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INFORMATION
FOR AMERICAN
VISITORS
TO POLAND



Addendum - January 1975

ARRIVAL - Page 2

The American Consulate in Krakow opened for business on July 8, 1974. It is located at Stolarska 9. Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and the telephone number is 59764.

LODGING - Page 4

The Forum Hotel, an affiliate of Intercontinental Hotels, opened in Warsaw in January, 1974. It is at Nowogrodzka 24/26 and the telephone number is 2109.

The Solec Hotel opened in Warsaw in September, 1973. It is at Zagorna 1 and the telephone number is 25-92-41.

TAXIS - Page 11

Taxi rates were raised in July, 1974 and are 5 zlotys for the first kilometer and 3.50 zlotys for each additional kilometer. Rates double after 11:00 p.m. An average trip in Warsaw will not exceed 4 kilometers or 15.50 zlotys. Taxis may be ordered by telephone; the number is 919.



Welcome to Poland. This is a country with much to offer the visitor: beautiful scenery, gracious hospitality, and the cultural achievements of a thousand years. I am sure you will find Poland a fascinating place to visit.

This booklet contains facts you should know and information which may be of use to you during your stay. If you should need information not contained here, members of this Embassy's staff stand ready to assist you.

I wish you a pleasant stay.

United States Ambassador
to Poland

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ARRIVAL

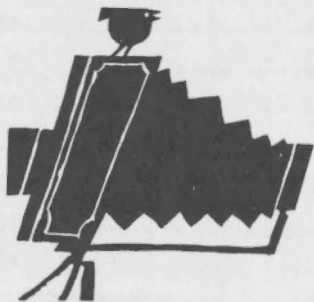
The American Embassy is located at Aleje Ujazdowskie, 29/31, in Warsaw. There is an American Consulate at ulica Chopina, 4, in Poznan. (Towards the end of 1973, an American Consulate will open for business at Stolarska, 9, in Krakow.) Weekday hours for both offices — at Warsaw and Poznan — are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Telephone numbers are 28-30-41 through 28-30-49 for the Embassy, and 59-586 or 59-162 for the Consulate in Poznan. Outside regular office hours, a U.S. Marine Corps Security Guard and an American State Department officer are on duty at the Embassy.

Upon their arrival in Poland, American citizens are encouraged to inform either the Consular Section of the Embassy or the Poznan Consulate of their local address, itinerary, anticipated length of stay, passport data, and the name and address of persons to be notified in the United States in case of emergency. This information can be furnished by personally calling at the Embassy or Consulate and completing a registration card, or by mail. One member of a family group may register for an entire family, provided he is prepared to furnish passport data for all.

An American traveler's most important possession while abroad is his passport. If a passport is lost or stolen, the loss should be reported immediately to the nearest police authority and to the nearest American consular office. Because the issuance of a new passport and the acquisition of a new Polish visa can result in inconvenience and delay for the traveler, you are cautioned to exercise great care in the safeguarding of your passport.

One of the Embassy's primary responsibilities is to provide all appropriate assistance and protection to American citizens abroad. In case of need, use any appropriate method — mail, telephone, telegram, or personal visit — to report your situation to the Consular Section of the Embassy or to the Poznan Consulate.

PHOTOGRAPHY



Do not take photographs in the vicinity of signs prohibiting photography. The Polish Government prohibits the photographing of military installations and their surroundings, frontier areas, railroad lines and equipment, airports, harbors, and bridges, as well as photography from airplanes. It is a wise precaution not to photograph Polish citizens in uniform. A good rule of thumb is: "If in doubt, ask permission of the nearest policeman or don't take the picture." No difficulty is likely to be encountered if photography is limited to items of scenic and cultural interest.

POLICE REGISTRATION

Registration with Polish police authorities is mandatory for any stay in Poland which is to exceed 90 days. In Warsaw, the address for registration is: Milicja Headquarters, Section for Registration of Foreigners, Pałac Mostowskich, Nowolipki 2.

Working hours at that office are from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on Saturday.

For stays of fewer than 90 days, a less formal administrative registration procedure is applicable. If you are staying at a hotel, the desk clerk will take your passport long enough to do this for you. However, if you lodge privately (regardless of the time involved), you have the responsibility of ensuring that your host has registered you with the local Biuro Meldunkowe (Notification Office).

You must leave Poland before the expiration of the validity period of your visa. Application for extension of a visa should be made at the Milicja Headquarters at Nowolipki 2.

MONEY

When you enter Poland, you must declare all foreign currency in your possession — both cash and travelers checks. You will be given a Certificate of Declaration. Make sure that it is both stamped and signed by a customs official and keep it for presentation at the time of departure from Poland. Declare small pieces of jewelry, cameras, radios, and other items of expensive equipment on this same form to facilitate exporting them.

Foreign currencies, including travelers checks, may be exchanged at hotels, at the airport, or at state banks. When you exchange foreign currency for Polish zloties, preserve your receipts. When leaving Poland, you may be asked to produce them along with your Certificate of Declaration.

Exchanging dollars or other foreign currencies for Polish zloties through private channels is illegal. Both parties to such a transaction are subject to prosecution under Polish law. Penalties are usually severe.

Polish currency may not be brought into or taken out of the country.

LODGING

Hotels operated by ORBIS, Poland's state-run tourist agency, can be found in every major city, although quality varies. Reservations may be made in any ORBIS office; the main office in Warsaw is located in the Europejski Hotel, Krakowskie Przedmieście 13, telephone 26-50-51.

First class hotels in Warsaw include:

EUROPEJSKI, Krakowskie Przedmieście 13, telephone 26-50-51

BRISTOL, Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44, telephone 26-32-41

GRAND, Krucza 28, telephone 29-40-51

MDM, Plac Konstytucji 1, telephone 21-62-11

METROPOL, Marszałkowska 99A, telephone 29-40-01

WARSZAWA, Plac Powstańców Warszawy 9, telephone 26-94-21

In addition, the new Forum Hotel at the corner of Jerozolimskie and Marszałkowska streets, across from the Palace of Culture and Science, is expected to open at the end of 1973.

Beginning in the early spring and lasting well into the fall, hotel rooms in Poland are very difficult to obtain without a reservation. If you need a room, the Bristol Hotel maintains a registry of room availability in the Warsaw area.

WORSHIP

Catholic Churches

Cathedral of St. John, on Świętojańska Street in the Old Town. Masses on the hour on Sundays and holy days; also at 7:00 p.m.

Church of the Visitation, Krakowskie Przedmieście (near the Bristol Hotel). Masses on the hour on Sundays and holy days; also at 5:00 p.m.

The overwhelming majority of the Polish population is Roman Catholic and Catholic churches may be found in all parts of the city.

Protestant Churches

Evangelical-Augsburg (Lutheran), Kredytowa 4 and Puławska 2.

Evangelical-United, Puławska 114.

Baptist, Waliców 25.

Methodist, Mokotowska 12.

Adventist, Foksal 8.

FOOD

It is possible to get a good meal in Warsaw, especially if you order the following Polish favorites:

Barszcz czerwony z uszkami — beet soup with small dumplings.

Kaczka — Duck, usually roasted with apples.

Bigos — Hunter's stew: usually rabbit, sausage, and other meat stewed with sauerkraut.

Flaczki — Stewed tripe.

Cielęcina — Veal.

Kołduny — Small spiced meat-cakes in hot bouillon.

Golonka — Pigs' knuckles, with cabbage and green peas.

Chłodnik litewski — Cold mixed-vegetable and sour cream soup. A summer dish.

Karp w galarecie — Carp in jelly.

Among the best restaurants in Warsaw are those located in the Bristol, Europejski, and Grand Hotels. Also to be recommended are:

KONGRESOWA — Pałac Kultury i Nauki (Palace of Culture and Science) — Acceptable food, music, dancing, and floor show right out of the 1930's.

KAMIENNE SCHODKI — Stare Miasto 26 — Specializing in roast duck.

KROKODYL — Stare Miasto, Rynek — Acceptable food, music, dancing.

CRISTAL-BUDAPESZT — Marszałkowska — Hungarian food of varying quality, music. Try the goulash.

KUŹNIA — Wilanów (15 kilometers out of town) — Private restaurant, good food, nice atmosphere.

KAUKASKA — Marszałkowska (across from the Palace of Culture and Science) — Russian food.

BASZTA — Pyry — (15 kilometers south of town) — Private, good food. On Saturdays or holidays in the summer months, it is best to make dinner reservations beforehand.

MEDICAL INFORMATION

There are no American doctors practicing in Poland and few Polish doctors speak English. It is best, therefore, to have a Polish-speaking person call the emergency numbers listed below to make arrangements for medical attention. Most hotel desk clerks in first-class hotels speak some English and can assist you.

There is no physician at the American Embassy. Information concerning emergency hospitals (hospitals in Warsaw take turns in receiving emergency patients) can be found in any Polish newspaper under the heading DYŻURY SZPITALI.

FIRST AID — Hoża, Main Station, telephone 999

FIRST AID FOR ANIMALS — Świerczewskiego 82, telephone 31-60-60

SHOPPING

The principal shopping areas are along Marszałkowska, Jerozolimskie, Rutkowskiego, and Krakowskie Przedmieście-Nowy Świat Streets, and in the Old Town. Most stores are open from 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., although grocery stores open earlier. Many of the large department stores, such as Sezam, Junior, and Centrum, are located along Marszałkowska Street, facing the Palace of Culture and Science. The children's department store, CDD, which features children's clothes, toys, and furniture, is at the corner of Jerozolimskie and Krucza Streets.

DESA stores (antiques and modern art works):

Nowy Świat 23

Nowy Świat 51 (antiques)

Rynek Starego Miasta 4/6 (antiques)

Marszałkowska 34/50, between Plac Konstytucji and Plac Unii Lubelskiej (antiques)

Koszykowa 6/62

Smolna 9, opposite the National Museum

(this store sells for foreign currency)

CEPELIA stores (Polish folk art, handicraft articles, rugs, fabrics, embroideries, tapestries, ceramics, wood carvings, jewelry, dolls, cutouts, furniture, etc.):

Plac Konstytucji 2

Plac Konstytucji 5

Rynek Starego Miasta 8/10

Marszałkowska 99, corner Jerozolimskie

Francuska 49, on Washington Circle just across Poniatowski Bridge

Emilii Plater 47, opposite the Palace of Culture

CRYSTAL AND GLASS:

Piękna 34, near Marszałkowska

Rynek Starego Miasta, southwest corner

RECORDS:

Krucza, between Piękna and Hoża

Plac Konstytucji, west side

GIFT SUGGESTIONS

COSTUME DOLLS — A wide range of types and prices; many represent the authentic costumes of various regions of Poland.

WOOD CARVINGS — Carved wooden figures, cigarette and card boxes, plates and plaques. The work done by Zakopane highlanders is especially good.

CERAMICS — Large plates, liquor sets, coffee sets and pins.

JEWELRY — Oxidized silver rings, bracelets and brooches, often designed to represent Polish symbols and folklore figures.

PAPER CUTOUTS — Gaily colored abstract designs, handwork of peasant women.

EMBROIDERIES — Hand embroidered tablecloths, napkins, table mats and hand towels.

RUGS — Zakopane woolen rugs and handwoven brightly colored peasant rugs.

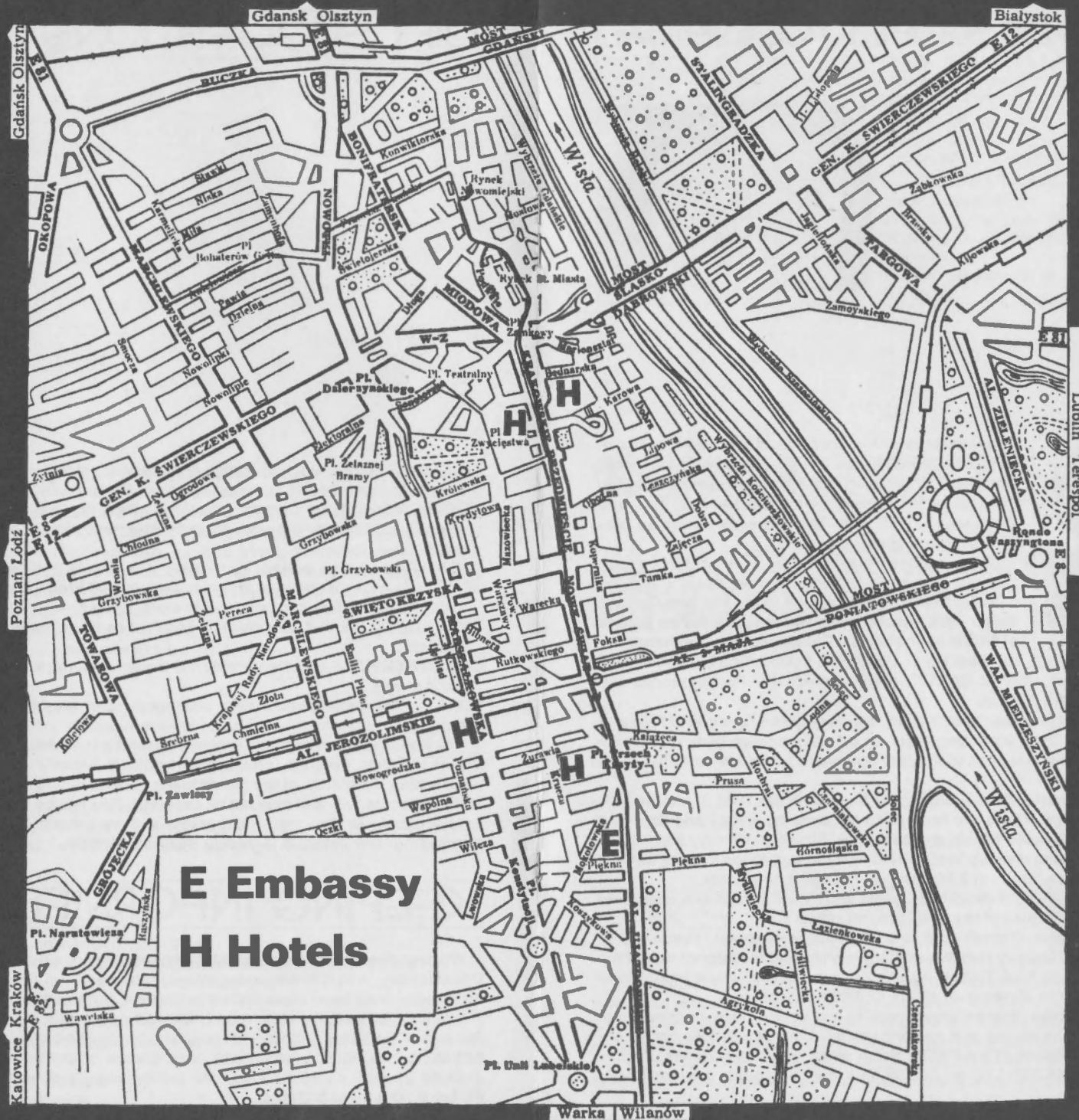
The Polish Government has recently passed a law which makes illegal the export of items (folk art, antiques, art objects broadly defined) produced before 1945. Almost all of the goods in the state-run DESA antique stores fall within this category and may not be exported. This is also true of many goods sold privately in the open air markets and by private shops. Even when purchasing new items, it is best to keep all receipts.

