
duction rate, from June 15<sup>th</sup> until September 30<sup>th</sup>.

### Railroad Rates.

**Cracow—Zakopane.** Fast-trains — First class: 21·30 K, 2-nd cl.: 13·50 K, 3-rd cl.: 7·80 K. — Accommodation-trains — 1-st cl.: 16·40 K, 2-nd cl.: 10·40 K, 3-rd cl.: 6 K.

**Vienna—Zakopane.** Fast-trains — 1-st cl.: 71·10 K, 2-nd cl.: 43·90 K, 3-rd cl.: 24 K.

**Berlin—Cracow.** Fast-trains — 1-st cl.: 51·80 Mk., 2-nd cl.: 32·70 Mk., 3-rd cl.: 20·90 Mk.; and **Cracow—Zakopane** — Fast-trains — 1-st cl.: 21·30 K, 2-nd cl.: 13·50 K, 3-rd cl.: 7·80 K.

**Breslau—Cracow.** Fast-trains — 1-st cl.: 26·70 Mk., 2-nd cl.: 17 Mk., 3-rd cl.: 10·80 Mk.; and **Cracow—Zakopane** — Fast-trains — 1-st cl.: 21·30 K, 2-nd cl.: 13·50 K, 3-rd cl.: 7·80 K.

**Posen—Cracow.** Fast-trains — 1-st cl.: 39 Mk., 2-nd cl.: 24·80 Mk., 3-rd cl.: 16 Mk.; and **Cracow—Zakopane** — Fast-trains — 1-st cl.: 21·30 K, 2-nd cl.: 13·50 K, 3-rd cl.: 7·80 K.

**Warsaw—Zakopane.** Accommodation-trains — First class: 17·80 Rubles, 2-nd cl.: 10·80 Rb., 3-rd cl.: 6·90 Rb. or 1-st cl.: 45·20 K, 2-nd cl.: 27·80 K, 3-rd cl.: 17·50 K.

### Season.

July, August and September are the months most favorable for travel in this region and for mountain trips and tours; but December, January and February are to be recommended to the tourist who wishes to know Zakopane's winter scenery and sports.

### Equipment.

a) The passport is not really indispensable, although it may be found useful at times.



b) Small money or change in the shape of Austrian Kronen and gold-pieces should be provided as it is not always possible to exchange larger money or notes in the small towns and villages.

c) On account of not infrequent changes of temperature and weather among the mountains warm clothing and heavy foot-wear should also be provided.

d) Several excellent geographical charts of the Tatra should be provided, as for instance:

1) Special map, issued by the Royal Imperial Geographical Institute of Vienna, 1:75.000.

2) „Neue Detailkarte des Tatra-Gebietes“ 1:25.000. Typographical Detail Chart Number 12, issued by the Royal and Imperial Military-Geographical Institute in Vienna. Reproduced in 1896/97. R. Lechner (Wilhelm Müller), Vienna, Graben 31. Price 6 K, in canvas 9 K 60 h.

3) Tourist maps of the Hohe-Tatra 1:50.000, issued by Dr. August Otto, Breslau. Price 2 K 40 h. Very good maps.

4) Tatra maps in Joh. Chmielowski's Guide book.

### **The Railroad Journey from Cracow to Zakopane.**

The train crosses the Vistula river and runs along its right bank to the station Skawina (21 klm.). Lovely view of Cracow, the Camaldule Cloister, Bielany Mountain and the ruins of the ancient Benedictine Cloister in Tyniec; then through mountainous scenery to station Kalwarya (43 klm.), pilgrimage-town with St. Bernard Cloister, 406 m. above sea-level, opposite Mt. Lanckorona, 550 m. above sea-level; station Sucha (72 klm.), stop of 20—25 min. for dinner, by accommodation train. Here old castle with large park-grounds (property of the Counts Branicki). Branch-line to Żywiec

and Biéłitz-Biała. From Sucha the track leads along the river Skawa (several beautiful views of the Babiagóra ridge, 1725 m.) 110 klm. Station Chabówka, 478 m. above sea-level. From Chabówka, the road runs upward crossing the water-sheds just above the way-station Lasek (water-sheds 690 m., fine view over the entire Tatra Range and the Podhale High-plateau) then on to Nowy-Targ (district-town) 139 klm., 577 m. above sea-level. From here the road runs continually higher, along the Biały-(White)Dunajec, passes station Poronin (156 klm. much frequented summer-ressort, 743 m.), reaching at last the terminal station in Chramcówki street in Zakopane, 163 klm., 823 m. above sea-level.

### Hotels.

1) **Hotel „Stamary“**, Marszałkowska street. 56 rooms 3—10 K with light, heat and service. Pension from 8—15 K, large park open the entire year. Fashionable hotel of the first rank.

2) **Hotel „Morskie Oko“**, Krupówki street. 59 rooms 2—10 K. Theater and ball-rooms with balcony and boxes for 600 people. Large glassed-in veranda. House of the first rank.

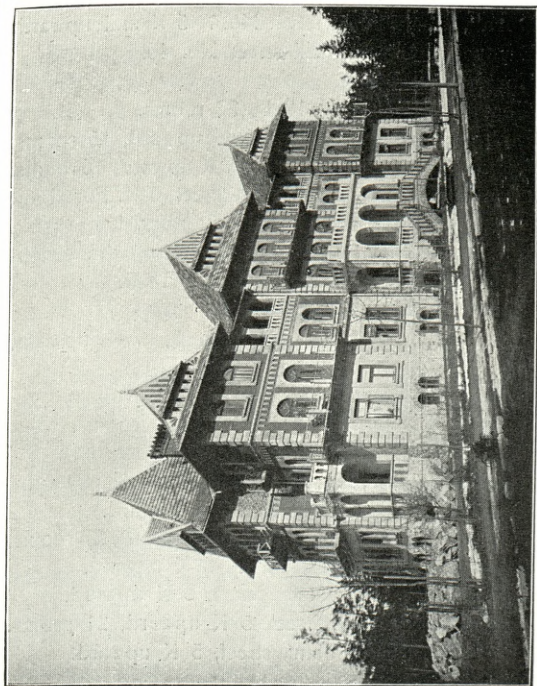
3) **Hotel „Warszawski“**, Rynek. 27 rooms 2—12 K. Water-works system and central heating, garden and veranda toward the south,

4) **Hotel „Sport“** — Krupówki street No. 46. — 49 rooms 1·50—8 K. Large glassed-in veranda toward the south. Tourist dormitory for 17 people; price per bed 1·50 K, breakfast room.

5) **Hotel „Turystów“**, Zamoyski street. Situated high up in the forest. 24 rooms 3—5 K also pension 6—8 K.

6) **Hotel „Giewont“**, corner of Krupówki and

Nowotarska streets. Founded in 1875. 30 rooms from 1:50—4.



Hotel „Stamary“.

7) **Hotel „Staszczkówka“**, Krupówki street No. 11. 30 rooms 1:60—6 K, electric light. Excursion-wagons at the Hotel.

8) **Hotel „Central“**, corner of the Rynek and Krupówki street. 20 rooms from 2—10 K.

Restaurants in all hotels, excepting hotel „Central“.

### **Pensions** (arranged alphabetically).

The „**Stamary**“ and „**Turystów**“ hotels are also pensions (see above).

„**Dora**“, Chałubiński street No. 7, 5 K and upward.

„**Dworek**“, Chramcówki street No. 46.

„**Fortunka**“, Bystre.

„**George**“, Bystre, 6—12 K, 22 rooms.

„**Janina**“, Krupówki street, 6 K upward, 15 rooms.

„**Jerzewo**“, Jagiellońska street, 7 K upward, 16 rooms.

„**Klemensówka**“, Jagiellońska street, 6 K. For about 100 persons; only open during the summer. Large park. Founded in 1880, originally, as a Hydropathic Establishment by Dr. Piasecki. Pension since 1899.

„**Konstantynówka**“, Jagiellońska street.

„**Krywań**“, Ogrodowa street No. 5, 6 K upward, 17 rooms.

„**Liliana**“, Chramcówki street, 8 K, 30 rooms.

„**Marya**“, Krupówki street No. 76, 21 rooms.

„**Mazowsze**“, Jagiellońska street 56, 20 rooms.

„**Obrochtówka**“, Chałubiński street, 5 K upward.

„**Ostoja**“, Sienkiewicz street, 6 K upward.

„**Podlasie**“, Krupówki street, 6 K upward, 27 rooms.

„**Saryusz**“, Chałubiński street, 6 K upward.

„**Świetlana**“, Nowotarska street, 6 K upward.

„**Szałas**“, Kasprusie street, 5 K upward, 21 rooms.

„**Ukraina**“, Stara Polana street, 5 K upward.

„**Wanda**“, Zamoyski street.

„**Warszawianka**“, Jagiellońska street, 6 K upward.

„**Warta**“, Zamoyski street.

„**Zacisze**“, Sienkiewicz street, 5 K upward, 10 rooms.

Beside these are about 20 Pensions in different parts of the City. Catalogue at the offices of the Climatic Station.

### Restaurants.

In following hotels: „Stamary“, „Morskie Oko“, „Turystów“, „Giewont“, „Staszeczkówka“, „Sport“, „Warszawski“ (see above);

beside these: **Przanowski**, corner of Krupówki and Marszałkowska streets. (Restaurant, Confectionery, glass veranda); on the first floor above are 7 guest rooms.

**Dziadulski**, Chramcówki street, near the railway station.

**Niklas**, Krupówki street No. 20.

**Wnuk**, Kościeliska street No. 20. (Menu 1 K 20 h.)

The last three restaurants are for modest requirements.

### Exchange Offices.

**A. Modliński & Co.**, Exchange Office and commissions, Krupówki street No. 42, buys and sells foreign coins and paper. Will purchase money-orders and drafts on foreign banks and conducts the purchase and sale of real-estate and building lots; procures visa for passports etc.

**W. Świeprawski**, Krupówki street No. 37. near the book shop, exchange and commission business.

### „Towarzystwo Zaliczkowe“ in Zakopane.

**Money Lenders in Zakopane**, registered Corporation, limited liabilities.

Interest-bearing savings department,  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  discount exchange, mortgage-loan and note department. Working capital of more than 3,000 000 K. Will cash drafts on all banks in Cracow, Lemberg, Vienna, Warsaw, Łódź and Lublin.

### A) Shops.

**Dealers in native products:** 1) **Spółka Handlowa** (Commercial Ass.). Principal shop: „Bazar Polski“, opposite Hotel „Morskie Oko“; 2 branches: Kościeliska street No. 14 and Chramcówki street No. 16 (also Victuallers for excursions).

2) **Fabian Słowik**, corner of Krupówki and Przecz-nica streets (also breakfast-room); branches: Krupówki street, near the Postoffice; Kościeliska street, opposite the old church, and in Bystre (Victualler for excursions).

3) **Kółko rolnicze**, Krupówki street No. 23, 2 branches: Kościeliska street No. 1 and Chramcówki street No. 2 (Victuallers for excursions).

4) **L. Kohan**, Przecz-nica street No. 4 (Victualler for excursions).

### B) Ribbon and Fashion Articles (also womens clothing and materials).

**Stanislaus Birtus** in „Bazar Polski“, opposite Hotel „Morskie Oko“.

**I. Kupfermann**, Krupówki street No. 31.

**Krzyżak**, Krupówki street No. 30.

**S. Leisten**, Krupówki street, near the Hotel „Central“

**M. Mangel**, Krupówki street, opposite Hotel „Morskie Oko“.

### C) Stock of General Merchandise.

**L. Kitzler**, Kościeliska street No. 8.

**W. Łuszczewski**, Krupówki street No. 36, above Hotel „Morskie Oko“.

**Statter**, Krupówki street, before the „Dworzec Tatrzański“.

### **D) Wooden Articles, Wood-Carvings, Picture Post-Cards, etc.**

**H. Aslanowicz** (formerly Laska), Shop of Zakopane wood-carvings, near the bridge to the „Dworzec so Tatrzański“.

**Bazar Zakopański** (Zakop. Ware-house), Krupówki street No. 31.

**Béze**, Krupówki street Nro. 42, fancy-goods, picture post-cards.

**S. Ciszewski**, Krupówki street No. 74, wooden articles, picture post-cards, souvenirs of Zakopane.

**A. Goraś**, Krupówki street No. 33.

**Komendziński**, Krupówki street No. 44, Domestic-articles Bazar.

### **E) Glass and Porcelain.**

**E. Tomaszewski**, Krupówki street No. 35.

**A. Krzyżak**, Krupówki street, opposite „Bazar Zakopański“.

### **F) Fur Stores.**

**H. Gebel**, Krupówki street, opposite Hotel „Morskie Oko“.

**L. Ochotnicki**, Marszałkowska street No. 2.

**S. Ochotnicki**, Krupówki street No. 55.

**H. Pollak**, Przecznicza street No. 9.

### **G) Dairies.**

„**Łuczanowicka**“, Krupówki street No. 25.

„**Hygieniczna**“, Krupówki street No. 72.

**Milk- and Kefir-Hall**, Krupówki street No. 49.

### **H) Pharmacies.**

**Tableau**, Krupówki street No. 21.

**I) Drugs.**

**E. Clossman**, Krupówki street.

**S. Ossowski**, Krupówki street No. 32.

**J) Book Stores and Circulating-Libraries.**

**Leonard Zwoliński**, Krupówki street, opposite Hotel „Morskie Oko“.

**K) Main Tobacco-Depot**

also **Tobacco and Cigar Specialites**; picture post cards, Krupówki street No. 55.

**L) Photograph Studios.**

**Joseph Ryś**, Krupówki street No. 69, picture post cards.

**Sigismund Studnicki**, Nowotarska street No. 2

„**Stefa**“, Krupówki street No. 57.

„**Tatry**“, Villa Zawrat, Kasprusie.

**M) Florists.**

**Grafczyński**, Marszałkowska street No. 1.

**Kasimir Wastak**, Krupówki street No. 31.

**N) Sausage Shops.**

**Lechowicz**, Krupówki street.

**Galica**, Krupówki street.

„**Chramcówki** street.

**Korona**, Kościeliska street.





## II.

### ZAKOPANE.

**Zakopane**, situated in the Nowy-Targ district in Galicia,  $37^{\circ} 37' 10''$  eastern longitude (from Ferro) and  $49^{\circ} 16' 50''$  northern latitude, lies on the northern slopes of the Tatra Mountains, in a broad valley extending upward from north-west to south-east in an altitude of 800—1000 m. above sea level (old village church 837 m., Tatra Museum 900 m., Kuźnice over 1000 m.). Numerous mountain-streams water the valley: Bystry, Czarny, Biały, etc. and form the stream called Zakopianka, which broadens out farther on, taking the name **Biały Dunajec**.

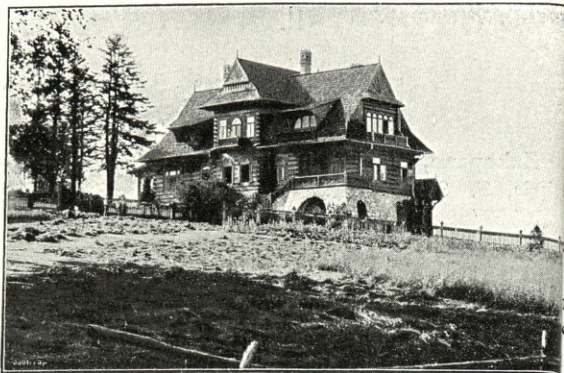
Even today many of Zakopane's districts or divisions bear their original names, as, for instance Krzeptówka, Skibówka, Kasprusie, Krupówki, Chramcówki, Bystre, Bachledy etc.; within city precincts, however, the old names are gradually falling into disuse and others, given according to city requirements, are applied, such as Kościeliska, Marszałkowska, Jagiellońska, Sienkiewicz Zamoyski St. etc. Zakopane has altogether 19 klm. of streets.

Zakopane's town-district covers altogether 4612 ha.; its district lands 1080 hektar; but the entire Zakopane

region — including the bordering districts of Kościeliska and Brzegi and Bukowina — embraces an area of 5800 hale

Population, according to last census, 7928.

The buildings in the heart of the town surround an ancient wooden church dating from 1847. Krupówki street as far up as Przecznicza street is gradually taking on the appearance of a city street. Each year two anvil



**Pawlikowski's Villa on the Koziniec.**

three-story houses are being erected, and in these streets the most important shops are to be found, as well as the offices of the Climatic Commission, and those of the Tatra Society (Towarzystwo Tatrzańskie); here also are the Technical School of Wood-carving, and several hotels and restaurants. The Chramcówki, Jagiellońska, Chałubiński, Sienkiewicz and Zamoyski streets, with their numerous wooden houses and villas on the borders and in the midst of the pine-forest, exhibit many well built and well-appointed residences (among them some in true Zakopane style

architecture). In the Kasprusie and Kościeliska streets are less pretentious residences, although of a better sort and comfortably appointed.

On the southern slopes of the Gubałówka (mountain 1123 m. in height, lying north-west of Zakopane and offering fine views over the Tatra) are charmingly situated villas and houses which, because of the high degree of insulation, may be used also as winter residences. The laying-out of a large residence district, with streets, arranged one above the other, terrace-wise, would be in a high degree beneficial to the town and is greatly desired.

**Bystre**, highly situated (950 m.), and neighboring Laszczurówka (now part of the Poronin district) will be found most desirable by those wishing a season of rest and retirement.

There are 1400 residence houses in Zakopane of which 700 are rented during season.

In 1903 a new system of water-works was installed in Zakopane, which brings the finest spring water from Kuźnice. The introduction of a modern drainage-system and the installation of electric lights are the first interest of the city and the Climatic Commission. Number of strangers and tourists increases yearly. According to statistics, it is as follows:

In the year 1900 . . . . .	7.518	persons.
" " " 1901 . . . . .	8.029	"
" " " 1902 . . . . .	9.737	"
" " " 1903 . . . . .	8.796	"
" " " 1904 . . . . .	9.710	"
" " " 1905 . . . . .	9.988	"
" " " 1906 . . . . .	10.965	"
" " " 1907 . . . . .	11.021	"
" " " 1908 . . . . .	11.224	"
" " " 1909 . . . . .	11.667	"

In the year 1910 . . . . .	12.233	persons.
" " " 1911 . . . . .	13.145	"
" " " 1912 . . . . .	12.771	"

Beside these are thousands of transient visitors who spend one or two days in Zakopane.

### Climate.

Sub-alpine with continental character. Average temperature for the year  $4.7^{\circ}$  Celsius. Average precipitation of the atmosphere for the year 1377 mm. Emphasis should, however, be laid upon the fact that precipitations of the winter season maintain those of the summer months a ratio of 33% to 67%. Barometrical pressure varies from 660.8 to 704.0 mm. Average barometer indication 683.1 mm.

Insolation extreme. Difference of temperature in the sun and in the shade is much greater than on lower elevations. At the same time changes in temperature are often sudden and considerable. For this reason it were wise to be provided, even in summer with warm clothing. Even in July and August come exceptional days when the fall in temperature is so great that the mountains as far as the upper forest region are covered with snow. This is, however, of short duration. Ordinarily the entire region is under snow from November first till the middle of April. The mountain tour, in winter, offers magnificent scenery; outlines of peaks are shrouded in a mantle of white with vivid contrasting black of rock and forest. In winter, during fair weather one may, because of lack of humidity, go out of doors, on verandas, in light wraps.

Westerly winds predominate and are usually a forerunner of bad weather. The east-wind, or "Zipser Wind" is often the herald of fair weather.

The Alm-Wind, a remarkable wind peculiar to the Tatra, and called „wiatr halny“ (Föhn), is a warm, often strong southern wind which on rare occasions attains such force that it blows the roofs from houses, and tears trees out by their roots. These attacks alternate with dead calm. The Alm-Wind is usually the fore-runner of bad weather.

The air is exceedingly clear and objects are discernible at a great distance. At times, before sunset, that strange phenomenon — the Alpine Glow — appears, and is usually the herald of winds.

Ensuing tables <sup>1)</sup> will more nearly explain the meteorological conditions in Zakopane.

Its sub-alpine climate is a most successful factor in the cure of different diseases of the lungs, especially the first stages of Tuberculosis. It is also favorable to the successful treatment and cure of lighter cases of general anemia and first stages of neurasthenia; as well as beneficial to convalescents from serious affection of the lungs, chronic illnesses and after surgical operations. Long experience shows that healthy, but delicately built or undeveloped children, who spend a few weeks every year in this atmosphere, grow rapidly strong and well. Also beneficial in diverse affections of the heart, organic weakness of the heart, and some advanced cases of Tuberculosis, however, in cases of extreme general anemia and pernicious anemia, as well as in severe forms of neurasthenia, the climate of Zakopane is not to be recommended. A sojourn during the winter season is extremely beneficial in cases of chronic affection of the lungs. Three times as many

<sup>1)</sup> These Tables are taken from Victor Kuźniar's „Z przyrody Tatr“ (Natural Science in the Tatra), Cracow, 1910, and refer to the year 1906.

# Monthly and Yearly Average, Maximum and Minimum Temperature.

Month	Cracow: 220.3 m. above sea-level							Zakopane: 899.5 m. above sea-level								
	7 h.	2 h.	9 h.	ave.	max.	day	min.	7 h.	2 h.	9 h.	ave.	max.	min.			
	°C							°C								
I . . . .	-1.7	0.9	-1.0	-0.7	6.0	19	-13.0	2	-5.6	-1.8	-4.6	-4.2	7.7	29	-19.7	25
II . . . .	-3.4	1.1	-1.6	-1.4	11.7	28	-19.2	11	-5.8	0.0	-4.7	-3.8	10.6	27	-15.7	11
III . . . .	1.4	4.8	2.4	2.7	16.6	8	-3.2	3	-2.3	1.7	-1.8	-1.1	12.7	8	-13.5	29
IV . . . .	6.4	14.2	8.9	9.6	24.4	14	-2.4	2	2.7	9.1	4.1	5.0	18.6	19	-11.4	1
V . . . .	13.4	18.9	13.8	15.0	24.4	25	5.0	5	9.3	14.3	8.7	10.3	19.7	16	1.3	4
VI . . . .	15.0	19.4	15.5	16.3	31.0	28, 29	8.3	7	11.3	14.6	10.9	11.9	26.3	28	1.4	3
VII . . . .	17.1	23.4	18.1	19.2	29.8	19	12.4	2	13.6	18.3	13.4	14.7	25.2	19	6.4	23
VIII . . . .	15.0	20.6	16.1	16.9	29.1	3	9.7	28	11.4	16.9	11.6	12.9	25.9	4	3.8	30
IX . . . .	10.8	16.1	11.6	12.5	27.8	5	2.0	25	7.3	12.2	7.7	8.7	23.7	5	-4.0	26
X . . . .	5.4	12.3	7.5	8.2	18.2	20	-2.2	29	2.0	9.1	3.8	4.7	17.4	18	-7.6	28
XI . . . .	4.1	9.2	6.0	6.3	17.2	7	-4.8	22	2.6	6.2	3.2	3.8	16.7	8	-9.0	15
XII . . . .	-4.1	-2.2	-4.3	-3.8	7.2	4	-18.5	22	-6.8	-4.3	-7.0	-6.3	3.6	1	-18.2	21
Yearly average	6.6	11.6	7.8	8.5	31.0		-19.2		3.3	8.0	3.8	4.7	26.3		-19.7	

sunny winter days, in consequence of which the intense insolation, dryness and freedom from dust which characterize this atmosphere prove to be important curative factors.

It is superfluous to add that a sojourn in this subalpine climate should be considered only after close medical observation and examination and upon the advice of a reliable physician.

Table II.

1) Average temperature for the four Seasons.

2) Average yearly temperature of Cracow, Nowy Targ, Poronin and Zakopane.

	Cracow	Nowy-Targ	Poronin	Zakopane
Winter . .	-2.0	-5.5	-5.6	-4.8
Spring . .	9.1	6.3	4.6	4.7
Summer . .	17.5	14.9	13.6	12.5
Autumn . .	9.0	6.5	5.8	5.7
Actual difference .	50.2	52.8	50.0	46.0
Yearly average .	8.5	5.5	4.6	4.7
Elevation above the sea-level.	220.3 m.	593 m.	778 m.	899.5 m. <sup>1)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Tatra Museum.

Month	Cracow		Nowy-Targ		Poronin		Zakopane	
	Quantity of precipitations	Maxim.	Quantity of precipitations	Maxim.	Quantity of precipitations	Maxim.	Quantity of precipitations	Maxim.
I . . . . .	18	3	39.0	7.8	40.3	11.8	49	14
II . . . . .	31	11	37.9	11.6	31.0	9.9	32	10
III . . . . .	99	24	95.1	17.5	110.2	20.4	136	24
IV . . . . .	10	4	36.2	8.4	38.8	12.2	57	17
V . . . . .	70	17	64.4	15.6	86.2	25.3	115	12
VI . . . . .	120	32	81.8	38.0	242.4	97.0	231	92
VII . . . . .	147	48	215.1	89.4	215.0	60.0	234	67
VIII . . . . .	77	14	151.9	21.6	190.3	29.4	178	22
IX . . . . .	91	31	86.9	37.0	16.3	75.5	175	70
X . . . . .	14	7	21.3	10.0	19.2	10.0	19	8
XI . . . . .	37	12	51.5	18.5	43.7	22.3	73	25
XII . . . . .	49	9	52.1	8.1	58.7	12.5	78	16
In the whole year	763	48	933.2	89.4	1238.8	97.0	1377	92



## Flora and Fauna.

In Zakopane and as far up as 1000 m. one finds only oats, millet, potatoes and, here and there, peas. Corn flourishes in the considerably lower altitudes (750 m.) of Poronin and Bialy Dunajec. The pine-tree, an occasional larch (*larix Europaea*) and the fir-tree grow here; in the higher region the beech-nut and a few yew-trees (*taxus baccata*) appear. At an elevation of 1560 m., or more, grow only the dwarfed mountain-pine and a few Siberian stone-pines (*pinus Cembra*). In the forest regions of the Tatra live the chamois, marmot, bat, mole, hedgehog, polecat, marten, ermine, squirrel, weasel and hare. In the heart of the forest are the roe-buck, deer, wild-boar and fox. Also the bear and lynx. Among birds are the eagle, hawk and owl; near the streams the waterouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*). In the mountain-streams are found trout, grayling and salmon.

The magnificent „Apollo“ butterfly appears in the lower Tatra valleys, especially in the neighborhood of Jaworzyna and also, although rarely, in the Strążyska, Białe and Kościeliska valleys.

### **The Tatra Society** (Towarzystwo Tatrzańskie).

Founded in 1873.