KEEPING INFORMED

Western newspapers and periodicals generally are not available in Poland. Occasionally, a RUCH magazine stand in the center of the city or a luxury-class hotel may have newspapers in English, but this is not often the case.

While in Warsaw, the most readily available source of Western news is the American Embassy Library, located inside the Embassy's Piękna Street entrance. The library, which has back copies of the *International Herald Tribune* as well as many American periodicals, is open Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

WARSAW



E Embassy
H Hotels

THEATERS, OPERA, CINEMA, MUSIC



The theater is considered one of Warsaw's best cultural attractions. Presentations often include Western European, English and American plays in translation. Theater performances usually start at 7:30 p.m. and the opera at 7:00 p.m. There are generally no performances on Mondays.

Daily programs may be found in any of the Warsaw newspapers, at the ORBIS theater ticket office located at Plac Konstytucji 4, or in the Warsaw Cultural Guide (WIK) issued every two weeks (may be bought at RUCH newsstands). Tickets may be purchased for all theaters at the ORBIS ticket office between 11:00

a.m. and 7:00 p.m. and at SPATIF, Jerozolimskie 25. Performances are listed one week in advance.

The Grand Opera House (Teatr Wielki), which originally opened in 1833 and was destroyed in 1944, was completely rebuilt with modern technical equipment after the war and reopened in 1965. Opera and ballet are now presented there.

Symphony concerts of the Filharmonia Narodowa are held in the Philharmonic Hall, Jasna 5. There are two series of concerts, Friday and Saturday nights, for which season tickets are available. Single seats may sometimes be obtained by going directly to the Philharmonic box office several days in advance (box office opens at 2:00 p.m.) or through a hotel desk.

Instrumental and vocal recitals by guest and Polish artists are often held during the week. Inquire at the ORBIS ticket office.

American, English, French and Russian films are shown frequently in Warsaw cinemas. Usually Polish subtitling is used and the soundtrack of the native language retained. Tickets may be obtained at the theater box office a day prior to the film showing or at the ORBIS ticket office.

Notices of circuses, international sporting events, festivals, hockey, fencing matches, horse racing and performances of the Polish folk dance ensembles may be found at the ORBIS ticket office or at hotel desks. Performances of the MAZOWSZE or ŚLĄSK folk dance groups are especially recommended.

THEATERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST



TEATR WIELKI, Plac Teatralny (grand opera and ballet).

OPERETKA, Nowogrodzka 49 (operetta).

ATENEUM, Jaracza 2.

POLSKI, Karasia 2.

ROZMAITOŚCI/STUDENCKI TEATR SATYRYKÓW (Student Satirical Theater), Świerczewskiego.

SYRENA, Litewska 3 (vaudeville).

ŻYDOWSKI (Jewish Theater), Plac Grzybowski 3.

LALKA, in Palace of Culture (puppet shows).

NIGHT CLUBS

There are night clubs in each of the three ORBIS hotels, and also at the Kongresowa in the Palace of Culture and Science (Emilii Plater side). For those who wish to dance, there is the Krokodyl (Rynek Starego Miasta 21/23) and the Rycerska (Szeroki Dunaj 9).

TAXIS

Location of taxi stands are listed in the Plan Warszawy (a map of Warsaw sold at bookstores) under "Postoje Taksówek". Taxi rates are determined by meter (4 zł. for the first kilometer and 2 zł. for each additional kilometer; rates double after 11:00 p.m.). Taxi service is relatively inexpensive; an average trip in Warsaw will not exceed 10 or 20 zloties. However, no facilities exist for telephoning taxis, and there is no alternative to finding the nearest taxi stand and taking one's turn in line.

BUSES AND STREETCARS

Because it is the principal mode of transportation for most Warsawians, the bus and streetcar lines are listed in the map of Warsaw (Plan Warszawy). There are no conductors in public transportation facilities; prior to boarding a bus or streetcar it is necessary to purchase a ticket at one of the RUCH newsstands, which is then punched in a special punching machine upon entering the conveyance. Streetcar tickets cost 1 zł. per ride and bus tickets 1.50 zł. Travel in public transportation facilities is often difficult before 10:00 a.m. and after 3:00 p.m. due to extremely overcrowded conditions; no streetcar service is provided after midnight. From the downtown area, bus service directly to Okęcie airport may be obtained at the LOT office located at Waryńskiego 9.

TRAVELING BY CAR

Although Poland has not entered the era of superhighways, most primary roads throughout the country are uncrowded and well paved, making travel by private car an attractive alternative to public transportation. Gasoline of 94 octane can be purchased in most towns and cities, although stations are scarce by U.S. standards.

If you have a valid U.S. or international driver's license, you may rent a car from the ORBIS state travel agency for \$8.00 a day plus 7¢ a mile, not including gasoline. Rates for a week or more run \$7.50 a day with the same mileage charge. Insurance is provided by ORBIS. American Express, Diner's and Avis credit cards are accepted. ORBIS car rental offices are located at the International Airport main reception area (telephone 46-94-20), the Grand Hotel (telephone 29-40-51 ext. 570), and the Europejski Hotel (telephone 26-50-51, ext. 595).

You should observe all traffic regulations. Polish law deals harshly with drunken drivers, so if you have had even one drink, don't drive.

SIGHTSEEING

STARE MIASTO — The Old Town section of the city, which was painstakingly reconstructed after the war in 17th and 18th century style. In the center is the famous market square, surrounded by patrician houses which are now shops, museums and restaurants. On the north side of the Old Town is the Barbakan, a restored part of the medieval bulwarks which once protected the city. On the other, or south, side of Old Town is Castle Square, dominated by the granite column with a statue of King Sigismund III. The Royal Castle, which stood on the east side of this square, is presently being rebuilt as a symbol of Polish nationhood.

KRAKOWSKIE PRZEDMIEŚCIE-NOWYŚWIAT-ALEJE UJAZDOWSKIE — Running south from Castle Square is Warsaw's most famous street. Along this route one will find the university, baroque and neoclassical palaces (such as the Radziwiłł Palace, now seat of the Council of Ministers), some of the leading hotels, a number of churches (including Holy Cross Church, where the heart of Chopin is enshrined), and many fine shops (Desa, Cepelia, bookstores, cafes). Soon after crossing Aleje Jerolimskie, the street becomes a wide avenue, lined with parks and many foreign embassies (including the U.S. Embassy). At the end of Aleje Ujazdowskie is the Belweder, official residence of the Polish Head of State.

LAZIENKI PALACE — The residence of the last Polish king, Stanisław August Poniatowski, is open for guided tours daily, except Monday, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. This remarkable neo-classical palace is located on an artificial island in the center of Warsaw's most splendid park. The most direct access to the palace is from Agrykola Street.

WILANÓW PALACE — Located about 8 kilometers south of Warsaw, this beautifully-restored baroque palace was built in 1696 as the summer residence of King John Sobieski, the savior of Vienna. In addition to being a museum, it is now used occasionally as a residence for visiting heads of state; President Nixon stayed at Wilanów during his visit to Poland in May/June 1972. Outside the palace grounds is a unique poster museum, which is also worth a visit.

PALACE OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE — Erected in 1955 as a gift of the USSR. The observation platform on the top floor offers a superb panoramic view of the city. Within the palace are theaters, cinemas, a congress hall, bookstores, restaurants, exhibit halls, a swimming pool and a night club.

SIGHTSEEING (CONT.)

MUZEUM NARODOWE, Jerozolimskie 3 — The National Museum contains a fine collection of Polish and foreign art. Of special note are the Canaletto paintings of late 18th century Warsaw, which were referred to for guidance in the reconstruction of the city. The museum presently houses a large special exhibit displaying art treasures saved from the Royal Castle. The museum is open daily from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and Sundays from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closed Mondays.

MUZEUM HISTORYCZNE WARSZAWY, Rynek Starego Miasta 28/42 — Contains exhibits on the history of Warsaw from prehistoric times, including many scale models of the city. Open Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12 noon to 7:00 p.m.; Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.; Sundays, 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closed Mondays.

MUZEUM ŻYDOWSKIEGO INSTYTUTU HISTORYCZNEGO — Jewish Historical Museum, Świerczewskiego 79. Closed Sunday and Monday.



TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Embassy 283041-9
U.S. Consulate, Poznań 58586, 59162

Restaurants and Night Clubs

Kongresowa 208523
Kamienne Schodki 310822
Krokodyl 314427
Cristal-Budapeszt 254733
Kuźnia 415901
Kaukaska 275091
Baszta 431360
Night Club, Europejski Hotel 265051, ext. 468
Night Club, Grand Hotel 294051, ext. 107

Shopping

Desa Stores

Nowy Świat 51 (antiques) 274760
Rynek Starego Miasta 4/6 (antiques) 311681
Nowy Świat 23 263501
Marszałkowska 34/50 (antiques) 287705
Koszykowa 6/62 219656
Smolna 9 278216

Cepelia Stores

Plac Konstytucji 2 212618
Plac Konstytucji 5 216669
Rynek Starego Miasta 8/10 311805
Marszałkowska 99 283350
Francuska 49 174054
Emilii Plater 47 205930

Tourist Offices

ORBIS Main Office, Hotel Europejski 275085

Travel Within Poland

Trains: ORBIS, Domestic Travel, Bracka 16 260271
Planes: LOT, Pl. Konstytucji 3 217021
Waryńskiego 9 287580

International Travel

Trains:
ORBIS, Foreign Travel Bureau, Hotel Europejski 267524
WAGON-LITS, Nowy Świat 65 263867

Planes:		
LOT, Waryńskiego 9, information		281009
reservations		287580
Okęcie Airport, switchboard		224811
flight information		224420
Alitalia, Hotel Europejski		265051
Aeroflot, (U.S.S.R.), Al. Jerozolimskie 29		281710
Air-France, Krucza 21		281281
Air India, Hotel Bristol		263241
AUA (Austrian), Hotel Europejski		265051
BEA (British), Krucza 21		289431
CSA (Czechoslovak), Hotel Europejski		265051
JAT (Yugoslav), Krakowskie Przedmieście 13		268877
KLM (Dutch), Pl. Konstytucji 1		217041
MALEV (Hungarian), call LOT		
PANAM (U.S.), Hotel Bristol		263241
SABENA (Belgian), Marszałkowska 34/50		286061
SAS (Scandinavian), Nowy Świat		261211
SWISS AIR, Hotel Europejski		265051
TABSO (Bulgarian), call LOT		
TAROM (Romanian), call LOT		
TWA (U.S.), Hotel Europejski		265051

Theaters and Concert Halls	Office	Cashier
Wielki Teatr (Great Theater)	263001	263287
Operetka (Operetta)	287071	280360
Ateneum	262421	267330
Polski	269271	267992
Rozmaitosci		280638
Syrena		280674
Żydowski		207025
Lalka		204950

Hotels	
EUROPEJSKI, Krakowskie Przedmieście 13	265051
BRISTOL, Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44	263241
GRAND, Krucza 28	294051
MDM, Plac Konstytucji 1	216211
METROPOL, Marszałkowska 99A	294001
WARSZAWA, Plac Powstańców Warszawy 9	269421

First Aid	
FIRST AID (24 hours) — Hoża, Main Station	999
FIRST AID FOR ANIMALS — Świerczewskiego 82	316060

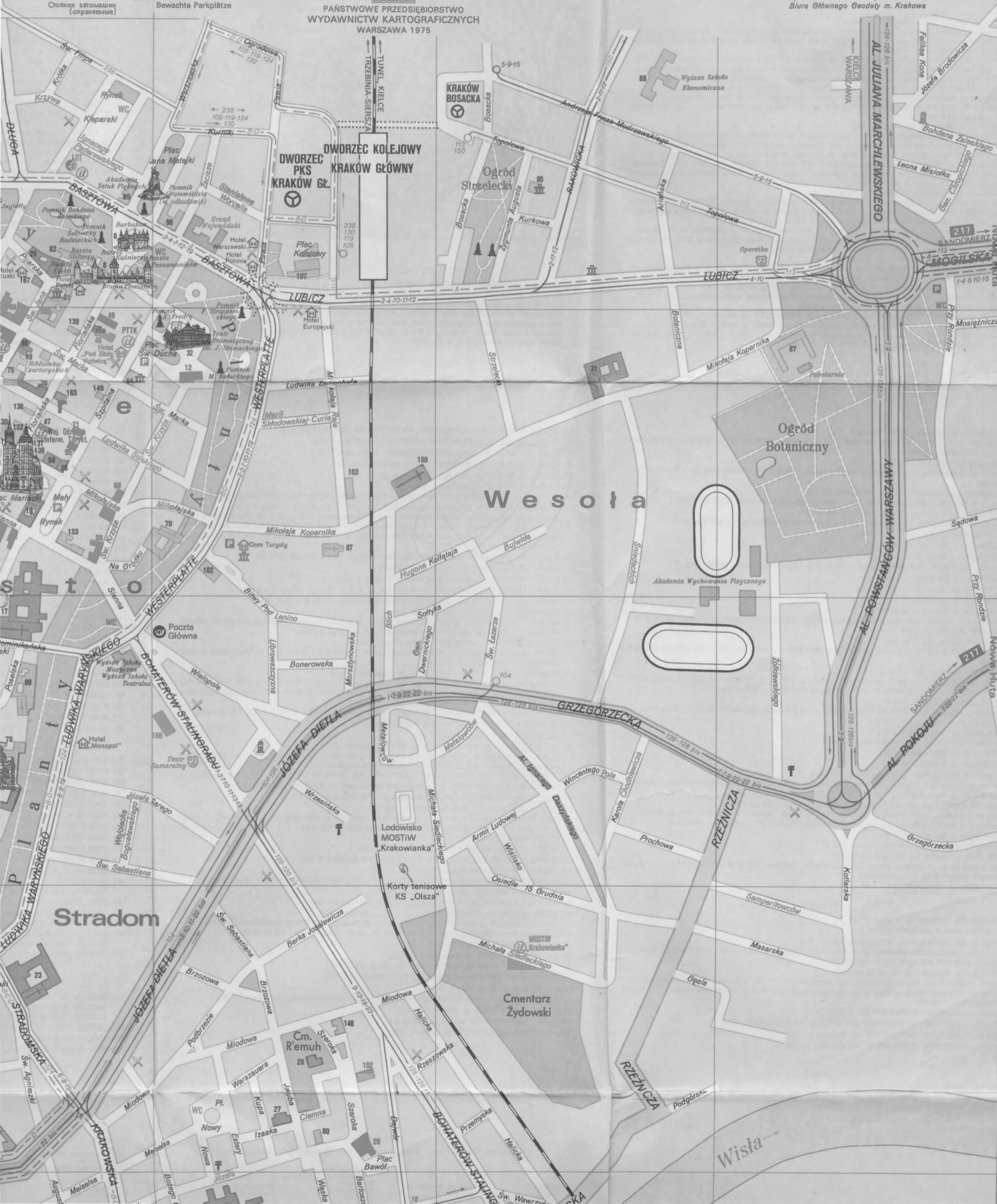
American Embassy Warsaw, 1973

Front cover: St. Mary's Square, Cracow.