Purposes of the Society:

- 1) Scientific explorations of the Tatra Mountains and stimulation of interest in travel among the same.
- 2) To make the Tatra passable and to further all matters pertaining to mountain tours.
- 3) The improvement in tourist accommodations, and cultivation of all crafts and industries peculiar to the mountain region.

It may be stated without exaggeration that this Society was the pioneer of Culture in Zakopane. Before the days

of the „Climatic Station“ the Tatra Society constructed highroads and other roads into Zakopane and throughout the Zakopane district, erected foot-stairs, foot-bridges and Shelters among the mountains, regulated the system of mountain-guides etc. The „Dworzec Tatrzański“ was for years the sole meeting-place of Zakopane visitors.

In 1878 the Tatra Society was instrumental in the founding of a school of wood-carving, since developed into a State School which is of the greatest benefit to the town and surroundings. The Year Books of the Society already form a considerable collection, an important reference in questions pertaining to the natural sciences, touristics, meteorology, ethnography and folklore. It was the Tatra Society which took issue in the negotiations concerning the provincial and State boundaries near the Morskie Oko and brought matters to a satisfactory end. (The final decision (1902) of the International Court of Arbitration was in favor of Galicia and Austria). The Society's permanent head-quarters are in Cracow. Offices open daily (exc. on Sundays and Holy days) from 4—6 P. M., Andrzej Potocki's street. In the principal season, July 1-st till Aug. 31-st, offices in the „Dworzec Tatrzański“ in Zakopane. Membership includes

18 honorary members, 8 charter-members, 21 life members and 1896 regulation members.

According to Club laws charter-members pay 200 K, life-members 100 K, ordinary members 2 K, registry- and 6 K yearly dues.

Beside memberships already quoted are:

Babiagóra Division .	36	members,
Czarnagóra „ .	208	„
Beskid „ .	107	„
Pieniny „ .	73	„

Entire number of members with divisions about 23

Membership privileges are as follows:

- 1) To receive gratuitously the Year Book of the Tatra Society; also a yearly premium.
- 2) The advantage of reduced rates in all Tatra Society Inns and other Shelters.
- 3) Free admission to the Reading-Rooms of the „Dworzec Tatrzański“ in Zakopane.

Each year occur **Members' meetings** in Zakopane, when members are given opportunity to express opinions and desires concerning all matters relative to the Tatra Society. General assembly of members occurs at least once a year (usually in February) in Cracow. Rough estimate of receipts for 1913, 30.403·16 K.

### **Tourist Section of the Tatra Society in Zakopane.**

Offices in the „Dworzec Tatrzański“, I-st floor, Krupówki St.

This is an association of persons desiring to further mountain travel among the Tatra. Issues to everyone information concerning mountain touristics and arranges excursion parties among the Tatra. Publishes (under the editorship of a special committee) its own Periodical, the „Taternik“ (Polish), 6 times a year, subscription price 3 K, free to section-members. Requirements for membership: written statement of two section-members that the candidate is actually desirous of acquiring alpine (Tatra) touristics. Only members of the Tatra Society accepted. Yearly dues 8 K.

### **System of Mountain-Guides in Zakopane**

under the direction of the Tatra Society and the Tourist Section of the same. Legitimizing of guides at the Royal Imp. District Administration (Starostwo) in Nowy-Targ, upon application of the Tatra Society.

Guides divided into three classes:

III-rd class Guides conduct through all valley and up such mountain-peaks as the Giewont, Czerwony Wierchy, Świnica, Kozi Wierch, Rysy (Meeraugspitze) and across the mountain-passes: Zawrat, Krzyżne, Chałubiński's Gate (Wrota Chałub.), to the Morskie Oko (Fischsee), over the Polski Grzebień and to Szmeks.

II-nd class Guides conduct beside above-mentioned tours: up the highest peaks such as Gerlsdorfer Spitze (Gierlach), Lomnitzer Spitze, Eistaler Spitze, up the Wysoka (Tatra Peak) and the Krivan.

I-st class Guides competent to guide throughout the entire Tatra region and find their way on unknown familiar paths.

Guides will be found at the Post Office building on Krupówki street, and at Hotel „Morskie Oko“.

Below are most important clauses of duties and requirements of Tatra-Guides:

### § 1.

Any trustworthy citizen of Zakopane or immediate neighborhood displaying capabilities for the work of a mountain-guide may be licensed by the R. Imp. District Administration in Nowy-Targ, with permission of the Tatra Society. Promotion into a higher class awarded only upon most favorable recommendation of the Society.

### § 2.

Each Guide carries always his book and license, to be shown upon demand of the functionaries of the Tatra Society. All utensils needed in performance of his duties must be kept always in good condition.

## § 13.

Charges per day:

I-st class Guide . . .	10 K
II-nd " " . . .	8 "
III-rd " " . . .	6 "

Beside this sum, 2 Kr. for travelling expenses.

Aside from usual charge, the guide may exact an extra fee of 1—4 K when upon specially difficult tours (further inform. in Guide's Book).

## § 26.

Misunderstandings between tourist and guide, when not upon matters lying within the jurisdiction of the civil courts, will be settled by a special commission chosen by the R. Imp. Distr. Administration, upon demand of the Tatra Society. This committee consists of the Inspector of the Climatic Station as chairman, and representatives of both the Tatra Society and the guides.

### **Tatra Volunteer Emergency-Corps in Zakopane**

assumes the duty of searching for lost tourists and applies practical aid in case of accidents among the Tatra. This association maintains a standing Rescue Party of 16 members who pledge themselves to give personal aid among the mountains. Membership over 100 persons. Accidents may be reported at the following Stations:

- 1) Offices of the Tatra Society.
- 2) Offices of the Climatic Station.
- 3) Villa Krywań, Ogrodowa St. 5.
- 4) Kasprusie St. 18.
- 5) At the Tatra Society Shelter at Morskie Oko (telephone).
- 6) Tatra Society Shelter on the Gaşienicowa-Alm.

7) At the Tatra Society Shelter in the Rozto (telephone).

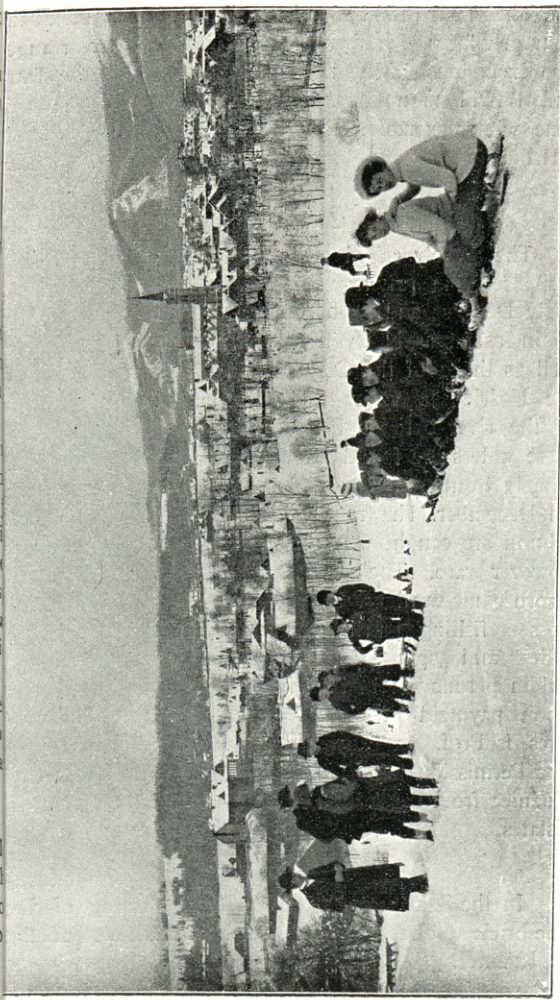
An institution worthy of recognition; in many cases the health and even lives of tourists have been saved only through its energy and skill.

### **Ski-ing.**

Of late, ski-ing has had a remarkable growth in Zakopane and the Tatra. The level snow-surfaces in this region are most favorable to the sport.

The Zakopane Ski-ing Division of the Tatra Society (Krupówki street) facilitates impartially winter touristics and ski-ing in the Tatra. This club arranges every year during the Christmas Holidays, special courses of instruction for the novice and of practise for the more experienced, in ski-ing among the Tatra. All winter the club gives free instruction in ski-ing. (Non-member fee 3 Kr.). Only members of the Tatra Society may join the Club. Yearly dues 2 Kr. Further details obtainable from Mr. M. Zaruski, Villa Krywań, Ogrodowa street. The last ski-courses well attended. By means of this sport the following peaks and passes are reached: Giewon (1900 m.), Czerwony Wierch (2225 m.), Kozi Wierch (2295 m.), Granaty (2232 m.), Żółta Turnia (2088 m.), Kamienista (2128 m.), Zawrat (2158 m.), Polski Grzebień (2208 m.), Bystra (2250 m.), Schlagendorferspitze (2496 m.), Pass-Liliowe (1960 m.), Koprova-Pass, Skrajnia Bażantowa and Osobita and others.

The ground about Zakopane, especially on the Gubałówka ridge, with its moderate grade (25%) is itself admirably, also, to other winter-sports such as coasting and sleighing. It is hoped that, thanks to the above-mentioned advantages, Zakopane will develop into a winter-sport resort of the first order.



Tobogganing (Gubałówka).

The Tatra Ski Society in Cracow offers same privileges. Membership fee 6 K. The latter arranges also excursions during the winter season, into the Tatra and Beskid mountains. The Tatra offers at the same time winter excursion-points of the „Academic Sports Club in Cracow“.

### Angling.

The Society called „Lovers of Angling“ in Cracow dispenses the privilege of fishing the waters of Biały Dunajec and its tributaries, in the Zakopane, Kronin as far as Nowy-Targ and Harklowa districts, well as those of the Czarny Dunajec, up stream from the Kościeliska valley (with the exception of that part of the river between Podczerwone and Długopole). In these waters are found three species of Prima game-fishes namely trout, grayling and salmon; season from November till December. The trout weigh 2—3 kg. (1 kg. is 2 lb) and salmon are caught weighing as much as 10 kg. This is however rare. The streams are guarded by numerous sworn game-wardens. Only members of the Club actually possess fishing privileges and, furthermore, only use „flies“ and „spinner“-hooks; non-members may however obtain permission to fish, from the Club Administration upon payment of a nominal-fee. (Office in Cracow. Pres. is Prof. Dr. Nowak, św. Jana street No. 20).

Permission to fish in the Białka river obtained in Kuźnice from the Administration of the Count Zamiaty Estates.

\* \* \*

In the Zakopane District sporadic hunting of **roe buck** and **bear** allowed. Further details also obtainable in Kuźnice.



### Tatra Museum.

Corner of Zamoyski and Chałubiński streets. Founded 1889. Natural-historical and ethnographical objects taken from the Tatra region and immediate surroundings. Meteorological Station in the building.

1) Ethnographical objects to the number of over 100: rough sculptured objects in true local style, native costumes, musical instruments, native implements and vessels, house models etc.

2) About 2500 zoological specimens: eagles and other birds, lynx, bear, marmots, bats, different examples of moose and a geological and mineralogical collection.

3) Ceramics.

Visiting hours: *a*) daily, in season, 10—12 A. M., and 2—5 P. M.; *b*) otherwise daily 2—5 P. M. (Sundays and holidays excepted). Entrance-fee 20 h in summer and 10 h in winter.

Before the Museum stands a statue in bronze, on granite pedestal, of the eminent **Dr. Titus Chałubiński**, Kopane's benefactor and founder of the Museum.



### III.

#### **The Climatic Commission.**

The Administration of the Air-cure Resort (Climatic Resort) **Zakopane** is an incumbent of the Climatic Commission by reason of special Statute.

The Climatic Commission consist of:

- 1) Three Representatives of the Galician Gubernatorial Offices (Namiestnictwo),
- 2) Three Representatives of the Galician Diet Committee (Wydział krajowy),
- 3) The Chairman (wójt) of the Zak. Administration Council,
- 4) Two Representatives of the Zak. Administration Council,
- 5) One Representative of the Sanatorium Director,
- 6) One Representative of the Tatra Society,
- 7) The Physician of the Climatic Station,
- 8) One Representative of the Visitors of the Climatic Resort.

The Government Representative who also acts as Royal Imperial Inspector is presiding official.

The **Climatic Commission** 1) is authorized to impose a visitors tax and similar fees;

2) reports suggestions regarding dwelling-house regulations, rents and other taxes, and issues a „Demand and Complaint“ Book for use of the stranger in Zakopane;

3) the support of the city police organization within the limits of the Station's jurisdiction, especially regarding the foods and trades establishments, drinking-places, order and cleanliness of public highways, grounds and promenades, the stamping-out of contagious diseases, the regulation of the cab system etc. There is also a special Disinfection Establishment. The fumigation of a dwelling after Tuberculosis is obligatory.

**The Bureau of the Climatic Station** (with information and address Dept. as well) open daily 9—12 A. M. and 3—6 P. M. (corner of Krupówki and Marszałkowska streets).

**The Royal Imp. Insp.** of the Bureau may be personally interviewed here from 10—12 A. M. and 4—5 P. M.

**The Bureau Physician** also, 11—12 A. M. at this office.

**Season** during entire year.

What may be called the **Climatic Tax** is as follows:

a) 1 person 2 K per week; families of more than 5 persons 5 K, if registered for a sojourn of at least 3 weeks and payment in advance.

b) 3 K per week for 1 person and 6 K for family, when the same register for less than a fortnight or pay the tax weekly.

c) 12 K per person or about 30 K per family if sojourn be from 3 weeks until the end of the season in advance and tax paid in advance.

d) No tax imposed when the stay is less than 24 hours.