KRAKÓW

<p>Koleje Żelaznice Железные дороги</p> <p>Linie autobusowe Autobusové linky Автобусные маршруты</p> <p>Linie autobusowe pośpieszne Autobusové rychlíkové linky Маршруты автобусов-экспрессов</p> <p>Linie tramwajowe Tramvajové tratě Трамвайные маршруты</p> <p>Parkingi strzeżone Hlídaná parkoviště Стоянки автомашин (охраняемые)</p>	<p>Railways Chemins de fer Eisenbahnen</p> <p>Bus routes Lignes d'autobus Autobuslinien</p> <p>Fast-bus routes Lignes d'autobus rapides Schnellbuslinien</p> <p>Tram routes Lignes de tramways Strassenbahnlinien</p> <p>Guarded parking areas Parkings gardés Bewachte Parkplätze</p>	<p>Stacje benzynowe Benzinové čerpačnice Бензозаправочные станции</p> <p>Stacje obsługi samochodów Autoservisní služba Станции обслуживания автомашин</p> <p>Punkty informacji turystycznej Střediska turistické informace Турისტское справочное бюро</p> <p>Hotele Hotely Гостиницы</p>	<p>Filling stations Postes d'essence Tankstellen</p> <p>Service stations Stations service Автомобильный сервис</p> <p>Tourist information bureaux Bureaux de tourisme Fremdenverkehrsbüros</p> <p>Hôtels Hotels Hotels</p>	<p>Restauracje Restaurace Рестораны</p> <p>Teatry Divadla Театры</p> <p>Muzea Musea Музеи</p> <p>Pogotowie ratunkowe Záchranná služba Скорая помощь</p> <p>Szalety WC W.C.</p>	<p>Restaurants Restaurants Restaurants</p> <p>Theatres Théâtres Theater</p> <p>Museums Musées Museen</p> <p>Ambulance centres Postes de secours Rettungstationen</p>	<p>grupa 0</p> <p>grupa I</p> <p>grupa II</p> <p>grupa III</p>	<p>Ważniejsze zabytki Důležitější památky Замечательные памятники старины</p> <p>Remarkable monuments Monuments les plus importants Wichtigere historischen Denkmäler</p>
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PAŃSTWOWE PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO
WYDAWNICTW KARTOGRAFICZNYCH
WARSZAWA 1975



Redaktor Teresa Zakrzewska
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Opracowanie PPK na podstawie materiałów
Biura Głównego Geodezyi m. Krakowa

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Wesola

Stradom

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KRAKÓW

Kraków—dawna stolica Polski i rezydencja królów, leży nad brzegami górnej Wisły, na wysokości 220 m nad poziomem morza, na 50°04' szerokości i 19°58' długości geograficznej. Na obszarze 324 km² zamieszkuje około 620 tys. mieszkańców. Herbem miasta są na błękitnej tarczy, trzy bastiony ceglane z otwartą pośrodku bramą o złożonych podwojach. W branie biały orzeł. Nad tarczą złotą—królewska korona. Tradycyjne barwy Krakowa: biała i niebieska.

Kraków był od zarania kształtowania się państwowości polskiej jednym z najważniejszych ośrodków życia politycznego i handlowego. Obecna wartość zabytkowa Krakowa polega nie tylko na kilkudziesięciu znanych w całym świecie pomnikach architektury, lecz przede wszystkim na setkach dawnych kamienic mieszczańskich, stanowiących zwarte zespoły na średniowiecznym układzie urbanistycznym miasta, zachowanym bez większych zmian od czasów lokacji z wieku XIII. Poza zabytkami architektury znajduje się tu również niezliczona ilość pamiątek historycznych oraz dzieł sztuki ze wszystkich gałęzi twórczości artystycznej. Kraków jest siedzibą Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, jednej z najstarszych wyższych uczelni w Europie Środkowej. Na południowym krańcu starej części miasta wznosi się wzgórze wawelskie z zamkiem królewskim i katedrą. Śródmieście łączy się od strony północnej i południowej z dawnymi samodzielnymi miastami: Kleparzem, Stradomem, Kazimierzem i Podgórzem.

Obok starego Krakowa powstał w ostatnich dziesięcioleciach lat nowoczesny zespół przemysłowy—Kombinat metalurgiczny im. Włodzimierza Lenina, w przy nim przeszło 170-tysięczna dzielnica mieszkaniowa—Nowa Huta. Kraków stanowi administracyjnie wydzielone miasto wojewódzkie. Cały obszar miejski podzielony jest na cztery dzielnice: Śródmieście, Krowodrza, Podgórze i Nowa Huta.

WAŻNIEJSZE ZABYTKI

Důležitější památky—Замечательные памятники—Remarkable monuments
Monuments les plus importants—Wichtiger historischen Denkmäler

Grupa 0

1. UKŁAD URBANISTYCZNY STAREGO MIASTA

W okresie wczesnego średniowiecza, po północnej stronie wzgórza wawelskiego, przy głównym szlaku handlowym znajdowały się osady służebne, która z biegiem czasu łącząc się ze sobą wykształciły już w XII wieku początkowe formy samorządu miejskiego. W 1257 r. na podstawie przywileju księcia Bolesława Wstydliwego wytyczony zostaje nowy plan miasta. Centrum jego stanowi wielki rynek (200x200 m) o klasycznej formie kwadratu. Z jego boków wychodzą symetrycznie po trzy ulice, a połączone ze sobą przeczniami utworzyły charakterystyczny układ szachownicowy. Plan Krakowa jest jednym z najbardziej pełnych i dojrzałych założeń urbanistycznych tego czasu w Europie. Całe ówczesne miasto otoczone zostało potężnym systemem fortyfikacji. Obecnie pasmo zieleni zwane Plantami założone w XIX w. w miejscu wyburzonych obwarowań, oddziela zabytkowy zespół urbanistyczny Śródmieścia od pozostałych dzielnic.

2. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. ANNY—ul. Św. Anny 13 (3b)

Obecny—jest już trzecią świątynią wzniesioną na tym miejscu. Jest to wielka bazylika trójnawowa z nawą poprzeczną, prezbiterium i kopułą na skrzyżowaniu naw. Zbudowana została w latach 1689-1703 z fundacji Akademii Krakowskiej według projektu Tylmana z Gameren. Dwuwieżowa fasada obliczona jest na widok w skrócie perspektywicznym. Wnętrze posiada najwspanialszą w Polsce dekorację stiukową, wykonaną przez Baltazara Fontanę, oraz wiele cennych tablic wotywnych, nagrobków i rzeźb. Znajduje się tu również pomnik Mikołaja Kopernika wykonany w 1822 r. przez E. Gallego.

3. KOŚCIÓŁ N.P. MARI (MARIACKI)—Rynek Główny (3c)

Trójnawowa bazylika z transeptem reprezentuje typowe cechy krakowskiej, gotyckiej architektury. Wzniesiona została w początkach XIV w. w miejscu poprzednio istniejącej świątyni romańskiej. Fasada kościoła ujęta w dwie wieże, z których wyższa zwieńczona jest najpiękniejszym w Polsce gotyckim hełmem. Wnętrze przepiękne jest dziełem sztuki o wysokiej wartości artystycznej. W prezbiterium na tle gotyckich witraży (XIV w.) znajduje się największe dzieło Wita Stwosza—wieloskrzydłowy ołtarz główny (1477-89). Ściany ozdobione są polichromią wykonaną przez Jana Matejkę (1889-1892).

4. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. PIOTRA I PAWŁA—ul. Grodzka 54 (4c)

Okazała budowla na planie krzyża łacińskiego z bocznymi kaplicami oraz wyniosłą kopułą na skrzyżowaniu naw należy do najwcześniejszych pomników architektury barokowej w Polsce. Świątynia zbudowana została na przełomie wieków XVI i XVII dla jezuitów przez Zygmunta III Wazę według projektów opartych na najlepszych wzorach architektury rzymskiej (del Gesu-Vignoli). Budową kościoła kierował architekt królewski Jan Trevano, a wewnątrz ozdobił dekoracją stiukową Jan Falconi (1619-1633).

5. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY AUGUSTYŃSKI I KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. KATARZYNY—ul. Augustiańska 9 (6c)

Gotycki kościół wraz z dawnymi budynkami klasztornymi wzniesiony został z fundacji Kazimierza Wielkiego w latach 1363-1426. We wnętrzu zwraca uwagę wspaniały ołtarz główny z XVII w.—dzieło snycerstwa krakowskiego, a w krużgankach malowidła ścienne z XIV, XV i XVI w.

44. KAMIENICA HETMAŃSKA—Rynek Główny 17 (3c)

Zwana jest także „Stara Mennica”, pochodzi z XIV w. W dwóch salach parteru dziewięciopolowe sklepienia z bogato rzeźbionymi zwornikami.

45. DOM JANA MATEJKI—ul. Floriańska 41 (3c)

Należał do rodziny artysty już od XVIII w. Obecna fasada z 1873 r. projektowana przez arch. Tomasza Prylińskiego.

46. KAMIENICA „JAMA MICHALIKA”—ul. Floriańska 45 (3c)

Integralnie związana z założonym tutaj w 1907 r. słynnym kabaretem literackim „Zielony Balonik”.

47. KAMIENICA „POD MATKĄ BOSKĄ”—ul. Floriańska 5 (3c)

W niszy na fasadzie godło domu zaliczane do arcydzieł wczesnonawoczesnej rzeźby krakowskiej.

48. KAMIENICA KOSZA—ul. Grodzka 37 (4c)

49. KAMIENICA—ul. Św. Jana 9 (3c)

50. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 2 (4c)

Powstała z połączenia dwóch domów gotyckich. Dach zastąpiony attyką o formie krenelazowej.

51. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 3 (4c)

52. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 7 (4c)

53. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 13 (4c)

54. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 18 (4c)

Pierwotny dom gotycki przebudowany na rezydencję renesansową. Na fasadzie piękny portal wykonany w 1570 r. przez Jana Michałowicza z Urzędowa.

55. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 19 (4c)

Gotycki dom z końca XV w. rozbudowany został w XVI i XVIII w. Fasada jest przykładem klasycyzmu krakowskiego.

56. DOM DZIEKAŃSKI—ul. Kanoniczna 21 (4c)

Fasada tej renesansowej rezydencji ozdobiona jest dekoracją sgraffitową. Na fasadzie późnonawoczesny portal z 1592 r. Wewnętrzny, czworoboczny dziedziniec arkadowy projektował w XVI w. Santi Gucci.

57. DOM DŁUGOSZA—ul. Kanoniczna 25 (4c)

Zbudowany został w 2 poł. XV w. W domu tym mieściła się pracownia rzeźbiarska Franciszka Wyspiańskiego i tu urodził się jego sławny syn Stanisław.

58. KAMIENICA HIPOLITÓW—Plac Mariacki 3 (3c)

Na dziedzińcu zachowały się drewniane ganiki z XVII w.

59. KAMIENICA—ul. Mikołajska 5 (3c)

60. KAMIENICA—ul. Mikołajska 18 (3c)

61. KAMIENICA HEBDOWSKA—ul. Poselska 7, Senacka 2/4 (4c)

Wzniesiona w pocz. XIV w. przez Jana Hebdę z Nieświeża. Około 1612 r. obiekt został przebudowany na krakowską rezydencję benedyktyńskiego opata z Tyńca.

62. KAMIENICA ARCYBIAŁKÓW MŁOSIĘRZDZIA—ul. Sienna 5, Stolarska 1a (3c)

Budynek wzniesiony został w 1634 r. W „Komorze klejnotowej” na parterze dekoracja malarska Aleksandra Trzciana oraz zespół szaf depozytowych wykonanych w końcu XVII w. przez snycerza Jana Hankisza.

63. KAMIENICA—ul. Sławkowska 18 (3c)

Na budynku zachowała się krakowska attyka z XVII w.

64. DOM „POD GRUSZKĄ”—ul. Szczepańska 2 (3c)

Sale pierwszego piętra posiadają jeszcze sklepienia krzyżowo-żebrowe z XIV w. W XVII w. ozdobione zostały barokowymi stiukami przez Baltazara Fontanę.

65. KAMIENICA—ul. Szpitalna 8 (3c)

Grupa II

66. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. IDZIEGO—ul. Grodzka 67 (4, 5c)

Wzniesiony został w początkach XIV w.

67. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. MIKOŁAJA—ul. Mikołaja Kopernika 9 (3d)

Pierwotna świątynia została wzniesiona już w XII w. W XV a następnie XVII w. obiekt został przebudowany zachowując wiele cech stylowych gotyku i baroku.

68. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. WOJCIECHA—Rynek Główny (3c)

Pierwszy kościół na tym miejscu wzniesiony został prawdopodobnie w X w. W początkach XII w. na jego miejscu wzniesiono działającą świątynię, która uległa znacznej przebudowie w XVIII w. W podziemi znajduje się obecnie ekspozycja archeologiczna.

69. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY BERNARDYNEK—ul. Poselska 21 (4c)

70. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY DOMINIKANEK „NA GRÓDKU”—ul. Mikołajska 21 (3cd)

71. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KANONICZEK—ul. Szpitalna 14 (3c)

72. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KAPUCYNÓW—ul. Loretańska 11 (3b)

6. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KAMEDULÓW NA BIELANACH—(poza zasięgiem planu)

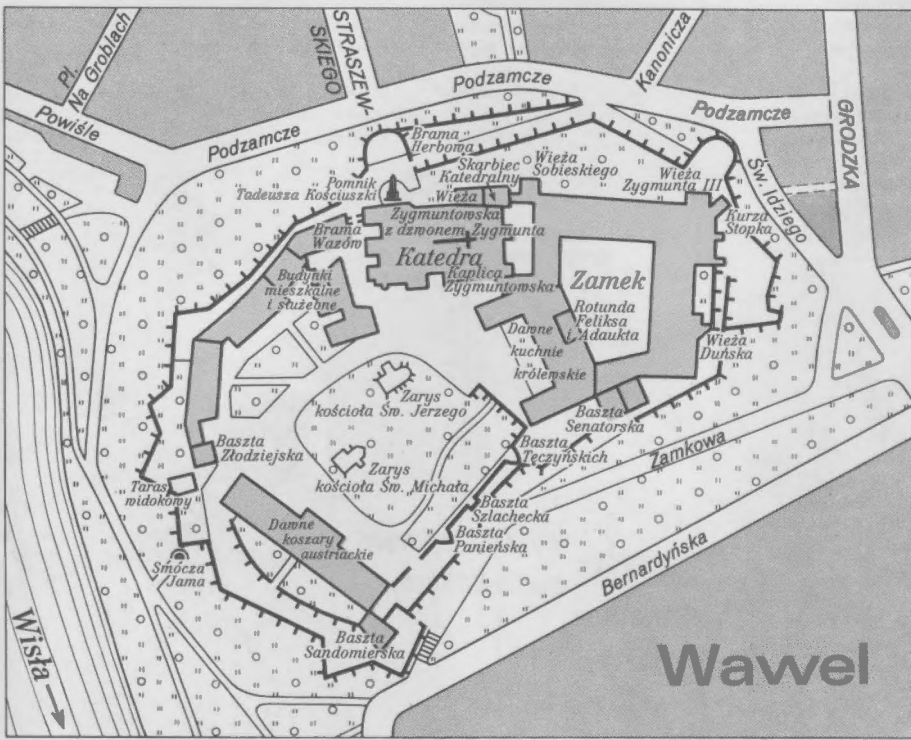
Kościół klasztorny zbudowany w połowie XVII w. według projektów Andrzeja Spezzo nawiązuje do czołowych dzieł barokowej architektury włoskiej.

7. ZESPÓŁ ZABUDOWY ZAMKU KRÓLEWSKIEGO NA WAWELU (5bc)

Na zespół urbanistyczny wzgórze wawelskiego składają się: zamek królewski, katedra wraz z budynkami kapitułymi oraz fortyfikacje obronne.

Obecny, renesansowy pałac jest czworoboczną budowlą otaczającą piękną, arkadową dziedziniec. We wnętrzu sal pałacowych znajduje się bogata wystawa ze zbiorami obrazów, mebli a przede wszystkim kolekcja arrasów zamówionych przez Zygmunta Augusta ok. połowy XVI w. we Flandrii. Obecna gotycka katedra jest trzecią z kolei budowlą sakralną wzniesioną na tym miejscu. Wokół głównego korpusu dobudowano w ciągu wieków kaplice, z których najpiękniejsza—Zygmuntońska z XVI w. uchodzi za perłę renesansu. Wewnątrz katedry znajduje się wiele bezcennych zabytków sztuki. W podziemiach spoczywają prochy władców Polski i ich rodzin oraz bohaterów i wieszczów narodowych. Na wieży katedralnej zawieszony jest największy polski dzwon „Zygmunt”.

Fortyfikacje wawelskie składają się z potężnych baszt połączonych murami i wzmocnionych blankami z XIV i XV w.



8. ZESPÓŁ FORTYFIKACJI MIEJSKICH (2cd)

W drugiej połowie XIII w. zaczęto otaczać ówczesne miasto pierścieniem murów z bramami i basztami obronnymi. W ciągu wieków system obrony był rozbudowywany i unowocześniany. Popadający w ruinę średniowieczny system obrony miasta został w początku XIX w. przeznaczony do rozbiórki. Uratowano jedynie najpiękniejszy, północny fragment z basztami: Passamoników z XV w., Kuźniarzy (w której znajduje się Brama Floriańska) z pocz. XIV w., Stolarszy z XV w., Cieśli z XIV w., oraz słynny krakowski Barbakan—potężny bastion obrony wzniesiony w latach 1498-1499.

73. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KARMELITÓW „NA PIASKU”—ul. Karmelicka 19 (2b)

74. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY PONORBERTAŃSKI—ul. Olszewskiego 1 (3b)

75. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. JANA I KLASZTOR PREZENTEK—ul. Św. Jana 7 (3c)

76. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY REFORMATÓW—ul. Reformacka 4 (2c)

77. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY WIZYTEK—ul. Krowoderska 16 (2c)

78. DAWNY KLASZTOR JEZUITÓW—ul. Grodzka 52 (4c)

W pierwszej połowie XVII w. jezuiti utworzyli tu szkołę konkurencyjną dla Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.

79. DAWNE WIĘZIEŃ ŚW. MICHAŁA—Muzeum Archeologiczne—ul. Poselska 3, Senacka 1/3 (4bc)

Jest to kompleks budynków, których najstarsze partie pochodzą z epoki średniowiecza. Do XVII w. były tu zabudowania tzw. „Malowanego Dworu” Tenczyńskich. Od 1612 r. zespół ten był własnością klasztoru karmelitów. W XIX w. Austriacy przenieśli zakonników a budynki poklasztorne zamienili na więzienie. Obecnie mieści się tu Muzeum Archeologiczne.

80. SYNAGOGA „WYSOKA”—ul. Józefa 38 (5d). Obecnie Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytków.

81. PALAC ARCYBISKUPI—ul. Franciszkańska 3 (3,4b)

82. DAWNY ARSENAŁ przy baszcie Stolarskiej—ul. Piłarska 8 (2c)

83. DAWNY ARSENAŁ WŁADYSŁAWA IV—ul. Grodzka 64 (4,5c). Obecnie Instytut Geografii U.J.

84. DAWNY RATUŚZ MIASTA KAZIMIERZA—Muzeum Etnograficzne—Plac Wolnica 1 (6cd)

85. COLLEGIUM PHYSICUM—ul. Św. Anny 6 (3b)

Wzniesione zostało w 1790 r. przez Feliksa Radwańskiego. W gmachu tym profesorowie Karol Olszewski i Walery Wróblewski w 1883 r. po raz pierwszy w świecie dokonali skroplenia powietrza.

86. COLLEGIUM NOWODWORSKIEGO—ul. Św. Anny 6 (3b)

Wzniesione zostało w latach 1639-1643 przez Jana Leifnera. Tu mieściła się najstarsza w Polsce szkoła średnia. Obecnie Rektorat Akademii Medycznej.

87. OBSERWATORIUM ASTRONOMICZNE—ul. M. Kopernika 27 (3f)

Z inicjatywą prof. Feliksa Radwańskiego, architekt Stanisław Zawadzki wznosił w latach 1788-1790 pałacowy gmach obserwatorium astronomicznego. Gmach ten przebudowany w latach 1858-1859 uzyskał zachowaną do dziś formę architektury klasycystycznej.

88. D. PALAC LUBOMIRSKICH—ul. Rakowicka 27 (2e) Obecnie siedziba Wyższej Szkoły Ekonomicznej.

89. AKADEMIA SZTUK PIĘKNYCH—Plac Matejki 13 (2c)

90. ODDZIAŁ PAN—ul. Sławkowska 17 (2c)

91. MUZEUM CZARTORYSKICH—ul. Piłarska 15 i Św. Jana 19 (2c)

Gmach ten powstał w latach 1879-1901 z trzech kamienic mieszczańskich połączonych i przebudowanych według proj. Bitnera i Henda. Mieści się tu Muzeum Czartoryskich—Oddział Muzeum Narodowego—z bezcennymi zbiorami sztuki. M. in. znajdują się tu „Dama z łasiczką” Leonarda da Vinci oraz „Krajobraz” Rembrandta.

92. DAWNY PALAC CZAPSKICH—Dyrekcja Muzeum Narodowego—ul. Manifestu Lipcowego 12 (3b)

93. DOM SZOLAYSKICH—Oddz. Muzeum Narodowego—Plac Szczepański 9 (3c)

94. DOM „POD KRZYŻEM”—Plac Św. Ducha 5 (3c)

Budynek został wzniesiony przez zakon duchaków w roku 1474 na szpital dla ubogich scholarów. Ten gotycki gmach wraz z budynkiem przy ul. Św. Marka 24 stanowi obecnie Oddział Muzeum Historycznego m. Krakowa, „Dzieje Teatru Krakowskiego”.

95. MUZEUM WŁODZIMIERZA LENINA—ul. Topolowa 5 (2e)

96. DAWNE MUZEUM PRZEMYSŁU ARTYSTYCZNEGO—ul. Smoleńsk 9 (4b)

97. PALAC SZTUKI—Plac Szczepański 4 (3b)

Wzniesiony został dla Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Sztuk Pięknych w 1901 r. wg proj. Franciszka Mączyńskiego.

98. NARODOWY BANK POLSKI—ul. Basztowa 20 (2d)

99. BUDYNEK KOMUNALNEJ KASY OSZCZĘDNOŚCI—ul. Piłarska 1 (2c)

100. TEATR „STARY” IM. H. MODRZEWSKIEJ—ul. Jagiellońska 1 (3bc)

Jest on najstarszym budynkiem teatralnym, który służył scenie polskiej od 1799 r. Obecną formę architektoniczną uzyskał w czasie przebudowy w 1907 r. przeprowadzonej wg proj. Stryjeńskiego i Mączyńskiego.

101. HOTEL „GRAND”—ul. Sławkowska 5/7 (3c)

102. KASYNO OFICERSKIE—ul. Westerplatte 17 (3d)

103. DOM TOWARZYSTWA LEKARSKIEGO—ul. M. Reja 4 (3d)

Projekty urządzenia i dekoracji wnętrza wykonał Stanisław Wyspiański.

104. PALAC SPISKI—Rynek Główny 34 (3c)

Wzniesiony zapewne jeszcze w XV w. wygład obecny uzyskał w czasie gruntownej przebudowy w XIX w.

105. PALAC STADNICKICH—ul. Grodzka 40 (4c)

106. PALAC LUBOMIRSKICH—ul. Św. Jana 15 (2,3c)

107. PALAC WOLODKOWICZÓW—ul. Lubicz 4 (2d)

9. SUKIENICE—Rynek Główny (3c)

Na miejscu pierwotnych kramów drewnianą halą targową długości ok. 100 m przez architekta i rzeźbiarza królewski po kolejnej przebudowie przeprowadzonej przez współdziałanie Jana Matejki.

10. COLLEGIUM MAIUS—ul. Św. Anny 13 (3c)

Najstarszym zachowanym gmachem w roku 1364, jest budynek Collegium powstał w XV w. z połączenia w jednym trójnawowym i starożytnym i starożytnym gmachu tym w latach 1491-1499 wazych obserwacji układów ciał niebieskich. Mieści się tu obecnie Muzeum Historii

11. UKŁAD URBANISTYCZNY DAWNEGO KAZIMIERZA

Kazimierz Wielki założył w 1335 r. planie szachownicowym w formie nieregularnym murem obronnym i dodatkowym kwadratowym rynkiem niewiele ustępującym w rozwoju się na przełomie XV i XVI w. miastu specjalny, orientalny charakter.

12. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. KRZYŻA—Plac Św. Ducha 13 (3c)

Kościół wzniesiony w XIV w. odznacza się kwadratową dzwonią. Charakterystycznym elementem jest kamienne żebra.

13. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. MARKA—ul. Św. Marka 13 (3c)

Kościół powstał w XIII w. z fundacji i reprezentuje styl późnego gotyku.

14. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. MARCINA (ewangelicki)

Świątynia powstała w XVIII w. na miejscu architekta Jana Trevano. W 1816 r. dekoracyjnym obraz malowany przez H. H. H.

15. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY BERNARDYNEK

Kościół wzniesiono w latach 1670-1680 z kopułą schowaną w dach świątyni. W latach 1739-1740 przebudowany przez kościół San Andrea delle Vigne.

16. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY BONIFRATÓW

Kościół wzniesiony w latach 1739-1740 przez kościół San Andrea delle Vigne.

17. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY DOMINIKANEK

W klasztorze zachowały się fragmenty wzniesiony został w XIV w. jako część dla Krakowa systemu konstrukcyjnego epoki.

18. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY FRANCISZKANÓW

Zespół klasztorny wzniesiono po 1230 r. sztywnych malowidła ścienne z XV w. Św. Franciszka, rozbudowany w XIV w. Wyspiańskiego.

19. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY JEZUITÓW

Jezuicki kościół Św. Barbary wzniesiony został przebudowany. W 1583 r. zakończony.

20. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KANONIKÓW

Budowę kościoła Bożego Ciała rozpoczęła krakowskiej szkoły architektki nowymi krużgankami wewnątrz dziedzińca.

21. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KARMELITÓW

Klasztor kościół Św. Teresy wzniesiony został w XIV w. jako część dla Krakowa systemu konstrukcyjnego epoki.

22. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KLARYSEK

Gotyckie budynki klasztorne pochodzą z XIV w.

108. PALAC WIELOPOLSKICH—Plac Wawelski

Wzniesiony w XVII w. po parterze na siedzibę władz miejskich.

109. PALAC LARISCHA—Plac Wiosny 1

110. KAMIENICA BONEROWSKA—Rynek Główny 11

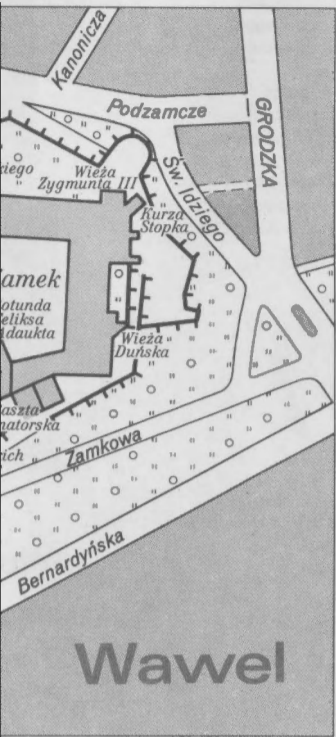
111. KAMIENICA „POD KARPIM”—Rynek Główny 12

112. KAMIENICA „POD ZŁOTĄ GŁOWĄ”—Rynek Główny 13

113. KAMIENICA MORSZYŃKOWSKA—Rynek Główny 14

114. KAMIENICA „POD OBRAZEM”—

egiem planu)
Andrzeja Spezzo nawiązuje do czoło-
wskiego, katedra wraz z budynkami kapi-
płynny, arkadowy dziedziniec. We wnę-
ów, mebli a przede wszystkim kolekcja
Flandrii.
sioną na tym miejscu. Wokół głównego
a—Zygmuntowska z XVI w. uchodzi za
ków sztuki. W podziemiach spoczywają
wych. Na wieży katedralnej zawieszony
ni i wzmocnionych blankami z XIV i XV w.



em murów z bramami i basztami obron-
śniany. Popadający w ruinę średniowie-
rozbiorci. Uratowano jedynie najpięk-
rzyż (w której znajduje się Brama Fio-
słynny krakowski Barbakan—potężny

ka 19 (2b)
bb)
3c)
dla Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.
elska 3, Senacka 1/3 (4bc)
i średniowiecza. Do XVII w. były tu zabu-
ten był własnością klasztoru karmelitań-
lenili na więzienie. Obecnie mieści się tu
nservacji Zabytków.

nie Instytut Geografii U.J.
ac Wolnica 1 (6cd)
ym profesorowie Karol Olszewski i Walery
owietrza.

sa się najstarsza w Polsce szkoła średnia.
zki wznosi w latach 1788-1790 pałacowy
y w latach 1858-1859 uzyskał zachowa-
dziba Wyższej Szkoły Ekonomicznej.

zańskich połączonych i przebudowanych
Oddział Muzeum Narodowego—z bezcen-
da da Vinci oraz „Krajobraz” Rembrandta.
anifestu Lipcowego 12 (3b)
ki 9 (3c)

szpital dla ubogich scholarów. Ten gotycki
dział Muzeum Historycznego m. Krakowa,

(4b)
wg proj. Franciszka Mączyńskiego.