**The Local Administration Offices** (Rynek). Administers all affairs of the Zakopane District save those pertaining to the Climatic Commission; and its Councils consists of 36 Representatives.

**The Chairman of the Local Administration Council (wójt)** is accessible daily 9—12 A. M. and 3 P. M., Rynek.

**The R. Imp. Military Police**, Station Łukaszówka street.

**Catholic Parish Offices** in the Parish House in the new Church; open from 10—12 A. M.

Beside the Parish Church are: Jesuit Church „Górcze“, St. Bernard Church „Bystre“, The old Church in Kościeliska street and the private Chapel in the Carmelite Institute.

The Cloister of the „Heart of Jesus Sisterhood“ in the Łukaszówki street.

**Music.** Daily in mid-season (July 1-st to August 31) 9—11 A. M. and 5—7 P. M.

**Reading-Rooms.** Open the year round from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Krupówki street No. 45. Ticket of entrance 50 h. Also (excepting Sundays and Holidays) books can be taken out upon payment of 2 K monthly per book or 70 h weekly. Surety per book 3 K. Department open 10—1 and 4—7.

**Tennis-courts:** 1) Nowotarska street, near District Offices; 2) Villa „Piotrkowianka“ and Villa „Mazowianka“ Sienkiewicz street; 3) opposite the Tourists Hotel, Zamajski street; 4) „na Polance“, Zamoyski street, below the Tourists Hotel.

**R. Imp. post-office**, Krupówki street. Open the year round 8—12 A. M. and 2—6 P. M. Sundays 8—10 A. M. and from 8—9 P. M. during Summer Season.

Telegraph and Telephone offices in the building open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. (during Summer Season till Midnight); Sundays, 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Branch office in the railway station; office open from 9—12 and 3—6. Closed on Sundays.

Public telephone booths in the Tatra:

- 1) in the Shelter near Morskie Oko;
- 2) in the residence of the Inspector of Roads at the Mickiewicz Waterfall. Price, 20 h. for 3 minutes.

### Physicians.

**Dr. A. Chramiec**, Director, Hydropathic Estab.

**Dr. K. Dłuski**, Director, Sanatorium for Diseases of Lungs.

**Dr. B. Dłuska**, Sanatorium.

**Dr. T. Żychoń**, Physician of the Climatic Station.

**Dr. Gustaw Nowotny**, Director of and Operating Physician of the Climatic Hospital and Head of the Surgical Private Clinic.

**Dr. E. Brzeziński** — **Dr. Z. Czaplicki** — **Dr. G. Mik** — **Dr. A. Januszkowski** — **Dr. W. Kraszew-**

**i** — **Dr. K. Morawski** — **Dr. A. Wieselmann** —

**Dr. H. Wilczyński** — **Dr. Wisłocki**, dentist — **Dr. M. Wojczyński** — Vet. Surgeon: **Dr. P. Lech**.

### The Climatic Hospital

Founded in 1899 through the efforts of Dr. T. Janiszewski) consists since 14 years ago, of 15 beds, operating-rooms, medical and surgical departments, and a ward for the isolation of contagious diseases. Dr. Nowotny is director of the hospital and head of the surgical dept., Dr. Żychoń director of the medical and quarantine depts. House management by the Sisters of the Heart of Jesus. Treatment per day 4 K 1-st class and 1.60 K 2-nd cl. See consultation daily for the poor, 9—10 A. M.

### Building of the Gymnastic Society „Sokół“,

nek. — Large gymnasium, electric lighting.

I. Zakopane is divided into two tarif-districts (indicated with signs).

1-st District — the inner town: from the Chalubiński monument to the Hospital — to the end of Kościelna street and to the bakery on the Kasprusie. To this district belong all houses on these streets as well as those on their cross- or side-streets.

2-nd District — the remainder of Zakopane as far as the boundary lines designated in the statutes.

II. Additional charge of 20 hel.: between October 1st and the end of February — from 6 P. M. till 6 A. M.; between March 1-st and the end of September — from 10 P. M. till 5 A. M.

III. District divisions not observed with drives according to time; no charges made for a wait of 10 minutes; full charge is made for a wait of more than 10 or more than 15 minutes as well as for a drive of less than 15 minutes.

Packages weighing over 50 kilo — 30 hel. each.

IV. Charges for ordinary sleigh the same as for „Furka“ (peasant wagon) — for sleigh with fur the same as for carriage.

V. Drive to the Station according to tarif — the same as for the Station no difference between day- and night-charges.

VI. Capacity of 1-horse „Furka“ or 1-horse carriage within Zakopane — 3 adults; for excursion — 2 adults and 1 child.

Capacity of 2-horse „Furka“ or 2-horse carriage — 4 adults.

Two children count as one adult.

VII. Carriage-toll payed by occupant.

VIII. Driver must carry Tarif to be produced on demand.

1-horse  
2-horse  
RATES

## Tarif.

	1-horse Furka		1-horse cab Furka		2-horse carriage	
	K	h	K	h	K	h
I. a) Within a District — from point to point . . . . .	—	50	—	70	1	20
b) From one District into the other — from point to point . . . . .	—	70	1	—	1	80
II. From the Station to the I-st District . . . . .	—	70	1	—	1	80
” ” ” ” II-nd ” . . . . .	1	—	1	80	2	50
III. According to time: each quarter hour drive or wait	—	50	—	70	1	20
IV. Excursions: 1) Kuźnice, drive and return . . . . .	1	40	2	—	3	20
with one-hour wait . . . . .	2	—	3	—	4	—
2) Sanatorium, Poronin — drive and return . . . . .	1	80	2	50	3	80
with one-hour wait . . . . .	2	50	3	50	5	—
3) Kościeliska, drive and return with three-hours wait, a) to the Restaurant . . . . .	5	—	7	—	12	—
b) to Pisana . . . . .	6	—	9	—	14	—
4) Waterfalls, drive and return . . . . .	8	—	12	—	16	—
drive and return, whole day . . . . .	10	—	14	—	18	—
5) Morskie Oko, drive and return . . . . .	10	—	16	—	20	—
drive and return, whole day . . . . .	12	—	18	—	24	—
6) Chochołów valley, drive and return, whole day (to Starorobociańska) . . . . .	12	—	18	—	24	—
7) Nowy-Targ, drive and return, whole day . . . . .	6	—	9	—	14	—
Other drives per agreement.						

#### IV.

##### **R. Imp. Technical School of Wood Carving**

Founded in 1878. Under the management of R. Imp. Provincial School Board in Lemberg, and R. Imp. Department of Public Works.

The school building is the property of the Technical Society which furnished the initiative for its foundation.

Following are the departments: 1) Table and Furniture, 2) ornamental and figurative Plastique, 3) free-hand drawing and modelling rooms, 4) department of technical training.

Average yearly attendance 75 scholars.

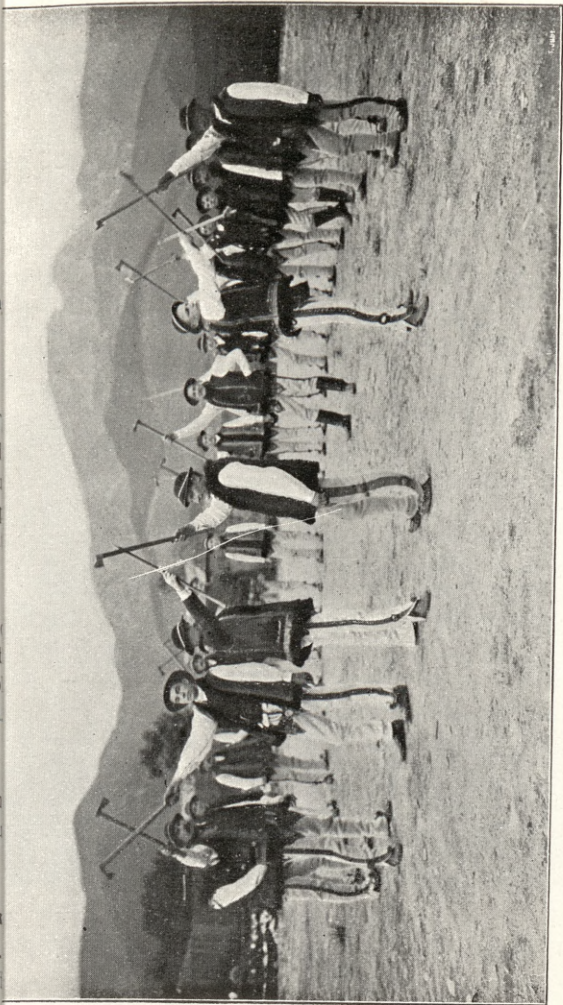
Visitors admitted daily (no fee) in Exhibition Room 10—12 A. M. During summer vacations (July 10—Aug. 15-th) exhibitions usually held, of work completed during the school year; visitors daily, 10—12 A. M. (no fee).

The school shows a decided predilection for Zakopane styles of art, but gives a general technical training. During 30 years 400 pupils have been graduated. Many have since become sculptors.

##### **Provincial Technical School of Lace-Making**

Founded in 1882. Three year course of work. In addition to this a special course for graduates. Many dif-





Gorals' Dance.

laces are made; bobbin and crocheted varieties. Valuation of yearly production more than 5000 Kr. Number of students averages 30 per year, non-inclusive of 50 workers in the special course.

Exhibition at Cracow, in 1887, of scholars work, Industrial Arts Exposition, and at the Exposition at Leberg (1902) resulted in prizes on both occasions.

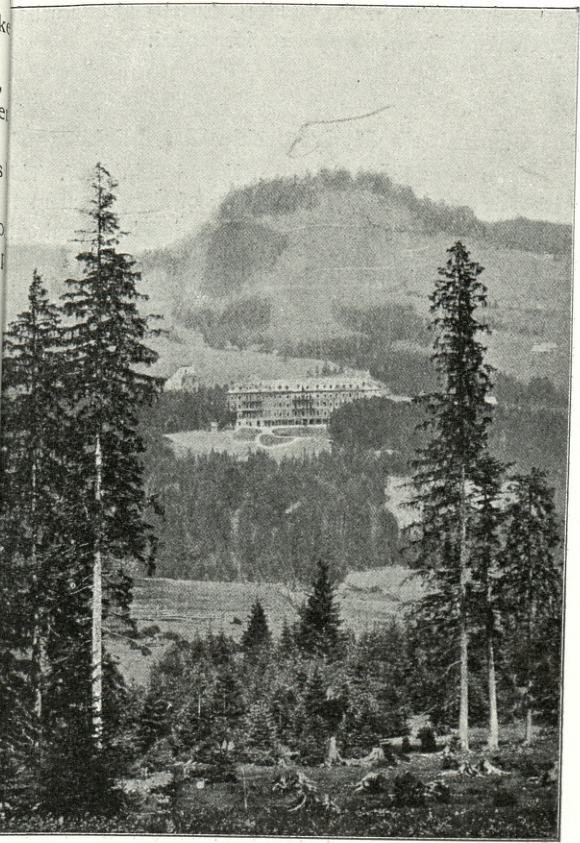
The renowned actress Helena Modrzejewska (Mme. Modjeska), was the inspiration and founder of this school and contributed 2400 Kr. for this purpose.

Visitors admitted daily during the forenoon (apply to Directress).

### **Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs.**

Founded in 1902. 5 km. from the Railway Station. Charming situation, 1050 m. above sea-level, surrounded by pine forest, and a model sanatorium in every respect. The main building (and entrance) facing south, contains one hundred rooms, splendidly ventilated, furnished with every comfort, washable furniture, large theatre, chapel, music-room, library and reading-rooms, smoking-rooms and dark-room. Steam-heating apparatus, ventilation system, electric lights, hot- and cold water on every floor, excellent plumbing, disinfecting rooms and fumigating and washing machines for utensils. Also a chemical bacteriological laboratory equipped to fulfill the most exacting demands. Excellent X-Ray machine facilitates the success of scientific examination. Park, electrically lighted, with summer rest-rooms and glass-veranda. Patients accepted: those with incipient tuberculosis, cases of chronic bronchitis, convalescents from pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs; affection of the respiratory

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**Sanatorium for Lung Diseases.**

organs and operations for local tuberculosis. Postal and Telegraph stations in the building. Local and interurb service. Ambulance. Prospectus forwarded.

### **Dr. Chramiec's Hydropathic Establishment**

Open throughout the year. Founded in 1887. The establishment reached a high state of development in the course of 20 years, and accommodated 300 patients at one and the same time, in 1909.

In June of 1910 the greater part of the building was burned to the ground, leaving only one bath house and one dormitory. In July, 1910, the establishment passed into the hands of a corporation with 1,000,000 capital, latter may be raised to 2,000,000. The newly built Sanatorium consists of 3 pavilions, room for 300 patients. The bath houses answer the most modern requirements. Large restaurants and amusement room. The Sanatorium was built after the plans and under the supervision of Jan Peroś, architect.

In the large surrounding park is a Catholic church with bust of Dr. T. Chałubiński.

### **„Pomoc bratnia“ (Sanatorium for Students)**

Founded in 1900, Ciągłówka. Possesses three buildings. Cares for students from public institutions, the first stages of lung diseases (tubercular). According to reports of the decade 1900—1909, the yearly receipts and expenses amount to about 70,000 K. In 1910 143 students were cared for. Statistics show 110 working days for this institution. Daily charges 3-34. The association is subsidized by the Galician Diet.

the cities of Lemberg, Cracow and Tarnow, and also  
 early from many District Councils. The Royal Imp.  
 Ministry of the Interior gave a donation of 2.000 K.  
 Director, Dr. E. Brzeziński; resident physician, Dr.  
 Anton Kuczewski, superintendent Josephine Ku-  
 zewska.



Sanatorium for Students.

### **Dr. Havranek's Sanatorium for Lung Diseases.**

Chałubiński street No. 5.

15 comfortable rooms. Every hygienic arrangement.  
 Patients free to employ any Zakopane physicians. Open  
 throughout the year. Moderate charges.

**Surgical Private-Clinic**

(Provincial Government Concession)

of Dr. G. Nowotny, Rynek 4. 4 sick-rooms and  
2 operating-rooms.



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## V.

### WALKS.

1) **Antołówka**, 962 m., wooded mountain ridge, beautiful views of the Zips Tatra, Western Tatra and the Zakopane Valley.

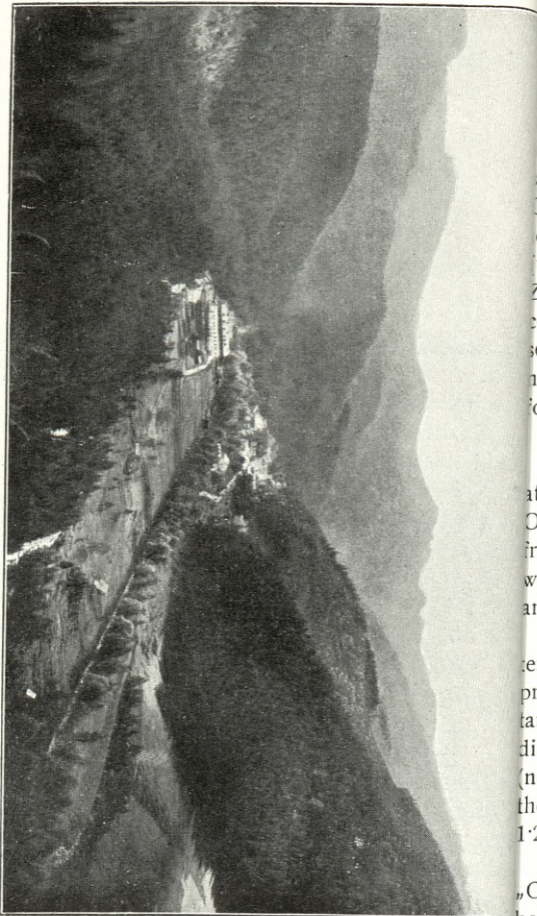
2) **Koziniec**, 952 m., mountain between Zakopane and Bystre. Beautiful view of the Western Tatra as far as Osobita. 15 min. from Tatra Museum.

„**Pod Reglami**“ Path (Iron Way) connects the mouths of several valleys. 30—40 min. from Zakopane to Adasiówka (Księżówka) — on the way to Kuźnice — 10 min. farther to the mouth of the Białe Valley („za bramką“) to the mouth of the „Mała Łąka“ Valley; 1½ hrs return by way of the Zakopane-Kościeliska high-road 10 min., to Zakopane.

#### **Kuźnice** (1000 m. above sea-level)

12 km. southwest of the center of Zakopane, in the Bystra Valley, surrounded by the steep slopes of the Nosal (1215 m.), Boczań (1280 m.) and Krokiew (1373 m.). Seat of the Administration of the Zakopane estates. From Zakopane 30 min. drive and about an hour's walk. At one time there were iron-foundries in Kuźnice, now two

Kuźnice from the Nosal.



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arge pasteboard factories. — Excellent restaurant. — Meeting-place, during the season, of Zakopane visitors; many on clear Sundays and Holidays. No houses are rented. Kuźnice is starting point for many excursions to the Tatra. In Kuźnice is an excellent institution for instruction in the arts of housekeeping. The scholars accepted after passing the higher grades of the Womens College), serve themselves and learn the work pertaining to every branch of house-wifely arts. This establishment under the splendid management of the Countess (Zamoyska) accepts women and girls, of all ages and conditions, who are willing to place themselves unreservedly under the strict discipline of the school. Visiting hours on Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9—11 A. M. (Will be found most interesting).

### **Jaszczurówka** (908 m. above sea-level)

at the foot of the Kopieniec, on the Zakopane-Morskie Oko highway. 4 klm. from Zakopane. 45—60 min. walk from the center of Zakopane or the Tatra Museum, by way of the Koziniec. Omnibus connections, during July and August, 5 times daily, there and return. Fee 40 h.

Jaszczurówka possesses springs whose continual temperature is 20·4° Celsius; indifferent chemically, small proportion decided ingredients. Piped into two wooden tanks. Price of tank-bath with linen, 50—70 h., according to season ticket, 1 bath 50—60 h. Season ticket (no linen): adults 12 K; children 6 K. Members of the Tatra Society 6 K. Cabinet bath 80 h.; tub-bathing 1·20 K.

Hotels: 1) Hotel „Warszawski“, large ballroom; 2) Hotel „Olczyko“ restaurant. 5 large villas, one of which can be occupied in winter.

Living not expensive. No „Climatic“ tax, as Jaszczu-

rówka belongs to the Poronin District. Price of room 1.60—4 K per day, or 30—90 K per month.

Jaszczurówka is surrounded by forest and especially desirable for those needing rest and quiet and for whom systematic bathing has been prescribed.

Excursions in the neighborhood: 1) up the Kopyńiec peak; 2) walk to Kuźnice, by way of Bystre or along the edge of the forest past the Nosal.

For information concerning apartments apply to the Administration Bureau of the estates in Poronin, during the season, however, to the Administration of Jaszczurówka, P. O. Zakopane.

### **Gubałówka** (1123 m. above sea-level).

Mountain ridge north of Zakopane. Partly covered with forest and crowned with an iron cross erected in 1873 by Dr. T. Chałubiński. Very fine view over the Tatra range, from Havran, in the east, to Osobita, with the exception of the Middle Tatra (Rysy (Meera Spitze), Mięguszowiecki and Gierlach, etc.) which is hidden from view by the broad ridge of the Koszy. Broad beautiful view toward north and west, of Babiagóra and the Nowy-Targ and Arva Valleys.

The path leads: 1) from Kościeliska street, near the old church, over the foot-bridge across the Ciężkowoda (mountain-stream), then up, partly through forest to the summit, 1 hour; 2) from Chramcówki over Zakopianka bridge near the saw-mills and other buildings and on up the mountain (1 hour — very enjoyable).

### **Poronin.**

Village, 7 klm. from Zakopane and next Railway Station, 743 m. above sea-level. 1250 inhabitants. Tr

ient visitors: in 1908 — 455; 1909 — 546; 1910 — 597. About 50 houses to let, 30 of which are also habitable in winter, some of them exceedingly comfortable. Rents lower than in Zakopane.

Post Office below the parish church. 3 restaurants, very simple: 1) „Gut“, below the railroad-bridge; has also 7 rooms to let — also Pension 4—6 K; 2) Peter Kupiec, on the road to Zakopane (here 6 rooms to let, board 4—6 K); 3) F. Ustupski, also on the road to Zakopane; 4) Pension conducted by Mrs. Martynowicz. Pension Vlaska, Alte Post. Two shops with general merchandise.

Poronin lies 100 m. lower than Zakopane. Average temperature higher in summer. An excellent resort for those who can not live in higher altitudes and prefer simple living. The „Alm Wind“ (halny wiatr) very mild here. In 1910 the association called „Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Poronina“ or „Society of Poronin's Admirers“, was formed, with the aim of furthering Poronin's development.

### **Bukowina.**

Village east of Zakopane, 957 m. above sea-level. Magnificent outlook over the Tatra Range. 1300 inhabitants. 25 summer villas, 10 rented for use also during the winter season.

Pension Gadowski. Restaurant „Kółko rolnicze“. shops with general merchandise.

Near-by excursions: a) up the Polana Głodówka; b) in the neighboring forests. Longer excursions into the Roztoka Valley, to the Morskie Oko and to the Polish „Pięć Stawów“ (Five Lakes). Yearly visitors number about 100.

Bukowina is reached: 1) by means of a poor path

from the Poronin Railway Station (10 klm.); 2) by carriage over a better road (10 klm) from Nowy-Targ.

Bukowina, on a high elevation and with really magnificent scenery, is as delightful in winter as in summer. It is also an excellent starting-point of excursions among the Tatra.

One-horse cab from Railway Station Poronin to Bukowina . . . . .	6
Two-horse cab from Railway Station Poronin to Bukowina . . . . .	11
There and return in one day (1-horse cab) . . . . .	8
" " " " " " (2- " " ) . . . . .	14

### Witów.

Village on the banks of the Czarny Dunajec, 80 to 850 m. above sea-level, 16 klm. from Zakopane. About 1900 inhabitants. 2 hours drive from Zakopane over good high-road to Kościeliska and poor road from there to Witów. By Nowy-Targ—Suchagora train from Cracow (Nowy-Targ) to Podczerwone Station (18 klm from Nowy-Targ), and then  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour drive to Witów. 37 houses to let during season, some in Witów, others in Płazówka (900 m. above sea-level), 3 klm. distant.

Hotel Magóra, with restaurant, simple.

4 shops with general merchandise.

1 horse carriage, Podczerwone to Witów 3 K

2 " " " " " " 4 "

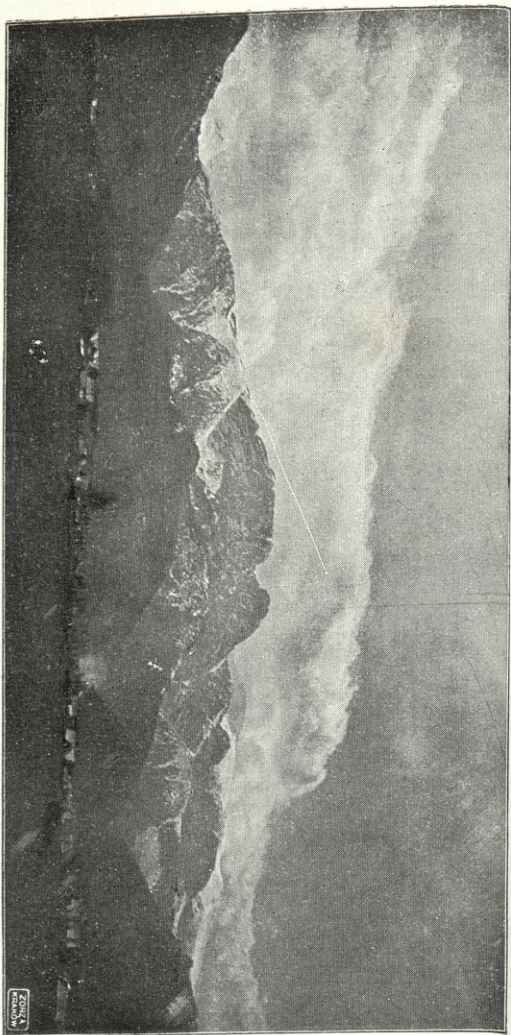
Vehicles must be ordered beforehand.

Excursions into the surrounding forests, into the Chochołów- and Kościeliska-Valleys. 847 visitors and tourists during the past three years. Witów will be found an excellent resort for those needing rest and retirement.

For information apply to the Chairman (wójt)  
T. Mateja, P. O. Czarny Dunajec.

From Zakopane to Witów and return the same day:

1	horse furka	. . .	9 K
2	" "	. . .	14 "
1	" carriage	. . .	12 "
2	" "	. . .	21 "



The Alm-Wind („halny“) over the Tatra in Zakopane.

## VI.

### **THE TATRA.** <sup>1)</sup>

The Tatra form an imposing mountain range stretching from the Zips in the south-east as far south and south-west as the Liptau and the Arva-Valley in Hungary. They are shut off on the north by the Podhale High-Plateau.

A geographical part of the Carpathian Mountains they bear slight resemblance to these. High, forbidding, steep granite walls and deep chasms, the sharp outlines and peaks separate them clearly from the neighboring Beskides and Magores.

Their length, from the Salatin peak to the Béla Grottes, is 60 klm., while in breadth they measure 20. The principal range runs east and west while the secondary range, which forms the greater part, runs from south to north.