2c)
od 1799 r. Obecna forma architektoniczna
ńskiego i Mączyńskiego.

untownej przebudowy w XIX w.

9. SUKIENNICE—Rynek Główny (3c)
Na miejscu pierwotnych kramów drewnianych z XIII w. wzniesiono po 1800 r. na środku Rynku Głównego po-
dłużną hałą targową długości ok. 106 m. Budowla ta została w XVI w. przebudowana w stylu renesansowym
przez architekta i rzeźbiarza królewskiego Jana Padovano. Obecna forma architektoniczna uzyskiwała Sukienice
po kolejnej przebudowie przeprowadzonej w latach 1875-1879 przez architekta Tomasza Prygińskiego przy
współdziale Jana Matejki.
Na pierwszym piętrze gmachu znajduje się galeria malarstwa polskiego a pomieszczenia parteru w dalszym
ciągu służą celom handlowym.
10. COLLEGIUM MAIUS—ul. Św. Anny 8/10 (3b)
Najstarszym zachowanym gmachem Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego, założonego przez Kazimierza Wielkiego
w roku 1364, jest budynek Collegium Maius, od roku 1400 główna siedziba uczelni. Gotycki budynek Collegium
powstał w XV w. z połączenia w jedną bryłę architektoniczną kilku starszych kamienic mieszczańskich. W osta-
tnich latach został gruntownie i starannie odnowiony.
W gmachu tym w latach 1491-1495 studiował genialny astronom Mikołaj Kopernik, tutaj też dokonywał pier-
wszych obserwacji układów ciał niebieskich.
Mieści się tu obecnie Muzeum Historyczne U.J. oraz Instytut Sztuki.

Grupa I

11. UKŁAD URBANISTYCZNY DAWNEGO MIASTA KAZIMIERZA
Kazimierz Wielki założył w 1335 r. konkurencyjne dla ówczesnego Krakowa—miasto Kazimierz. Założone na
planie szachownicowym w formie nieregularnego prostokąta o wymiarach 900x500 m otoczone zostaje pojedyn-
cznym murem obronnym i dodatkowo bronione odnogami Wisły: Starą i Zakazimierką. Centralnie usytuowany,
kwadratowy rynek niewiele ustępował swoimi wymiarami rynkowi krakowskiemu. W części wschodniej Kazimierza
rozwinęło się na przełomie XV i XVI w. tzw. miasto żydowskie, które swoją odrębnością nadawało tej części
miasta specjalny, orientalny charakter.
12. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. KRZYŻA—Plac Św. Ducha (3d)
Kościół wzniesiony w XIV w. odznacza się prostą, zwartą bryłą przykrytą spadzistym dachem i poprzecz-
ną kwadratową dzwonicą. Charakterystyczne sklepienie z 1528 r. wspiera się na okrągłym filarze, z którego pal-
mowo rozchodzą się kamienne żebra.
13. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. MARKA—ul. Św. Marka 12 (2c)
Kościół powstał w XIII w. z fundacji Bolesława Wstydlwego. Obecna forma architektoniczna pochodzi z XV w.,
i reprezentuje styl późnego gotyku.
14. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. MARCINA (ewangelicki)—ul. Grodzka 58 (4c)
Świątynia powstała w XVIII w. na miejscu dawniejszej romańskiej. Wzniesiona została w stylu barokowym wg proj.
architekta Jana Trevano. W 1816 r. przejęta została przez krakowską gminę ewangelicką. W głównym ołtarzu
dekoracyjny obraz malowany przez Henryka Siemiradzkiego w końcu XIX w.
15. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY BERNARDYNÓW—ul. Bernardyńska 2 (5c)
Kościół wzniesiono w latach 1670-1680 wg proj. Krzysztofa Mieroszewskiego. Zbudowany jest na planie krzyża
z kopułą schowaną w dach świątyni. Wewnątrz późnobarokowy zespół ołtarzy z lat 1758-1761 o układzie kulisowym.
16. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY BONIFRATRÓW—ul. Krakowska 48 (6d)
Kościół wzniesiony w latach 1739-1758 przez zakon trzyniary. Jego fasada nawiązuje do form reprezentowa-
nych przez kościół San Andrea delle Fratte w Rzymie.
17. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY DOMINIKANÓW—ul. Stolarska 12 (3,4c)
W klasztorze zachowały się fragmenty architektoniczne z okresu romańskiego i gotyku. Kościół Św. Trójcy
wzniesiony został w XIV w. jako duża, trzynawowa budowla bazylikowa z zastosowaniem charakterystycznego
dla Krakowa systemu konstrukcyjnego sklepień tzw. filarskopowego. Świątynię otacza wieniec kaplic z różnych
epok.
18. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY FRANCISZKANÓW—ul. Franciszkańska 2 (4bc)
Zespół klasztorny wzniesiono po 1237 r. z fundacji księcia Henryka Pobożnego. W gotyckich krużgankach kla-
sztornych malowidła ściennie z XV w. oraz cenna galeria portretów biskupów krakowskich. Jednonawowy kościół
Św. Franciszka, rozbudowany w XIV i XV w. posiada dekorację ścienną i witraże wykonane wg proj. Stanisława
Wyspiańskiego.
19. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY JEZUITÓW—Plac Mariacki 6 (3c)
Jezuicki kościół Św. Barbary wzniesiony został w XV w. pierwotnie jako kaplica cmentarna. W końcu XVI w.
został przebudowany. W 1583 r. zakon jezuitów założył przy kościele kolegium.
20. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KANONIKÓW LATERAŃSKICH—ul. Bożego Ciała 26 (6d)
Budowę kościoła Bożego Ciała rozpoczęto w 1340 r. Ta trzynawowa świątynia nosi cechy charakterystyczne
dla krakowskiej szkoły architektonicznej epoki gotyku. Obok kościoła wzniesiono w XVII w. klasztor z kolum-
nowymi krużgankami wewnątrz dziedzińca.
21. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KARMELITANEK—ul. Kopernika 44 (3e)
Klasztorny kościół Św. Teresy wzniesiony został w latach 1715-1725 wg proj. Kaspra Bażanki.
22. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KLARYSEK—ul. Grodzka 56 (4c)
Gotyckie budynki klasztorne pochodzą z pocz. XIV w. Romański kościół Św. Andrzeja wzniesiony został około

- 1086 r. z fundacji Władysława Hermana. Jest to trzynawowa bazylika z dwoma wieżami od strony zachodniej.
Wnętrze ozdobiono barokowymi stiukami wykonanymi w pocz. XVIII w. przez Baltazara Fontanę.
23. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY MISJONARZY—ul. Stradomska 4 (5c)
Kościół Nawrócenia Św. Pawła wzniesiony został w latach 1719-1728 wg proj. Kaspra Bażanki.
24. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY PAULINÓW NA SKALCE—ul. Skalcząca 15 (6c)
Przyklasztorny kościół Św. Michała i Stanisława wzniesiony w latach 1734-1751 wg proj. Antoniego Müntzera
i Antoniego Solariego jest trzecią z kolei świątynią budowaną na tym miejscu.
W klasztornych ogrodach zachowały się duże fragmenty murów obronnych dawnego miasta Kazimierza.
25. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY PIJARÓW—ul. Pijarska 2/4 (2c)
Klasztor i kościół Przemienienia Pańskiego wzniesione zostały w latach 1718-1759 wg proj. Kaspra Bażanki
i Franciszka Placidiego.
26. PRALATÓWKA KOŚCIOŁA MARIACKIEGO—Plac Mariacki 4 (3c)
27. SYNAGOGA AJZYKA—ul. Jakuba 25 (5d). Obecnie pracownia plastyczne.
28. SYNAGOGA I CMENTARZ R'EMUH—ul. Szeroka 40 (5d)
Założone w pierwszej poł. XVI w. Bożnica służy w dalszym ciągu dla celów kultowych.
29. SYNAGOGA STARA—ul. Szeroka 24 (5d)
Bożnica zwana Starą jest najstarszym, zachowanym przykładem żydowskiej architektury sakralnej w Polsce.
Wzniesiona została najprawdopodobniej w końcu XV w. Obecnie znajduje się tu Oddział Muzeum Historycznego
m. Krakowa poświęcony kulturze Żydów krakowskich.
30. WIEŻA RATUSZOWA—Rynek Główny (3c)
Budynek ratusza wraz z wieżą wzniesiono w drugiej połowie XIII w. W XV, XVI i XVII w. ratusz został rozbud-
owany. Kolejne pożary spowodowały uszkodzenie budynku tak, iż w 1818 r. przystąpiono do rozbioru gotycko-
-renesansowego gmachu ratusza. Z tej akcji ocalała szczęśliwie jedynie wieża, stanowiąca cenny zabytek archi-
tektury oraz pamiątkę po średniowiecznej siedzibie władz miejskich.
Obecnie w Wieży mieści się Muzeum Historyczne m. Krakowa a w podziemiach stylowa kawiarnia.
31. COLLEGIUM IURIDICUM—ul. Grodzka 53 (4c)
Gotycki budynek z XIV w. został w 1403 r. zakupiony przez Akademię Krakowską na pomieszczenie Wydziału
Prawa. Dziedziniec z krużgankami pochodzi z XVII w. a barokowa fasada z 1719 r.
32. TEATR IM. JULIUSZA SŁOWACKIEGO—Plac Św. Ducha 1 (3d)
Budynek wzniesiony na miejscu średniowiecznego klasztoru duchaków, wykonany został w 1893 r. wg proj. Jana
Zawiewskiego.
33. ARCHIWUM M. KRAKOWA—ul. Sienna 16 (3c)
Budynek wzniesiony w latach 1759-1763 przez Franciszka Placidiego, z pierwotnym przeznaczeniem na szpital.
34. MUZEUM HISTORYCZNE M. KRAKOWA—ul. Św. Jana 12 (3c)
Kamienica Krauzowska, pierwotnie gotycka, przebudowana w okresie późnego renesansu i baroku jest typowym
przykładem krakowskiego domu mieszczańskiego.
35. HOTEL POD RÓŻĄ—ul. Floriańska 14 (3c)
Najstarszy hotel miasta z pięknym, renesansowym portalem z XVI w.
36. PALAC POTOCKICH—Rynek Główny 20 (3c)
Typowy, krakowski pałac miejski z arkadowym dziedzińcem i obszerną sienią. Klasycystyczna fasada pochodzi
z 1773 r.
37. PALAC POD BARANAMI—Krakowski Dom Kultury—Rynek Główny 27 (3bc)
Powstał w XVI w. z połączenia trzech kamienic gotyckich. Kilkakrotnie przebudowany uzyskał obecną, klasycysty-
czną formę architektoniczną w 1890 r.
38. PALAC POD KRZYSZTOFORY—Rynek Główny 35 (3c)
Powstał z połączenia w XVII w. trzech kamienic mieszczańskich. Na dziedzińcu obok kolumnowej loggi znajduje
się piękna, marmurowa studnia ozdobiona herbem „Leliwa”. Sale pierwszego piętra ozdobione stiukami z pocz.
XVIII w. wykonanymi przez Baltazara Fontanę.
W pałacu znajduje się obecnie siedziba Dyrekcji Muzeum Historycznego m. Krakowa.
39. PALAC WODZICKICH—ul. Św. Jana 11 (3c)
Przebudowany około 1780 r. posiada wczesnoklasycystyczną fasadę z attyką balustradową.
40. PALAC POPIELÓW—ul. Św. Jana 20 (3c)
Budynek zwany także domem Kołłątajowskim powstał w 1744 r. z przebudowy trzech gotyckich kamienic. Fasadę
zdobi barokowy portal z atlantami.
41. KAMIENICA SZARA—Rynek Główny 6 (3c)
Pochodzi z XIII w., obecny wygląd uzyskała w 2 poł. XVII w.
42. KAMIENICA MONTELUPICH (Dom Wolski)—Rynek Główny 7 (3c)
Przebudowana została w 1556 r. z gotyckiego budynku przez architektów włoskich Gucciardiego i Ferravore.
43. KAMIENICA POD JASZCZURAMI—Rynek Główny 8 (3c)
Wzniesiona została w XV w. W salach parteru zachowało się gotyckie, dziewięciopolewe sklepienie tzw.
plastowskie.

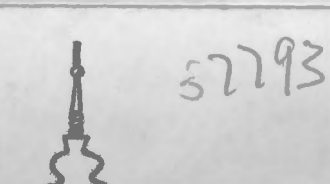
108. PALAC WIELOPOLSKICH—Plac Wiosny Ludów 3/4 (4c)
Wzniesiony w XVII w., po pożarze w 1850 r. został zakupiony przez miasto, przebudowany i przystosowany
na siedzibę władz miejskich.
109. PALAC LARISCHA—Plac Wiosny Ludów 6 (3,4c)
110. KAMIENICA BONEROWSKA—Rynek Główny 9 (3c)
111. KAMIENICA „POD KARPIEM”—Rynek Główny 10 (3c)
112. KAMIENICA „POD ZŁOTĄ GŁOWĄ”—Rynek Główny 13 (3c)
113. KAMIENICA MORSZTYNOWSKA—Rynek Główny 16 (3c)
114. KAMIENICA „POD OBRAZEM”—Rynek Główny 19 (3c)
115. KAMIENICA LANCKOROŃSKICH—Rynek Główny 21 (3c)
116. KAMIENICA STRASZEWSKA—Rynek Główny 22 (3c)
117. KAMIENICA KROMEROWSKA—Rynek Główny 23 (3c)
118. KAMIENICA „POD KRUKAMI”—Rynek Główny 25 (3bc)
119. KAMIENICA KSIĄŻĘCA—Rynek Główny 26 (3bc)
120. KAMIENICA „POD JAGNIĘCIEM”—Rynek Główny 28 (3bc)
121. KAMIENICA „POD BLACHĄ”—Rynek Główny 29 (3bc)
122. PALAC MAŁACHOWSKICH (Cygielarska)—Rynek Główny 30 (3bc)
123. KAMIENICA „POD TRZEMA GWIAZDAMI”—Rynek Główny 32 (3c)
124. KAMIENICA CIEMOWICZOWSKA—Rynek Główny 33 (3c)
125. KAMIENICA „POD JELENIEM” (Ludwikowska)—Rynek Główny 36 (3c)
126. KAMIENICA KENCOWSKA—Rynek Główny 38 (3c)
127. KAMIENICA BONEROWSKA—Rynek Główny 42 (3c)
128. KAMIENICA „POD SŁOŃCEM”—Rynek Główny 43 (3c)
129. KAMIENICA BETMANOWSKA—Rynek Główny 44 (3c)
130. KAMIENICA „POD ORŁEM”—Rynek Główny 45 (3c)
131. KAMIENICA CZERWONA—Rynek Główny 46 (3c)
132. KAMIENICA MARGRABSKA—Rynek Główny 47 (3c)
133. KAMIENICA MANSJONARSKA—Mały Rynek 7 (3c)
Pochodzi z XV w. W podwórzu zachowały się renesansowe, dwupiętrowe ganki na kolumnach wzorowane na
arkadowym dziedzińcu wawelskim.
134. KAMIENICA—ul. Św. Anny 3 (3b)
135. KAMIENICA—ul. Św. Anny 11 (3b)
136. DOM „POD MURZYŃAMI”—ul. Floriańska 1 (3c)
137. DOM CIECHANOWSKICH—ul. Floriańska 3 (3c)
138. KAMIENICA „POD OKIEM OPATRZNOŚCI”—ul. Floriańska 6 (3)
139. KAMIENICA „POD TRZEMA DZWONAMI”—ul. Floriańska 24 (3c)
140. DOM STACHOWICZÓW—ul. Grodzka 15 (4c)
141. DOM PODELWIE—ul. Grodzka 32 (4c)
142. DOM SZRENIAWA—ul. Kanonicza 15 (4c)
143. DOM ZYGMUNTOWSKI—ul. Kanonicza 17 (4c)
144. KAMIENICA „POD PAJĄKIEM”—ul. Karmelicka 35 (2b)
145. DOM GOTYCKI—ul. Sławkowska 4 (3c)
Kamienica pochodzi z XV w. Wewnątrz zachowały się barokowe, drewniane stropy i kolumny międzykolumnowe.
146. DOM „POD GANKIEM”—ul. Sławkowska 6 (3c)
147. PALAC TARNOWSKICH—ul. Sławkowska 13/15 (2,3c)
Gmach pałacowy powstał w XVII w. z połączenia kilku kamienic.
148. PALAC JORDANÓW—ul. Szeroka 2 (5d)
Budynek został wzniesiony w XVI w. przez Spytkę Jordana.
149. DOM WINCENTEGO POLA—ul. Szpitalna 26 (3c)