In this direction extend also most of the Tatra valleys. Regarding the character of peaks and ridges, and partly, also from a geological standpoint, the entire

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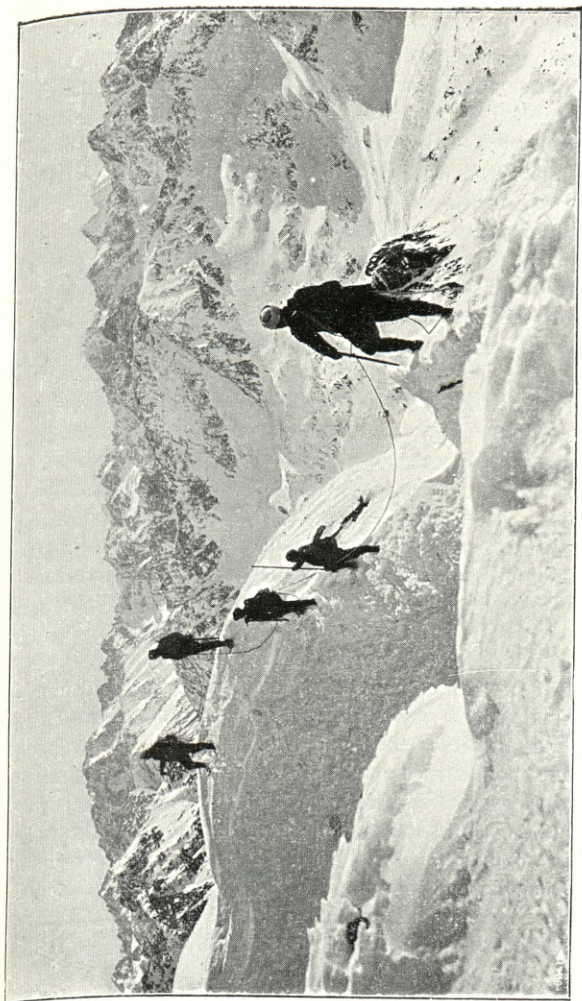
<sup>1)</sup> From Mr. Marius Zaruski.

Tatra Range may be classified as follows: 1) Western Tatra („Liptauer Alpen“); 2) the High Tatra; 3) the Béla Range („Belaer Kalkalpen“).

The Western Tatra, beginning with the Huty-pass, forms an undulating line of grass-covered peaks, ridges and passes running eastward and curving convexly toward the south. The Liliowe-Pass, running through the Sucha-Woda Valley and down, on the other side, through Cicha Valley, may be called the actual division line between the Western and High Tatra Ranges. In this region one finds faint resemblance to the latter in the steep, wholly granite formation of the Rohacze-Range, but in the Osobita district, as well as west of the Czerwone-Wierchy, the main formation is of lime-stone. Single peaks, only, are found to contain granite, as for instance, the Czerwone Wierchy. Fewer mountain-streams and lakes than in the High Tatra: the largest lake is the Rohaczowy Staw, called also, because of its beauty, the Arva Morskie Oko; the highest peak is the Bystra (2250 m.).

In an easterly direction, from the Liliowe-Pass to Kopa-Pass and to Kesmarker Biała-Woda, stretches the High Tatra group, exclusively granite formation, and curving convexly toward the south. Three principal valleys: the Roztoka, Biała-Woda and Jaworowa Valleys, run from south to north; numerous smaller valleys fanlike, from them, forming the greater number of the neighboring ridges, with their deep clefts and wild chasms. To see the High Tatra is to be deeply impressed by their dark, forbidding grandeur, towering peaks reaching up to the height of 2600 m. and still higher; perpendicular walls of rock, deep precipices, sheer chasmes (złaby) down which the avalanche has





Swinica Ridge in Winter.

hurled itself, sharp, fissured ridges, and pinnacles; all forming an imposing scenery peculiar to the Tatra alone. Numerous lakes, rushing mountain streams, of the Goral's called „siklawy“, „wodogrzmoty“ and also „skoki“. The largest and loveliest lakes are on the Polish side of the Tatra, largest among them being the Wielki Staw, in the valley of the Polish Five Lakes. Its surface measures 35 ha. and it is 78 m. deep (the Czarny Staw above the Morskie Oko is deepest, being 84 m.). The situation of the Morskie Oko lake is most beautiful of all, as it is among the three mountains: Rysy, Mięguszowiecki and the Miedziane peak.

The Tatra's highest peak is the Gerlsdorfer Spitze (Gerlach), 2663 m., called also by the Hungarians the „Franz Joseph“ in honor of the Emperor-King. A detached group forms the Béla Range, which runs in a nearly straight line from northwest to southeast, from Muráň to the Béla grottes and the Koboldsberg, with not one granite spur, but all either white or grey chalk rocks, their slopes covered with grass or forest and with a rich and varied vegetation. The mountain pass called the Kopa-Pass is the sole link between this group and the Hohe Tatra. Havraň is the highest peak (2151 m.), lower however than the renowned and much-frequented Závrat-Pass (2158 m.), in the High Tatra. Almost no lakes are found here but on the other hand these mountains abound in caves and grottoes. All of the valleys in the Béla Range run toward the north; the southern slopes are smooth as if they formed the walls of a mountain. Although the Tatra peaks tower about 200 m. beyond the limit within which lie the eternal snows there are here neither perennial snows nor glaciers. This condition arises from the abrupt slant of the

mountain peaks and small area of upper levels among them. For this reason only a small amount of snow remains, mostly in ravines and on the less steep northern declivities. In summer, during mild years, the snow disappears beneath the sun-rays leaving scarcely a trace behind.

In cooler seasons, however, larger and smaller snow fields may be found, throughout the summer season, in the mountain moraines and sheltered gorges. They are really the remains of the Spring avalanche. In lower stratification they are partly of ice and it is an unquestionable fact that they underlie the general principle of the movement of Alpine glaciers.

While the Tatra has been much visited by tourists and naturalists, in the past ten years, it is nevertheless due to the Warsaw physician, **Dr. Titus Chałubiński** that mountain tours among the Tatra range have grown so popular in the last 20—30 years. This man made through writing and speech, the most energetic efforts toward bringing Zakopane into renown as a climatic health-resort. From that time on, thousands of travellers have streamed into Zakopane, seeking in its healing and strength-giving climate the means of recovery from, or alleviation of an invalid condition, while fully as many tourists and scientists wander through the Tatra exploring and (*sit venia verbo*) learning the true characteristic „Alpinismus“ (Polish: *taternictwo*).

The Tatra Range in general, and the Hohe Tatra in particular, considered as the objective point for the tourists, are less easily accessible from the Polish than from the Hungarian side, although it must be stated here that through the development of every means to facilitate mountain tours and climbing — efforts whose

results equal any in western Europe — no impassable regions will be found among the Tatra.

At all events, many of the tours from our side require more knowledge and skill in mountain craft, for the reason that the northern ascents are exceedingly steep, while the Hungarian side slopes more gradually into the lower elevations of the sub-alpine district.

The greater part of tourist travel flows toward the region of Morskie Oko (Fischsee) and a little farther, to the Czarny Staw — both marvellously beautiful lakes lying in the heart of the mountains and rimmed round by the magnificently-formed granite sides of the Mengsdorfer, Rysy, Żabie and Granaty peaks. — Any fine summerday sees a veritable pilgrimage of tourists to the Morskie Oko. A well-constructed and well kept high-road, now connected directly with the Hungarian high-road and sheltered by woodland, encompasses the Kosista and Wołoszyn Ranges and leads, by way of Poroniec, and Hurkotne in the Biała-woda Valley (White Water Valley —  $25\frac{1}{2}$  klm. from Zakopane,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  klm. from Morskie Oko, visit the Mickiewicz Cascade) and from there upward along the Rybi-Potok to the Shelter at Morskie Oko ( $31\frac{1}{4}$  klm. from Zakopane).

Several paths lead from Morskie Oko up to Poprad lake, Csorba lake and Schmecks, which may also be reached from Morskie Oko by way of the high-road through Höllenhain, (Béla Ice-Grotto), Matlarenau, and Tatra Lomnitz.

The sturdy tourist goes usually on foot over the Zawrat (Pass, between the Świnica and Kozi Wierch, 2158 m.), to reach the Polish „Five Lakes“ from which one may cross the Świstówka in 2—3 hours, or, in 4 hours, the Miedziane-Pass and the Mnich Valley near Morskie Oko.

One-day excursions from Zakopane: up the Giewont (1900 m.), the Czerwone Wierchy (2128 m.), the Świnica (2306 m.), Kozi Wierch (2295 m.), Krzyżne (2136 m.), are most popular with the tourist. If Zakopane be the starting point, 3—4 days are necessary for the following excursions; up the Krivan (2496 m.), Gerlsdorferspitze (2663 m.), Lomnitzerspitze (2634 m.), Eistalerspitze (2630 m.), Rysy (Meeraugspitze, 2503 m.), Wysoka (Tatraspitze, 2565 m.), and many others.

Nearer valleys, such as the Białe, Strążyska, Za Bramką, and the renowned Kościeliska Valley may be made in one day trips from Zakopane. The interesting Chochołów Valley is the most westerly on the Polish side.

Following is a short list of the most important excursions.



## VII.

### **Catalogue of the Most-Frequented Valleys and Mountain Peaks <sup>1)</sup>.**

**Olczyńska Valley.** To Jaszczurówka by furka or omnibus 30 min., or 50 min. walk; from there to the „Szałasy“ (Cow-men's Cottage) in the valley, 40 min. Guide unnecessary.

**Białe Valley,** on the north side of the Giewont mountain. Take the foot-path called „pod Regłami“ from the Villa Adasiówka (Księżówka), or from the Rynek,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour. Rock in the valley called „Kazalnica“ or Chancel. Guide unnecessary.

**„Ku Dziurze“ Valley,** next valley toward the west. From the mouth of the Białe Valley to the entrance of this valley, 15 min. Grotto in the eastern declivity of the upper part of valley. Guide unnecessary.

**Strążyska Valley.** One of the most beautiful in all the Tatra. Begins on the north slopes of the Giewont; upper portion called „Pusta“ or „Mała“; 20 min. from the mouth of the valley one of the Dolomites called „Kominy“. (Tatra Society Shelter.) Farther on a waterfall 13 m. high, called „Siklawica“. Fine view of the Giewont. Path over the Kasprusie road to mouth of valley, 45 min. The „pod Regłami“ road may be also used.

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<sup>1)</sup> Compiled by Mr M. Zaruski.

**Nosal**, 1215 m. A wooded mountain-peak sloping precipitously toward the west. Road leads from the restaurant in Kuźnice over the bridge across the Bystry and follows first yellow, and then white signs to the summit, 40 min. Fine view of Zakopane. Guide unnecessary.

**Hala Gąsienicowa (Gąsienicowa-Alm)**. In the valley of the Gąsienicowe Lakes, 1500 m. above sea-level. Large pasture-grounds and meadows. Numerous Cowmen's Cottages. Tatra Society Shelter (Inn). View, southward, of tremendous mountain-peaks: Świnica, Kościelec, Kozi Wierch, Granaty, Żółta Turnia and Kosista. The Hala Gąsienicowa is connected with the Basins of the Czarny Staw. Path: follow yellow signs from Kuźnice over the Boczań, Skupniów Uplaz, Hala Królowa (Karczmisko), 2½ hours. Guide unnecessary.

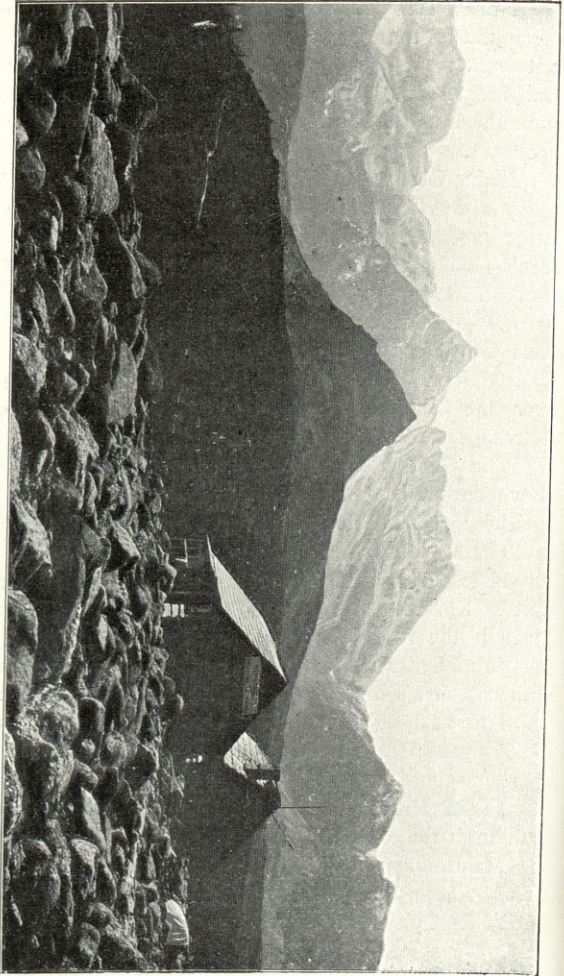
**The Czarny Staw Gąsienicowy (Lake)**, 1620 m. above sea-level, surrounded by the steep sides of the Kościelec, Kozi Wierch, Granaty and Żółta Turnia, 30 to 49 min. Yellow signs. Guide unnecessary.

**Kalatówki**. Path leads to the right from the restaurant in Kuźnice (without crossing the Bystry) and on up through the forest, as far as the Albertines Hermitage, 30—40 min. more through the woods to a great meadow with cow-men's huts, at the foot of the Kalacki Uplaz.

Finest ski-ing grounds in the immediate neighborhood of Zakopane; shelter of the Tatra Ski Society for winter-sport purposes.

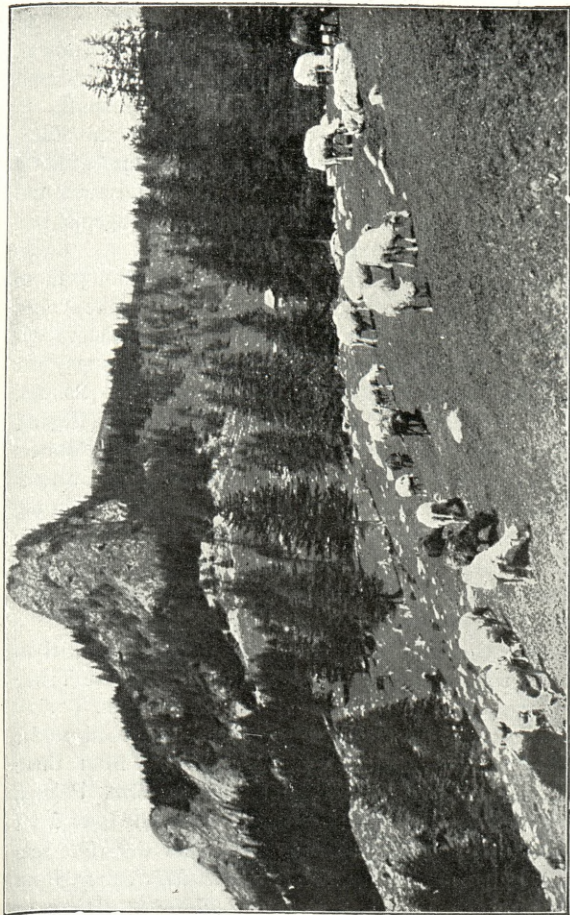
**„Za Bramką“ Valley.** a) Using the „pod Regłami“ path from the mouth of the Strażyska Valley to that of the „Za Bramką“ in 20 min.

b) Along the Kościeliska road, then over the Skibówka as far as the sign-post on the left side, from



Hala Gasienicowa.





Hala Miętusia (Miętusia-Alm) with Elias' Peak.

which foot-path through field and forest, 1 hour. Guide unnecessary.

The „**nad Regłami**“ path leads from Kalatówki, above Kuźnice, between the Regle on the north and the Giewont and Czerwone Wierchy on the south, to the Kościeliska Valley; was constructed by the Tatra Society, a broad easy road, of gentle sometimes winding ascent to various points overlooking the landscape, and offering excellent views. Benches and Shelters against bad weather. Interesting tour.

**Kościeliska Valley**, most imposing among those of this region. Numerous grottoes among the crags. View of the Bystra-Peak (2250 m.). Road to the valley-mouth, 6 km., to the restaurant 8 km. Icy springs near latter, temperature  $+ 4.3^{\circ}$  Celsius. „Pisana“ Rock, 25 min. from restaurant. In this rock the „Organy“ (Organ), also called in the east „Okna Zbójeckie“, or Robbers Window, 45 min. „Mylna“ and „Raptawicka“ Grottoes 15 min. from „Pisana“. Eastward from latter leads the way to the entrance of the „Kraków“ Gorge, and the „Smocza Jama“ (Dragon's Cave) whose exit leads to the Pisana-Alm. Easy path. Guide optional. The Smreczyński Staw (Pool) about 2 hours from restaurant.

**The Chochołów Valley.** West of, and parallel to the Kościeliska Valley. Largest valley among the Tatra; rich vegetation, excellent meadows and pastures.

Path: From Zakopane over the high-road as far as the mouth of the Kościeliska Valley, from there past the forester's house and Inn to Siwa Polana, thence up the Polana Huciska (985 m.). One goes from here (over passable roads) through the valley (fine scenery) to the mouth of the Stararobociańska Valley, from there up the Polana Chochołów (1140 m.),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hour from Polana Huciska, the largest meadow in the Tatra.

Entire day needed for even fleeting trip from Zakopane to the Chochołów Valley.

Prices the same, for carriage and furka, as from Zakopane to Witów (see page 49).

**Jaworzynka Valley.** By furka or carriage to Kuźnice, 30 min., or 50 min. walk. Path across Bystra bridge then to the right (red signs) 15 min. Guide unnecessary.

**Wrótko or Szklana Brama.** Deep gash in the side of the Kalacki Uplaz (lower part of the Giewont) in form of a doorway. Beautiful view of Zakopane and the **Suchy-Wierch** peak. Paths: *a*) from Zakopane into the Białe Valley,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour, then up the slopes of the Sarnia Skała and the Kalacki Uplaz,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours, to the defile „Na Patykach“ then following blue signs, 20 min. more to the **Wrótko**;

or *b*) from Kuźnice up the Kalatówki (see above) 30–40 min., from here serpentine, ascending path over the „Na Patykach“ Pass, and on, following the blue signs, across the Kalacki Wierch ridge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour from Kalatówki. Easy route. 3-rd class guide.

**The Giewont** (1900 m.). Remarkable mountain-peak south of Zakopane. Native fantasy sees in the Giewont a sleeping, armored knight. A 12 m. high, iron cross has been erected on the summit. Path: from Kuźnice by way of Kalatówki, Hala Kondratowa, on the Kondratowa-Pass and from there up the peak, 3 hours. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide. Lovely view of the Podhale Highplateau and the High Tatra.

**Czerwony Wierch (Red Peak)**, 2101 m. View over the Western Tatra. Path: from Kuźnice up the Hala Kondratowa, then across the pass between the Kopa Kondracka and the Czerwony Wierch, and up the

mountain,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours from the Hala Kondratowa. Easy tour. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**Magura Grotto.** From Kuźnice through the Jaworzynka Valley (see above), red and, later, blue signs,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours. Torch or lantern necessary.

**Bystra-Peak** (2250 m.). From Zakopane to the restaurant in the Kościeliska Valley,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours; from there across the Pyszna-Alm and Pyszna-Pass and up mountain,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Easy climbing. Fine broad view especially over the western Tatra. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**Krzyżne** (2110 m.). High-Pass with the finest, most famous views in all the Tatra. Path: by way of Kuźnice and over the Gąsienicowa-Alm,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours; then over the Pańszczyca-Alm to the pass,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hours. Easy climbing, but rather fatiguing. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**„Orla Percć“ (Eagle Path).** Foot-path along the Tatra ridge, over the Wołoszyn, the Buczynowe Peak, Granaty and Kozi Wierch to the Zawrat-Pass. Outfit of clamping-irons, lanterns, ropes and cables. 3 days needed for entire tour.

First day: Zakopane to Kuźnice, then the Gąsienicowa-Alm, over the Zawrat-Pass, 5 hours, on across the Kozi Wierch Ridge. Return to the Shelter on the Gąsienicowa-Alm, altogether 10 hours.

2-nd day: From here, over the Granaty, Buczynowe, Orla Baszta (Eagle Bastion), across the Krzyżne-Pass and return to Shelter on the Gąsienicowa-Alm.

3-rd day: Once more from latter, over the Krzyżne-Pass and Wołoszyn Ridge to the high-road in the vicinity of the Mickiewicz Cascade, 8 hours, return by carriage to Zakopane. First or 2-nd class guide.

This entire tour will acquaint the tourist thoroughly with the individual and rare beauties of the Tatra.



View up „Maly Kozi Wierch“ (Small Goat's Ridge).

**Kozi Wierch** (2295 m.), second-highest peak in the vicinity of Zakopane. Splendid view of the entire High Tatra Range. Path: from Kuźnice over the Gąsienicowa-Alm,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, then past the Zmarzły Staw (Frozen Pond) and up the mountain,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Way difficult in places. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**Zawrat-Pass** (2158 m.). High defilé between the little Zawratspitze and the little Kozi Wierch. Famous tour, leading to the valley of the „Five Polish Lakes“, and to Morskie Oko. Charming views. Path: from Kuźnice, and across the Hala Gąsienicowa,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, then past the „Zmarzły Staw“ (Frozen Pond) and up to the Pass,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, not difficult, but along steep declivities. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**Świnica** (2306 m.), highest peak near Zakopane. Less wide-spread view than from the Kozi Wierch. Path: via Kuźnice, Gąsienicowa-Alm (Shelter), Gąsienicowe-Lakes Valley and the Świnica-Pass to the summit (5 hours from Kuźnice), not difficult. Also difficult route, returning, along the southern declivities. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**The Liliowe-Pass** (1960 m.). Defilé west of the Skrajna Turnia (Hungarian Boundary). Easy crossing on the south side of the Tatra. Path: from Kuźnice over the Gąsienicowa-Alm (Tatra Society Shelter), below the Beskid Peak, up to the Pass, guide unnecessary. Easy tour.

**The Morskie Oko** (Fischsee), 1393 m. Most beautiful lake in the Tatra, surrounded by the wild jagged ridge of the Czubrina, Mięguszowiecki, Rysy and Żabie mountain-peaks.

Paths:

a) Road (very good) from Zakopane, past Jaszczurówka, to the **Mickiewicz Cascade** (stone bridge over

the Roztoka) in the Roztoka Valley (between the Włoszyna and the Opalona), 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  klm. from Zakopane, and on, over the constantly ascending road to Morskie Oko (31 $\frac{1}{4}$  klm. from Zakopane). On the way, fine views of the Béla Tatra (Murań, Havrań) and the most important peaks among the High Tatra (Lomnitzer, Eistaler, Ganek, Rysy, Mięguszwiecki, Wysoka, and many others). 2 Tatra Society Shelters on the lake shores, with good restaurant for about 50 persons, beside private Shelter with accommodation. 2 boats on the lake (property of the Tatra Society), charges 40 h.

*b)* Foot-path across the **Zawrat-Pass** (see above). From Zakopane, by way of Kuźnice, the Gańienicowa-Alm (Tatra Society Shelter), the Zawrat-Pass, the Valley of the Polish Five Lakes (Tatra Society Shelter at the largest lake (Wielki Staw), the Świstówka and Opalona 9 hours, not difficult tour. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

The trip should not be missed, from Morskie Oko to the Czarny Staw (1584 m., most beautiful, wild and romantic surroundings of the Mięguszwiecki and Rysy Peaks). Comfortable climb from the Tatra Society Shelter to the shores of the Czarny Staw, 50 min.

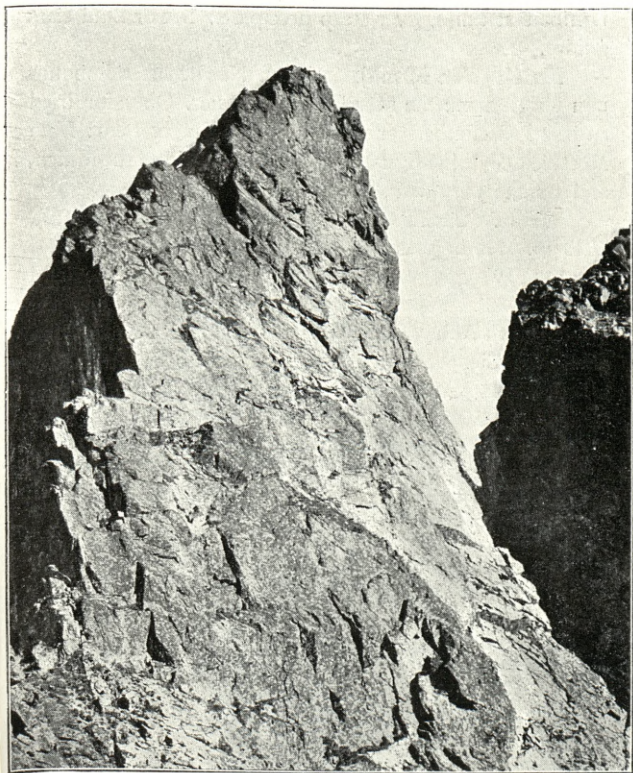
**Rysy (Meeraugspitze)**, 2503 m. Highest peak among the Polish Tatra. Extraordinarily broad and beautiful views. From Morskie Oko past the Czarny Staw (red signs) in 4 hours, up the Niżnie Rysy (blue signs). A very good foot-path leads down on the Hungarian side from the summit to the Poprad lake. Not a difficult tour, but at intervals along steep slopes; easy on the Hungarian side of the mountain. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**Przełęcz Mięguszwiecka (Wildererjoch)**, 2304 m. Route much frequented by tourists, especially from the south side to the Morskie Oko. Unusually fine views over

Miegunzowieckie Ridge, seen from Satan Peak.







The „Mnich II“ (Monk II).

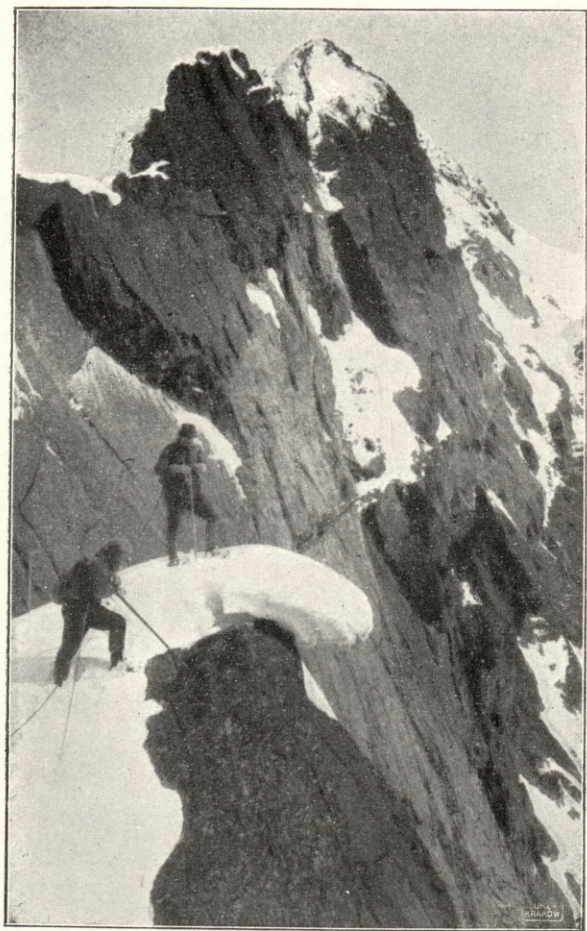
the Morskie Oko region. Path: from the Czarny Staw, over the Morskie Oko (blue signs) to the Pass in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Difficult at times, over steep precipices. 1-st or 2-nd class guides.