Grupa III

150. KOŚCIÓŁ JEZUITÓW—ul. Mikołaja Kopernika 26 (3d)
Świątynia wzniesiona w latach 1913-1921 wg proj. Franciszka Mączyńskiego. Dekoracje Stachiewicza, Strou-
nowskiego, Bukowskiego. Rzeźby Dunikowskiego i Hukana.
151. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY BERNARDYNEK I KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. AGNIESZKI—ul. Dietla 36 (5c)
152. SYNAGOGA POPERA—ul. Szeroka 16 (5d)
153. COLLEGIUM CHEMICUM—ul. Olszewskiego 2 (3b)

154. INSTYTUT FILOLOGICZNY—ul. Gołębia 20 (3b)
155. COLLEGIUM MINUS—ul. Gołębia 11 (3b)
156. COLLEGIUM NOVUM—ul. Gołębia 24 (3b)
Budynek został wzniesiony w stylu neogotyckim w latach 1883-1887 wg proj. Feliksa Księżarskiego. Jest to
główny budynek władz Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.
157. PALAC TYSZKIEWICZÓW—ul. Asnyka 2 (2b)
158. PALACY STRYJEŃSKIEGO—ul. Batorego 14 (2b). Obecnie Woj. Komitet SD.
159. PALAC PUSZETÓW—ul. Bohaterów Stalingradu 15 (4d)
160. KAMIENICA „POD KANARKIEM”—Rynek Główny 24 (3c)
161. KAMIENICA „POD KONIKIEM”—Rynek Główny 39 (3c)
162. KAMIENICA CZECZOTKI—Powszechny Dom Towarowy—ul. Św. Anny 2 (3b)
163. DOM „POD WIEWIÓRKĄ”—ul. Floriańska 15 (3c)
W oficynach budynku mieściła się w XVII w. słynna drukarnia Piotrowczyka.
164. KAMIENICA PRYMASOWSKA—ul. Grodzka 65 (4c)
Pałacowy budynek wzniesiony został w XVII w. W XIX w. przebudowano go w stylu klasycystycznym.
165. KAMIENICA „BRÓG”—ul. Św. Jana 6 (3c)
166. KAMIENICA MONTELUPICH—ul. Św. Jana 22 (2,3c)
167. DOM „POD PAWIEM”—ul. Św. Jana 30 (2c)

Opracował Leszek Ludwikowski



2. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY AUGUSTIAŃSKI—ul. Kościół Główny 17 (3c)
 Gotycki kościół wraz z dawnymi budynkami klasztornymi wzniesiony został z fundacji Kazimierza Wielkiego w latach 1363-1426. We wnętrzu zwraca uwagę wspaniały ołtarz główny z XVII w.—dzieło snycerstwa krakowskiego, a w krużgankach malowidła ściennie z XIV, XV i XVI w.

44. KAMIENICA HETMAŃSKA—Rynek Główny 17 (3c)
 Zwana jest także „Stara Mennica”, pochodzi z XIV w. W dwóch salach parteru dziewięciopolewo sklepienia z bogato rzeźbionymi zwornikami.
45. DOM JANA MATEJKI—ul. Floriańska 41 (3c)
 Należał do rodziny artysty już od XVIII w. Obecna fasada z 1873 r. projektowana przez arch. Tomasza Prylińskiego.
46. KAMIENICA „JAMA MICHALIKA”—ul. Floriańska 45 (3c)
 Integralnie związana z założonym tutaj w 1907 r. słynnym kabaretem literackim „Zielony Balonik”.
47. KAMIENICA „POD MATKĄ BOSKĄ”—ul. Floriańska 5 (3c)
 W niszy na fasadzie godło domu zaliczane do arcydzieł wczesnorenansowej rzeźby krakowskiej.
48. KAMIENICA KOSZA—ul. Grodzka 37 (4c)
49. KAMIENICA—ul. Św. Jana 9 (3c)
50. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 2 (4c)
 Powstała z połączenia dwóch domów gotyckich. Dach zastąpiony attyką o formie krenelazowej.
51. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 3 (4c)
52. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 7 (4c)
53. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 13 (4c)
54. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 18 (4c)
 Pierwotny dom gotycki przebudowany na rezydencję renesansową. Na fasadzie piękny portal wykonany w 1570 r. przez Jana Michałowicza z Urzędowa.
55. KAMIENICA—ul. Kanoniczna 19 (4c)
 Gotycki dom z końca XV w. rozbudowany został w XVI i XVIII w. Fasada jest przykładem klasycyzmu krakowskiego.
56. DOM DZIEKAŃSKI—ul. Kanoniczna 21 (4c)
 Fasada tej renesansowej rezydencji ozdobiona jest dekoracją sgraffitową. Na fasadzie późnorenansowy portal z 1592 r. Wewnątrz, czworoboczny dziedziniec arkadowy projektował w XVI w. Santi Gucci.
57. DOM DŁUGOSZA—ul. Kanoniczna 25 (4c)
 Zbudowany został w 2 poł. XV w. W domu tym mieściła się pracownia rzeźbiarska Franciszka Wyspiańskiego i tu urodził się jego sławny syn Stanisław.
58. KAMIENICA HIPOLITÓW—Plac Mariacki 3 (3c)
 Na dziedzińcu zachowały się drewniane ganki z XVII w.
59. KAMIENICA—ul. Mikołajska 5 (3c)
60. KAMIENICA—ul. Mikołajska 18 (3c)
61. KAMIENICA HEBDOWSKA—ul. Poselska 7, Senacka 2/4 (4c)
 Wzniesiona w pocz. XIV w. przez Jana Hebdę z Nieświeża. Około 1612 r. obiekt został przebudowany na krakowską rezydencję benedyktyńskiego opata z Tyńca.
62. KAMIENICA ARCYBRACTWA MIŁOSIĘDZIA—ul. Sienna 5, Stolarska 1a (3c)
 Budynek wzniesiony został w 1634 r. W „Komorze klejnotowej” na parterze dekoracja malarska Aleksandra Trzciana oraz zespół szaf depozytowych wykonanych w końcu XVII w. przez snycerza Jana Hankisza.
63. KAMIENICA—ul. Sławkowska 18 (3c)
 Na budynku zachowała się krakowska attyka z XVII w.
64. DOM „POD GRUSZKĄ”—ul. Szczepańska 2 (3c)
 Sale pierwszego piętra posiadają jeszcze sklepienia krzyżowo-żebrowe z XIV w. W XVII w. ozdobione zostały barokowymi sztukami przez Baltazara Fontanę.
65. KAMIENICA—ul. Szpitalna 8 (3c)

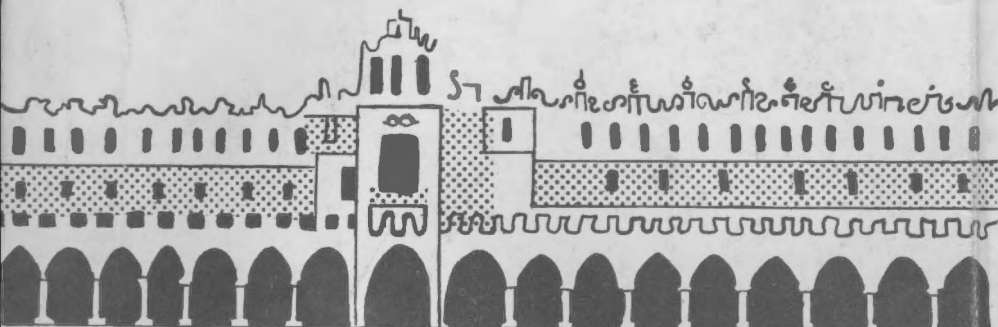
Grupa II

66. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. IDZIEGO—ul. Grodzka 67 (4, 5c)
 Wzniesiony został w początkach XIV w.
67. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. MIKOŁAJA—ul. Mikołaja Kopernika 9 (3d)
 Pierwotna świątynia została wzniesiona już w XII w. W XV a następnie XVII w. obiekt został przebudowany zachowując wiele cech stylowych gotyku i baroku.
68. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. WOJCIECHA—Rynek Główny (3c)
 Pierwszy kościół na tym miejscu wzniesiony został prawdopodobnie w X w. W początkach XII w. na jego miejscu wzniesiono dzisiejszą świątynię, która uległa znacznej przebudowie w XVIII w. W podziemiu znajduje się obecnie ekspozycja archeologiczna.
69. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY BERNARDYNEK—ul. Poselska 21 (4c)
70. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY DOMINIKANEK „NA GRÓDKU”—ul. Mikołajska 21 (3cd)
71. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KANONICZEK—ul. Szpitalna 14 (3c)
72. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KAPUCYNÓW—ul. Loretańska 11 (3b)

73. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY KARMEŁITÓW „NA PIASKU”—ul. Karmelicka 19 (2b)
74. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY PONORBERTAŃSKI—ul. Olszewskiego 1 (3b)
75. KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. JANA I KLASZTOR PREZENTEK—ul. Św. Jana 7 (3c)
76. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY REFORMATÓW—ul. Reformacka 4 (2c)
77. ZESPÓŁ KLASZTORNY WIZYTEK—ul. Krowoderska 16 (2c)
78. DAWNY KLASZTOR JEZUITÓW—ul. Grodzka 52 (4c)
 W pierwszej połowie XVII w. jezuiti utworzyli tu szkołę konkurencyjną dla Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.
79. DAWNE WIEŻENIE ŚW. MICHAŁA—Muzeum Archeologiczne—ul. Poselska 3, Senacka 1/3 (4bc)
 Jest to kompleks budynków, których najstarsze partie pochodzą z epoki średniowiecza. Do XVII w. były tu zabudowania tzw. „Malowanego Dworu” Tenczyńskich. Od 1612 r. zespół ten był własnością klasztoru karmelitów. W XIX w. Austriacy przenieśli zakonników a budynki poklasztorne zamienili na więzienie. Obecnie mieści się tu Muzeum Archeologiczne.
80. SYNAGOGA „WYSOKA”—ul. Józefa 38 (5d). Obecnie Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytków.
81. PALAC ARCYBISKUPI—ul. Franciszkańska 3 (3,4b)
82. DAWNY ARSENAŁ przy baszcie Stolarskiej—ul. Piłarska 8 (2c)
83. DAWNY ARSENAŁ WŁADYSŁAWA IV—ul. Grodzka 64 (4,5c). Obecnie Instytut Geografii U.J.
84. DAWNY RATUŚZ MIASTA KAZIMIERZA—Muzeum Etnograficzne—Plac Wolnica 1 (6cd)
85. COLLEGIUM PHYSICUM—ul. Św. Anny 6 (3b)
 Wzniesione zostało w 1790 r. przez Feliksa Radwańskiego. W gmachu tym profesorowie Karol Olszewski i Walery Wróblewski w 1883 r. po raz pierwszy w świecie dokonali skroplenia powietrza.
86. COLLEGIUM NOWODWORSKIEGO—ul. Św. Anny 6 (3b)
 Wzniesione zostało w latach 1639-1643 przez Jana Leitnera. Tu mieściła się najstarsza w Polsce szkoła średnia. Obecnie Rektorat Akademii Medycznej.
87. OBSERWATORIUM ASTRONOMICZNE—ul. M. Kopernika 27 (3f)
 Z inicjatywy prof. Feliksa Radwańskiego, architekt Stanisław Zawadzki wznosi w latach 1788-1790 pałacowy gmach obserwatorium astronomicznego. Gmach ten przebudowany w latach 1858-1859 uzyskał zachowaną do dziś formę architektury klasycystycznej.
88. D. PALAC LUBOMIRSKICH—ul. Rakowicka 27 (2e) Obecnie siedziba Wyższej Szkoły Ekonomicznej.
89. AKADEMIA SZTUK PIĘKNYCH—Plac Matejki 13 (2c)
90. ODDZIAŁ PAN—ul. Sławkowska 17 (2c)
91. MUZEUM CZARTORYSKICH—ul. Piłarska 15 i Św. Jana 19 (2c)
 Gmach ten powstał w latach 1879-1901 z trzech kamienic mieszczących się wzdłuż ul. Piłarskiej i przebudowanych według proj. Bitnera i Hendla. Mieści się tu Muzeum Czartoryskich—Oddział Muzeum Narodowego—z bezcennymi zbiorami sztuki. M. in. znajdują się tu „Dama z łasiczką” Leonarda da Vinci oraz „Krajobraz” Rembrandta.
92. DAWNY PALAC CZAPSKICH—Dyrekcja Muzeum Narodowego—ul. Manifestu Lipcowego 12 (3b)
93. DOM SZOLAYSKICH—Oddz. Muzeum Narodowego—Plac Szczepański 9 (3c)
94. DOM „POD KRZYŻEM”—Plac Św. Ducha 5 (3c)
 Budynek został wzniesiony przez zakon duchaków w roku 1474 na szpital dla ubogich scholarów. Ten gotycki gmach wraz z budynkiem przy ul. Św. Marka 24 stanowi obecnie Oddział Muzeum Historycznego m. Krakowa, „Dzieje Teatru Krakowskiego”.
95. MUZEUM WŁODZIMIERZA LENINA—ul. Topolowa 5 (2e)
96. DAWNE MUZEUM PRZEMYSŁU ARTYSTYCZNEGO—ul. Smoleńsk 9 (4b)
97. PALAC SZTUKI—Plac Szczepański 4 (3b)
 Wzniesiony został dla Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Sztuk Pięknych w 1901 r. wg proj. Franciszka Mączyńskiego.
98. NARODOWY BANK POLSKI—ul. Basztowa 20 (2d)
99. BUDYNEK KOMUNALNEJ KASY OSZCZĘDNOŚCI—ul. Piłarska 1 (2c)
100. TEATR „STARY” IM. H. MODRZEJEWSKIEJ—ul. Jagiellońska 1 (3bc)
 Jest on najstarszym budynkiem teatralnym, który służy scenie polskiej od 1799 r. Obecną formę architektoniczną uzyskał w czasie przebudowy w 1907 r. przeprowadzonej wg proj. Strzyńskiego i Mączyńskiego.
101. HOTEL „GRAND”—ul. Sławkowska 5/7 (3c)
102. KASYNÓ OFICERSKIE—ul. Westerplatte 17 (3d)
103. DOM TOWARZYSTWA LEKARSKIEGO—ul. M. Reja 4 (3d)
 Projekty urządzenia i dekoracji wnętrza wykonał Stanisław Wyspiański.
104. PALAC SPISKI—Rynek Główny 34 (3c)
 Wzniesiony zapewne jeszcze w XV w. wyglądał obecnie uzyskał w czasie gruntownej przebudowy w XIX w.
105. PALAC STADNICKICH—ul. Grodzka 40 (4c)
106. PALAC LUBOMIRSKICH—ul. Św. Jana 15 (2,3c)
107. PALAC WOŁODKOWICZÓW—ul. Lubicz 4 (2d)

108. PALAC WIELOPOLSKICH—Plac Wiosny
 Wzniesiony w XVII w., po pożarze na siedzibę władz miejskich.
109. PALAC LARISCHA—Plac Wiosny
110. KAMIENICA BONEROWSKA—Rynek Główny
111. KAMIENICA „POD KARPIEM”—Rynek Główny
112. KAMIENICA „POD ŻŁOTĄ GŁOWĄ”—Rynek Główny
113. KAMIENICA MORSZTYNOWSKA—Rynek Główny
114. KAMIENICA „POD OBRZEMEM”—Rynek Główny
115. KAMIENICA LANCKOROŃSKICH—Rynek Główny
116. KAMIENICA STRASZEWSKA—Rynek Główny
117. KAMIENICA KROMEROWSKA—Rynek Główny
118. KAMIENICA „POD KRUKAMI”—Rynek Główny
119. KAMIENICA KSIĄŻĘCA—Rynek Główny
120. KAMIENICA „POD JAGNIĘCIEM”—Rynek Główny
121. KAMIENICA „POD BLACHĄ”—Rynek Główny
122. PALAC MAŁACHOWSKICH (Cygla)—Rynek Główny
123. KAMIENICA „POD TRZEMA GWIĄZDAMI”—Rynek Główny
124. KAMIENICA CIEMOWICZOWSKA—Rynek Główny
125. KAMIENICA „POD JELENIEM”—Rynek Główny
126. KAMIENICA KENCOWSKA—Rynek Główny
127. KAMIENICA BONEROWSKA—Rynek Główny
128. KAMIENICA „POD SŁOŃCEM”—Rynek Główny
129. KAMIENICA BETMANOWSKA—Rynek Główny
130. KAMIENICA „POD ORLEM”—Rynek Główny
131. KAMIENICA CZERWONA—Rynek Główny
132. KAMIENICA MARGRABSKA—Rynek Główny
133. KAMIENICA MANSJONARSKA—Rynek Główny
 Pochodzi z XV w. W podwórku zachowały się pozostałości arkadowego dziedzińca wawelskiego.
134. KAMIENICA—ul. Św. Anny 3 (3b)
135. KAMIENICA „POD SŁOŃCEM”—ul. Św. Anny 11 (3b)
136. DOM „POD MURZYNAAMI”—ul. Floriańska 11 (3b)
137. DOM CIECHANOWSKICH—ul. Floriańska 11 (3b)
138. KAMIENICA „POD OKIEM OPATÓW”—ul. Floriańska 11 (3b)
139. KAMIENICA „POD TRZEMA DZWIĘGAMI”—ul. Floriańska 11 (3b)
140. DOM STACHOWICZÓW—ul. Grodzka 32 (4c)
141. DOM PODELWIE—ul. Grodzka 32 (4c)
142. DOM SZRENIAWA—ul. Kanoniczna 21 (4c)
143. DOM ZYGMUNTOWSKI—ul. Kanoniczna 21 (4c)
144. KAMIENICA „POD PAJAKIEM”—ul. Kanoniczna 21 (4c)
145. DOM GOTYCKI—ul. Sławkowska 4
 Kamienica pochodzi z XV w. Wewnątrz zachowały się pozostałości arkadowego dziedzińca wawelskiego.
146. DOM „POD GANKIEM”—ul. Sławkowska 4
147. PALAC TARNOWSKICH—ul. Sławkowska 4
148. PALAC JORDANÓW—ul. Szeroka
 Budynek został wzniesiony w XVI w.
149. DOM WINCENTEGO POLA—ul. Sławkowska 4
150. KOŚCIÓŁ JEZUITÓW—ul. Mikołajska 18
 Świątynia wzniesiona w latach 1913-1915. Wnętrze w stylu neobarokowym, Bukowskiego. Rzeźby D. Strycharczyka.
151. ZESPÓŁ POKLASZTORNY BERNARDYNEK—ul. Poselska 21 (4c)
152. SYNAGOGA POPERA—ul. Szeroka 11
153. COLLEGIUM CHEMICUM—ul. Olszewskiego 1

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Pl. Śwosza, Wita 4c
18 Sztuczna 1a
Sukienicza 5c
Swobody 7b
Symonowa 2a
Syromonowa, Władysława 4a
Szczepańska 3bc
Szeroka 5d
Szweska 3bc
Szlak 1bc
Szpitalna 3c
Szujskiego, Józefa 2, 3b
Szwedzka 6, 7a, 7b
Szymanowskiego, Karola 1, 2a
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 Francuski—Orbis—Piłarska 13, tel. 252
 Europejski—Lubicz 5, tel. 558-63 (2, 3)
 Monopol—Waryńskiego 6, tel. 219-12 (2)
 Polonia—Basztowa 25, tel. 216-61 (2d)
 Polski—Piłarska 17, tel. 237-41/3 (2c)
 Grand—Sławkowska 5/7, tel. 537-37 (2)
 Pod Złotą Kotwicą—Szpitalna 30, tel. 5
 Warszawski—Pawia 6, tel. 280-26 (2d)
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 ZNP—dom noclegowy—Szujskiego 5, tel. 219-21, czynne odziennie w godz.

BACKGROUND ON COLLEGIUM MAIUS

The second oldest University in Europe, Collegium Maius was established in 1364 by King Casimir of Poland. Perhaps its most famous alumnus is astronomer Nicolas Copernicus, who started his education there in 1492. Many of his original instruments are still housed in the Collegium's collections.

There are currently about 12,000 students attending the University, about 300 of them American. There are presently some 300 students attending summer classes.

WARSAW

Warsaw, the capital city of Poland since 1596, has regained its prewar population of 1.3 million. Like Paris, Warsaw is not only the administrative but also the cultural capital of the country. Over half of all Polish writers, artists, and scientists and about a fourth of all Polish university students are concentrated there. There are numerous scientific institutions, libraries, and museums, including the National Museum, directed by Stanslaw Lorentz, the leading spirit behind the current campaign to reconstruct the Warsaw Royal Castle.

The Royal Castle was leveled during a systematic Nazi destruction of what was left of the city after the 1944 Warsaw Uprising against the German occupants. About 90% of the city was in ruins at the end of World War II and the city's population was down to 200,000. Earlier, the city's entire prewar Jewish population of over 300,000 was wiped out by the Germans in a campaign which culminated in the April/May 1943 Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. The Warsaw Historic Museum on the Old Town Market Square has some extraordinary photographs of Warsaw at the end of World War II.

The Old Town has been reconstructed with particularly loving care and is a must for any visitor to Warsaw, but it should be remembered that most of the splendid old churches and palaces are in fact faithful postwar reconstructions. Although some of Warsaw's finest buildings dated back to the 17th and 18th centuries, the reconstruction included much less distinguished 19th century buildings and some rare examples of Gothic architecture, including the Cathedral of St. John and the walls of the Old Town. While the center of the city has been reconstructed largely as it had been, the rest of it follows a postwar plan which takes into account the fact that Warsaw is also one of the country's largest industrial centers.

Old Town
(Warsaw)

The Old Town (Stare Miasto) area of Warsaw has been the site of a fortified settlement since pre-Roman times. Its elevated position overlooking the Vistula enabled whoever held it to dominate river traffic on that vital waterway.

In the thirteenth century, Warsaw was a modest settlement of wooden buildings enclosed by an earthen wall and protected by a fortress. The present plan of the Old Town, centered upon an open square, evolved in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Merchants of the city built combination shops, factories, and homes with the working quarters in the cellar and ground floor and living space in the upper stories. A city wall of brick replaced the clay fortifications and the Royal Castle was erected on the site of the former fortress.

Development of the Old Town in its present form was essentially completed by the end of the sixteenth century when the city became Poland's capital. What had been a provincial market town rapidly developed into an intellectual and social center rivaling the former capital, Krakow. An influx of new residents flocking to the court created a building boom and an elegant new town soon spread beyond the city walls as villas, cafes, theaters, and churches were erected.

By the end of the eighteenth century, the Old Town had degenerated into a somewhat dilapidated adjunct to the burgeoning new areas. However, at the beginning of the twentieth century, a concerted effort was made to save it from ruin. By the 1930's, the area had once again become the center of intellectual life in Poland -- the home of artists, writers and actors.

Old Town was left in ruins by bitter street fighting during the Warsaw Uprising of 1944. The area was rebuilt in the years following World War II in its original style, using architectural designs from the city archives, photographs, and paintings.

At the entrance to Old Town stands the statue of King Zugmund III on a high column, and to the right is the site of the Royal Castle which is in the process of being restored.

The Royal Castle

(Warsaw)

The ruins of the Royal Castle occupy a commanding height overlooking the Vistula River. Archeological research has revealed that a fortress of some kind has been on this site since prehistoric times.

The Castle, totally destroyed by the German Occupation Forces during World War II, was begun by Prince Konrad II in the 13th century. It was completed in its present form by King Zygmunt III, an occasional alchemist who, legend has it, burned down his magnificent Wawel Castle in Krakow during an experiment. This fire, which lasted five days, plus strategic and political considerations, led Zygmunt to move his capital to Warsaw. Poland was at this time the largest nation in Europe and a major political power.

It was in the Great Hall of his new castle in 1611 that King Zygmunt received the homage of the Russian Czar Vasilii. The Castle was severely damaged and pillaged of its treasures during the Polish-Swedish Wars, and it was only restored to its former glory during the reign of King Stanislaw Augustus in the late 18th century.

Following the third partition of Poland in 1795, the Castle served as headquarters for successive waves of rulers -- Russian, French, Ducy of Warsaw, Congress Kingdom. Under the Russian Occupation of the 19th and early 20th centuries the Castle fell into disrepair and was stripped of its marble facade.

It was restored in the years after 1918, when Poland recovered her independence, and once again became the ceremonial center of Polish life. In the period between the wars it was the scene of diplomatic meetings, military reviews and state dinners. This period ended abruptly with the outbreak of World War II. The building was severely damaged in the 1939 Siege of Warsaw, looted by the Nazis in 1941, and totally destroyed by the retreating German Army in 1944.

Plans for the Castle's reconstruction were approved by the Polish Government in 1971, and work has now begun to restore to the Polish people a building which in many ways symbolizes their proud history and ancient traditions. Work on the restoration is well advanced and certain wings and segments of it are completed and can be visited.

Wilanow Palace
(The President's Residence in Warsaw)

Wilanow Palace, begun in 1677 by King Jan Sobieski III, is one of Poland's most impressive historical buildings. Its owners over the centuries included many of the great families of the Polish aristocracy - Sieniawski, Lubomirski, Czartoryski, Potocki - and its history often reflected the country's fluctuating fortunes.

The Palace was completed in its present form in 1799 by Princess Isabel Lubmirska, one of the most brilliant women in 18th century Europe. In 1805 her son, Stanislaus Potocki, opened the Palace and its library to the public, one of the first such institutions in Poland. In 1892 the Palace was taken over by the Branicki Family.

During the Second World War, Wilanow was looted of most of its collection, and the gardens were totally destroyed. In 1945 the Palace and its grounds became part of the Warsaw National Museum. It has since been restored in its original style and contains special apartments for use by the most important guests of the Polish state.

The Palace Museum has been designed, on the basis of original Palace inventories, to reflect the authentic flavor of the building's 18th and 19th century history. Many items pillaged from its collections have been recovered, and the Museum has obtained a large selection of art works of the period from other sources.

The Palace is French Baroque and contains a main building flanked by wings to form an open rectangle. It is at the center of a complex of buildings which include the 17th century old tavern, as well as the church, smithy, and classical guard house, all added in the 18th century.

The Museum houses three Polish portrait galleries which contain paintings of the royal family from the 16th through the 18th century as well as a representative selection of Polish 19th century art. A collection of royal portraits previously displayed in the destroyed royal castle are included in the collection.

The building is a masterpiece of its time set amid superb gardens which display it to maximum advantage.

Palace of the Council of Ministers
(Warsaw)

The Presidium of the Council of Ministers is located in the former Radziwill Palace, a building rich in Polish history and tradition. It was built in 1642 for the Hetman Koniecpolski, commander of the Polish armies, by Italian architect C. Tencalla.

The original building was damaged and rebuilt several times before being completed in its present neo-classicist form in 1818 when it was purchased by the Government of the Polish Congress Kingdom for the use of its Governor.

The Palace is named after one of its previous owners, Prince Karol Radziwill, who acquired it from the Lubomirski Family. Radziwill donated the building to the court in 1773, and it was here that Polish theater and ballet reached new innovative heights in the years before partition.

Following the partition of Poland between Prussia, Russia, and Austria in 1795, the Palace once again became a popular theater and was badly neglected until the total reconstruction in 1818 when two wings were added.

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries the building served as an administrative office of the occupying Czarist authorities. The Presidium of the Council of Ministers has occupied the Palace since shortly after World War II. In 1955, the Warsaw Pact was signed there.

A monument to the Polish patriot and Marshal of France Prince Jozef Poniatowski stands in front of the Palace. The present monument, presented to the Polish nation by the people of the city of Copenhagen, replaces the original blown up by the Germans in 1944.

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
(Warsaw)

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier stands beneath the shattered remnant of the Saski Palace - a lonely fragment of colonnade dominating Victory Square in Warsaw.