**Mnich (The Monk)**, 2064 m. Needle-shaped mountain visible from the Morskie Oko Shelter. Only for tried and skilled climbers or with 1-st class guide. Path: from Morskie Oko (blue signs) into the valley behind the Mnich, and up the mountain,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

**Wrota Chałubińskiego (Chałubiński Portal)**, 2033 m. High pass between the „za Mnichem“ and Piarżysta valleys, easiest tour between Zakopane and Morskie Oko. Path: from Zakopane via Kuźnice, the Gąsienicowa-Alm (Tatra Society Shelter), Liliowe-Pass, along the Ciemno-Smreczyńskie Lakes up over the Pass called Wrota Chałubińskiego, then down through the Valley „Za Mnichem“ to Morskie Oko. 11—12 hours. Easy but complicated tour.

**Polski Grzebień (Polnischer Kamm)**, 2207 m., much frequented because of views and the excellent crossing to the Hungarian side. Path: by carriage, from Zakopane, over the high-road to the Roztoka Shelter. From there through the Biała Woda and Świstowa valleys (past Zmarzły Staw [2047 m.]) to the Pass.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Roztoka. Easy descent to the Schlesierhaus (Silesian Shelter) beneath the Gerlsdorfer Peak,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hour. Easy tour. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**Kopa-Pass** (1756 m.), easy crossing, along the eastern side of the Tatra to the Béla Ice Grottoes. Path: by carriage from Zakopane over the Łysa Polana to Jaworzyna on the Hungarian side,  $25\frac{1}{4}$  klm., from there on foot across the slopes of the Béla Tatra to the Pass, 3 hours. Descent to the Shelter at the Késmarker Grüne See,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hour., or to the high-road leading



„Zamarła Turnia“ (Dead Rock).

from Csorber See to Matlarenau. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide. Easy tour.

**Łomnica (Lomnitzer Spitze)**, 2634 m. second-highest among the Tatra peaks, 3 days trip from Zakopane. 2-nd or 3-rd class guide.

**Gierlach (Gerlsdorfer Spitze or Franz Joseph's Spitze)**, highest peak among the Tatra. A 3 days trip from Zakopane. So called „Probe“ at its foot. 1-st or 2-nd class guide.

**Lodowy (Eistaler Spitze)**, 2630 m. Third highest mountain. 1-st or 2-nd class guide. 3 days from Zakopane.

**Wysoka (Tatra-Spitze)**, 2565 m. 3 days from Zakopane, by way of Morskie Oko. 1-st or 2-nd class guide.

**Krywań** (2496 m.), tremendous mountain farthest to the west. 3 days from Zakopane. Easy tour.

**Ostry Szczyt**, 2356 m., most impassable of the Tatra. 3 days tour from Zakopane, only for tried, skilled mountain-tourists.

Concerning the tours interesting because of their impassableness to any but most experienced tourists, see the special Tatra Guide-Books.



## VIII.

### **A) Mountain Inns and other Shelters.**

1. **New Shelter at Morskie Oko:** 14 rooms, 24 beds, telephone connection with Zakopane (also inter-urban). Accommodation over night 2·40 K. Price to members of the Tatra Society 1·20 K. Good cooking.

2. **Old Shelter at Morskie Oko** (provisionally), 28 beds. 1·20 K per night. Members of Tatra Society 80 hl.

3. Private Shelter at Morskie Oko, with restaurant.

4. **Roztoka-Shelter:** 24 beds (less patronized since the opening of the Zakopane—Morskie Oko high-road). 1·60 K per night. Tatra Society members 80 hl.

5. Shelter in the valley of the „**Five Polish Lakes**“, 8 beds. 1·60 K and 80 hl.

6. In the **Hala Gąsienicowa**, 7 beds. 1·60 K and 80 hl.

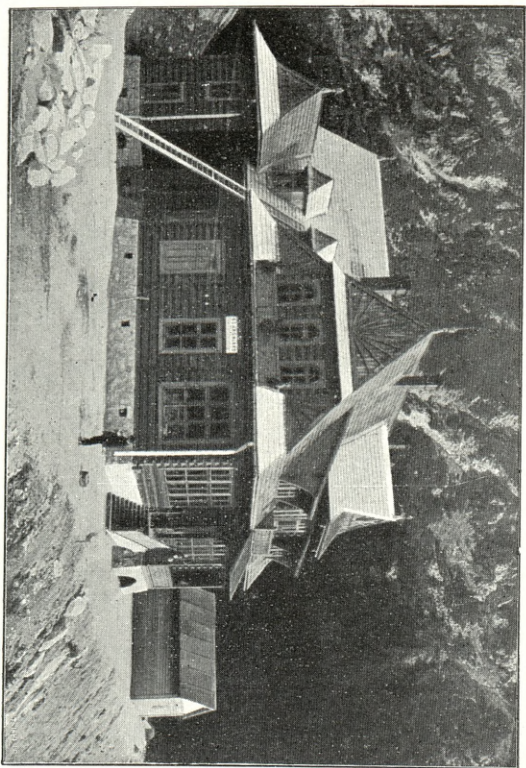
### **B) Shelters without Lodging.**

1. On the **Krzyżne** (of granite).

2. In the **Sucha-Woda Valley** (Psia Trawka).

3. At **Zielony Staw** (Green Lake) below the Świnica.

4. Below the **Pośrednia Turnia**, on the path up the Świnica.



Shelter at Morskite Oko.

5. On the **mountain-ridge** under the Kopa Kondracka.

6. In the **Ciemne Smreczyny**.

**C) Other Shelters (in Polish: Altany).**

1. At **Czerwona Przełęcz** (Red Pass) beneath the little Świnica, on the „nad Reglami“, foot-path.

2. In the **Strążyska** Valley beneath the Kominy.

3. In the **Strążyska** Valley by the Cascade (Siklawica).

4. In the „**za Bramką**“ Valley.

5. In the **Kościeliska** Valley near the Pisana.

6. In the **Kościeliska** Valley below the Smytnia-meadow (by „Pol's“ Cross).

7. In the **Kościeliska** Valley at Smreczyński Pond.

.....

## **Guides Through the Tatra.**

### **A) German.**

**Dr. Otto.** The Hohe Tatra and the most important tours thro the West Carpathians. 8-th Edition. Berlin, 1911, by Albert Goldschmidt. Price 3·60 K.

**Carl Kolbenheyer.** The Hohe Tatra. 10-th Edition. Teschen, 1898. Price 2 K (exhausted).

**Johannes Müller.** Guide through the Hohe Tatra. Breslau, 1905. Price 1·20 K.

**Dr. Nicolaus Szontagh.** Guide through the Tatra. 2-nd Edition. Published by Singer & Wolfner, Budapest, 1904. Price 2 K.

**Dr. Theodor Posewitz.** Handbook of Travel through the Zips, Hohe Tatra and Zipser Mittelgebirge. Budapest, 1898. Price 3 K.

**Dr. A. Reichardt.** Die Hohe Tatra und die Niedere Tatra nebst einem Ausflug in das Tokajer Weinland  
Published by Alexander Köhler. 1911. Vol. I.: Zentral-Karpathen. Price Mk. 2·80.

### B) Polish.

**Chmielowski Janusz.** Przewodnik po Tatrach.

1-st Part, 1906. Price 3·— K (exhausted).

2-nd " 1908. " 5·20 "

3-rd " 1912. " 4·— "

4-th " 1910. " 2·— "

Exhaustive and excellent, Also many others.

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## Short Sojourn in Zakopane and the Tatra.

### 1) Half-Day:

a) To **Kuźnice** and over the „pod Reglami“ o „nad Reglami“ into the **Strążyska** Valley, or

b) to **Kuźnice** and from there up the **Nosal**, or to **Kalatówki**, or into the **Jaworzynka** Valley, or

c) up the **Gubałówka**, or

d) into the **Kościeliska** Valley, or

e) to the **Czarny Staw Gąsienicowy**.

### 2) Whole-Day:

a) Two of above-mentioned trips, or

b) drive to **Morskie Oko** with visit to **Czarny Staw**, or



c) up the **Czerwone Wierchy**, or

d) up the **Świnica**, return over **Zawrat-Pass** (for skilled tourists).

### 3) Three Days:

1-st Day: Forenoon in the **Kościeliska** Valley; afternoon the **Gubałówka**.

2-nd Day: To the **Czarny Staw Gąsienicowy**, over the **Zawrat-Pass**, from there through the valley of the „**Five Polish Lakes**“ and the **Świstówka** to **Morskie Oko**. Tatra Society Shelter over night.

3-rd Day: From **Morskie Oko** up **Rysy** and return; then return to **Zakopane** by carriage or motor.

In favorable weather a three-day sojourn gives one a good general idea of the Tatra Range, having visited one of their valleys, seen one lake (**Czarny Staw** or **Morskie Oko**) and climbed one mountain (**Czerwone Wierchy**, **Świnica** or **Rysy**).

After a backward glance over the excursions for a longer stop in Zakopane, it is well to consult the Tatra Guide given above, also, in any case, to seek further information in the **Tourist Dept. of the Tatra Society in Zakopane**.

Remarks: The periods of time allotted for excursions in above list are for average strong tourists alone.



## IX.

### **The Pieniny (The Dunajec Trip).**

An isolated and characteristic group of limestone mountains, pierced by the rushing Dunajec.

Most romantic trip on the river, in row-boats made of hollowed-out trunks of trees, which hold two people, and which are bound together to the member of six or more if required. The trip begins either in Czorsztyn, at the Dunajec bridge, opposite Castle Nedecz, or in Sromowce niżnie, near Red Cloister (loveliest part). Price per boat from Czorsztyn 5 K, from Red Cloister 3 K.

Boats may be ordered in the Pieniny Branch-Offices of the Tatra Society:

- 1) L. Sperling in Czorsztyn.
- 2) I. Walter's Drug Shop in Szczawnica.
- 3) I. Walter's Pharmacy in Krościenko, by payment of 10 hl. per boat.

The Pieniny-Branch owns 3 Shelters:

- 1) **Vincenz Pol's** Shelter (beds for 10 persons).
- 2) **Sienkiewicz's** Shelter in Krościenko, on the left shore of the Dunajec.

3) **Zyblikiewicz's** Shelter on right of the Dunajec in Szczawnica.

The paths up the Pieniny (Trzy Korony, Sokolica, to the castle ruins of Queen Kinga, etc.), are clearly marked with signs; further information to be had in the Pieniny Branch-Offices and the Secretary's Department.

Sleighing excursions arranged from time to time on the river-ice, by the Department.

Route: by train from Zakopane to Nowy-Targ, then via Waxmund, Harklowa, Dembno, Maniowy to **Czorsztyn**, 21 klm., 590 m. Ruins of historic castle. Inn „Za obłazem“ with guest-rooms and coach-house; opposite, on the Hungarian side rises the still famous Castle Nedeck. Relative to tours on the Hungarian side: to the Béla Ice-Grottoes, Schmecks, Csorbersee, Arva Castle, etc., the reader is referred to the Bureau of the Tatra Society, the Tourist Department in Zakopane and the special Tatra-Guides (see pages 75 and 76).



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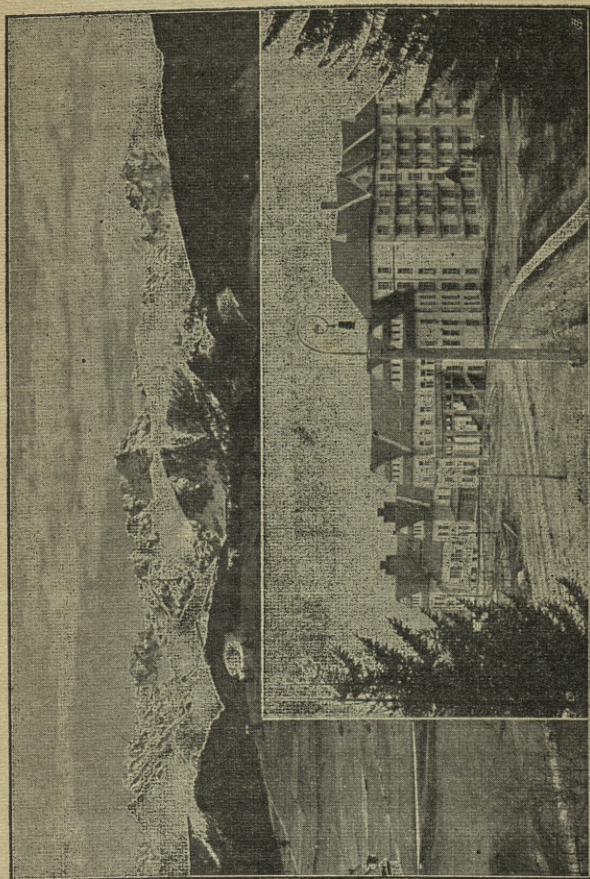
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STANISLAWÓW: Branches of the Society for Foreign Travel.

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WARSAW: Travel Bureau W. Jeziorański, Nowosienna street 2a.

CIESZYN: Towarzystwo Turystyczne „Beskid“, Wyższy Rynek 5.

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