Victory Square is rich in historic associations. The original Saski Palace was built by the Polish King Stanislaw Augustus II in the eighteenth century. Beneath its windows Polish battalions and the citizenry of Warsaw fought a futile battle against overwhelming numbers of invading Czarist troops before being defeated in 1794.

Here in the Square before the Tomb, the story of modern Poland has unfolded in miniature. Napoleon's troops paraded there. It became the scene of Czarist military reviews during the occupation of Warsaw by the Russians. Following the abortive Polish insurrection of 1830 the Czarist authorities planned to construct an immense fortress on the site to overawe their intransigent Polish subjects. The plan was later changed and an orthodox cathedral erected to symbolize the Russification of Poland. This was demolished by the new Polish Republic in 1924.

The site of the Tomb itself, Saski Palace, was headquarters for the Polish general staff between the two World Wars and was gutted during the Siege of Warsaw in 1939. The shell was blown up by the departing Germans in 1945.

The Tomb and its occupant, a student who fell defending the former Polish city of Lwow in the 1920 Russo-Polish War also reflect the shifting currents of Polish history. The Tomb also contains symbolic samples of earth from the forests and cities of Poland as well as from the battlefields of the Second World War on which Polish soldiers distinguished themselves.

Warsaw Ghetto Monument

In 1940, the Nazis established a Ghetto in Warsaw into which they herded most of the Jews from Warsaw and Warsaw Province. Conditions became steadily more crowded and unsanitary and the Jews in the Ghetto were increasingly brutalized by the Nazis. In the summer of 1942 the Nazis began a systematic liquidation of the Ghetto, which was accompanied by a sharp increase in violence toward the Jews with mass executions and the transportation of hundreds of thousands to death camps. On April 19, 1942, an armed insurrection broke out, prepared by the Jewish Resistance Organization and led by 23 year old Mordechai Anielewicz. Despite their overwhelming superiority in arms and manpower, the Nazis were unable to crush the uprising and undertook the systematic destruction of the area by blowing up Ghetto buildings and shelling Jewish resistance posts, which finally led to the collapse of the insurrection in May, 1943. The entire district was then bulldozed into a sea of rubble -- not a single building survived.

The monument to the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto was unveiled on April 19, 1948, the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the armed uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto. Located on Zamenhof Street, just beyond its intersection with Anielewicz Street, named after the leader of the uprising, it was funded by contributions from the world Jewish community and bears the inscription: "The Jewish Nation -- to its fighters and martyrs."

POLAND



POST REPORT

JUNE 1974



Poland

THE HOST COUNTRY

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Cover: Left--Town Hall (Poznan)
Upper center--Girl Scouts hiking in countryside
Lower center--Mazowsze Dance Group
Right--King Sigismund III Column (Warsaw)

PREFACE

Poland's geography and national struggles have made it a country of contradictions, ideologically and emotionally torn between East and West. The Polish people, still haunted by a century and a half of partition and the holocaust of the Second World War, are patriotic, staunchly Catholic, and eager for a better life.

An assignment to Poland can be professionally and personally rewarding, and life here can be comfortable and stimulating. The Polish government permits the diplomatic colony more freedom of movement and the Polish people more individuality and freedom of expression than is the case in most other Eastern European countries.

Although many consumer goods are not available on the Polish market or are not up to our standards, the situation has improved markedly since 1970. The Embassy commissary carries most essential foods and toilet articles, and personnel can use APO facilities to order items from the United States.

The Embassy encourages leave outside Poland, and personnel can look forward to at least one extended holiday a year in Western Europe.

This is the official post report prepared at the post. Any other information you receive covering the facts as set forth herein is to be regarded as unofficial information.

AREA, GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE

Postwar Poland, including the lands placed under Polish administration at the Potsdam Conference (1945), covers approximately 120,000 square miles, an area about the size of New Mexico. In area and population, Poland ranks seventh in Europe.

Most of Poland consists of lowland plains. In the north are the Baltic Sea coast and a broad belt of lake land. In the center are broad, low-lying plains and vast forest belts. To the south, the land passes into a region of higher plains, above which rise chains of mountains--the Sudety in the west and the Carpathians in the east. These mountains combine to form the southern boundary of Poland. The Tatra Mountains, a part of the Carpathian chain, are the highest in Poland. Rysy Mountain rises 8212 feet above sea level. At the foot of the Tatras lies the town of Zakopane, the center of winter sports.

To the east, Poland borders the USSR; to the north, the Baltic Sea; to the west, the German Democratic Republic; and to the south, Czechoslovakia.

One main seaport, Szczecin, is near the East German border. Poland's two other major port cities, Gdansk and Gdynia, lie about 170 miles further east, at the mouth of the Vistula River. There are many summer resorts with beautiful beaches along the Baltic coast. Summer there lasts from June to August, with sea temperatures ranging from 64° to 77°F.

Between 150 and 200 miles north of Warsaw is a belt of lakes stretching from Olsztyn to Augustow, as well as the greatest forests in Poland. Good camping and fishing abound.

Main rivers are the Vistula, on which Warsaw and Krakow are located; the Odra, whose northern course forms a part of the border with East Germany; the Narew, in northeastern Poland; the Warta, on which Poznan is located, and the Bug, part of which helps form Poland's eastern boundary.

In addition to Warsaw and the port cities, Poland has several other major cities: Krakow, former capital and future site of an American Consulate, has beautiful medieval architecture, especially the Wawel, or citadel, the former seat and present burial site of Poland's past kings. Lodz is the center of Polish light industry. Poznan, where the American Consulate is located, was an earlier capital of the Polish state, is an industrial and agricultural center, and is the site of the International Poznan Fair. Other major cities are Wroclaw and Katowice.

Poland's climate is best described as continental European. Winters can be severe, with heavy snows possible from December to March. Winter temperatures in Warsaw average about 32°F. The lowest temperature in recent years was a -7°. Spring is usually cold and rainy, summers relatively cool. The highest temperature recorded recently in Warsaw was 90°F. Autumn is usually cloudy and can be quite cold. Yearly rainfall averages about 23.5 inches.

Poland has no diseases caused by climate, and mildew is not a problem as humidity is usually low. There are no earthquakes, and snowslides in the mountains normally are not hazardous.

POPULATION

Poland's population of 33 million is 96% ethnically Polish. There are small German, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, and Jewish minorities, and even smaller Lithuanian, Czech, and Slovak colonies. Warsaw's population is about 1,350,000.

More than 90% of Poland's population is Roman Catholic. The Church is led by the Polish Primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski. Church attendance is high and Catholic holy days are strictly observed by most of the people.

The foreign colony in Warsaw, made up primarily of the diplomatic corps, foreign students, and businessmen, numbers around

1000. About three-fifths of the diplomatic corps represent missions of non-Communist countries. A small number of nondiplomatic Western residents represent international organizations, private firms, and private welfare organizations. Many American tourists and businessmen pass through Poland.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Poland's government is fully controlled by the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party (PZPR) whose Politburo is the real policymaking authority. Party officials occupy virtually all key government posts, and most cabinet ministers are party members.

Two other political parties, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, continue to exist. Both are fully committed to the policy and programs of the Communist Party.

Although controlled by the PZPR, the government is organized as a parliamentary democracy. Legislative functions are performed by the Sejm (Diet) and executive functions by the Council of Ministers. The judicial system, outwardly based on the system of Roman law used in most of Europe, also is controlled by the Communist Party.

Polish youth organizations, the Scout movement, and most other social organizations--with the striking exception of the Catholic Church--are closely controlled by the State.

ARTS, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

With some exceptions, Polish intellectual and cultural life has preserved much of its traditional vigor under the Communist regime. It is still primarily Western oriented, despite sporadic and sometimes intensive government efforts to restructure it along Communist lines. Extensive cultural exchange agreements with countries of different political systems bring many performing artists and intellectuals to Poland each year--many to Warsaw and some to other cities.

Warsaw is Poland's intellectual center. The country's largest university is there, as well as a symphony orchestra, opera company, and theaters of various types.

Poznan University has the most prestigious Institute of English in Poland. The Institute administers an annual 3-week summer course of intensive English for 200-300 advanced English-language students from all over Poland. The Polish Ministry of Educa-

tion asks the US and Great Britain to supply most of the teaching staff for the course. Planning and administrative support for the American participation is a major activity of the Consulate's cultural affairs officer.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Poland's economic system is basically Communist. Central government ministries and planners set wages and prices, and control input and output of labor and material. Government-owned enterprises carry out all manufacturing. Most retail and service establishments are government-controlled cooperatives, although some small firms, shops, and restaurants remain in private hands.

In contrast to the situation in other East European countries (except Yugoslavia), 85% of Poland's arable land is privately owned and tilled. State farms use most of the remaining arable land. Although Poland is a leading European producer of rye, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, and pork, it continues to require some imported grain.

Poland is a major European source of coal and has begun to exploit its resources of sulphur, copper, and natural gas. Major industries include iron and steel production, machine tools, textiles, shipbuilding, electrical machinery and electronics, petrochemicals, and plastics. Both oil and steel industries depend on raw-material imports from the Soviet Union.

Poland is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA or COMECON). About 58% of Poland's trade is with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, under bilateral annual agreements that detail the goods to be exchanged. Industrial manufactures predominate in Poland's exports to Eastern Europe; coal, agricultural products, and basic materials predominate in its exports to the hard currency markets of the West. Poland imports investment goods, chemicals, and other materials from the West for its industry.

Poland joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1967 after other GATT members agreed to reduce their restrictions on imports from Poland, and Poland agreed to increase its imports from GATT members by 7% a year.

Poland's high rate of investment has not been balanced by equal development of the



Small farm harvest scene

consumer sector. Although that sector is improving, shortages in consumer goods do occur. Clothing and household articles are expensive and not always of the highest quality. And people often wait years for an apartment. But the food supply is adequate, and some basic items like bread are cheap.

According to Polish statistics, industrial output rose 11% in 1973; average real wages were reported to have risen by about 8%. The 5-year plan (1971-1975) has liberalized the economic system somewhat and emphasizes intensive development in selected industries. The standard of living, now about half that of Western European countries, is improving at a slow but steady rate.

The Poznan International Technical Trade Fair, one of the largest and most important in Eastern Europe, runs for 10 days each June. In September 1973, the first annual International Consumer Goods Fair was held in Poznan, with US participation. Continued US participation in the September fair is likely in future years.

For many years, the US has been a major exhibitor at the June fair, and an important part of the Consulate's workload for several months each year is in support of this activity. Normally, an American pavilion manager lives in Poznan for 3 or 4 months every year. He usually has a number of non-Polish employees on his staff who are here on temporary duty, supplemented by a temporary staff of Polish personnel.

TRANSPORTATION

Travel Within Poland

Americans generally travel by personal car. Most main roads are good, all-weather roads by European standards. Important towns and places of interest are served by punctual and inexpensive trains. Principal cities also are served by Polish Airlines (LOT) at moderate fares. A countrywide network of bus lines exists, but buses are usually crowded and uncomfortable. Except in Warsaw and Poznan, they are rarely used by Americans. Tickets for travel in Poland are reasonable and may be purchased for zlotys.

Five express trains and two 65-minute flights daily link Poznan and Warsaw. Train schedules for the 3-1/2 hour run are strictly maintained except in severe winter snowstorms and holiday rush periods.

When traveling, you must obey signs that close roads to traffic or indicate a restricted area. Also be alert to emergency vehicles with flashing lights and always yield the right-of-way. (Ambulances are beige and have a red or blue cross on the side, fire trucks are red, and police vehicles normally are grey or blue with "MO" in large letters on the doors.)

Warsaw buses and streetcars can be crowded and slow during rush hours. Cabs are avail-

able at taxi stands or sometimes by hailing, but cannot be requested by phone. Fares are much lower than in Washington, D.C.

Buses and streetcars in Poznan are in somewhat short supply and can also be crowded during rush hours. Fares are low, however, and service can be satisfactory if the rush hour is avoided. Only major lines operate late at night, at double fares. Good taxi service is available in Poznan at low cost, and taxis can be summoned by phone with fair reliability. American staff members who do not live in the Consulate building go to and from work by government transportation or personal car.

Entering and Leaving Poland

Warsaw is serviced by a number of airlines--Pan American, LOT, Swissair, Aeroflot, Sabena, SAS, Air France, KLM, Lufthansa, BEA, and others--making it possible to fly to most European capitals. Airline tickets for international travel must be purchased with hard currency. Pan American offers twice-weekly air service between Warsaw and New York via Copenhagen and London. You can also travel by rail or auto directly to Vienna, Prague, and Munich. Direct travel between Berlin and Poland is not yet possible for those holding diplomatic or official US passports.

A daily car-ferry service is available between Swinoujscie (about an hour's drive north of Szczecin) and Ystaad, Sweden. Swinoujscie is in an area closed to Embassy personnel and transit requires approval by the Embassy and the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If obtained, this can be a quick and convenient way to travel to Scandinavia. The crossing takes about 7 hours and reservations should be made well in advance, especially during the summer tourist season.

Automobiles

A car is not essential in Poland, but it is very desirable. Personnel may ship foreign-made vehicles to Poland at government expense. But only American-made cars may be shipped to the US from Poland at government expense. Allow 4 to 6 weeks for ocean transportation of automobiles.

The Embassy arranges for registration and licensing of private cars. Cost is nominal. Traffic moves on the right as in the US. You must exercise extreme caution while driving, as numerous horse-drawn carts, tractors with wagons, trucks, and pedes-

trians present constant hazards on both highways and streets. Night driving can be very dangerous.

Owning an automobile can be expensive. Rough cobblestone roads subject cars to heavy wear and tear, and vandalism also is a problem. Foreign cars seem to be special targets. Outside mirrors, hub-caps, and aerials have been reported stolen. Only a few Embassy residences have garages, and these are small. Renting a garage is difficult.

The Embassy garage, which services personal cars at the owner's expense, has reasonably adequate repair facilities. Since most spare parts must be imported, it is wise to bring items such as windshield wiper blades, bulbs, touch-up paint, and fan belts. Because of vandalism, the Embassy recommends getting a locking gas cap and retractable radio antenna before arrival.

Although adequate work can be done in Poznan on all foreign cars, repair service for American makes is hard to arrange and rarely satisfactory. No parts for American vehicles are available in Poznan. American cars must either be driven to Western Europe or to the Embassy garage in Warsaw for serious maintenance. Poznan has authorized repair facilities for most major Western European makes. However, stocks of spare parts are limited. A fully licensed Volkswagen repair shop at Leszno, 50 miles south of Poznan, has a good supply of spare parts and performs required maintenance and periodic checks.

Embassy commissary members may purchase 96 octane gasoline from the Embassy garage. Each month the Embassy sends a truck to Poznan with enough gasoline to supply the Consulate's official and private cars. Personnel may buy 78 or 94 octane gasoline from Polish sources but must pay the applicable taxes.

Polish law requires cars to have directional signals. The Embassy recommends export-grade, heavy-duty shock absorbers and springs, snow tires for winter, and an engine that can run on regular gas. Automatic transmission is acceptable.

The Polish State Insurance Company (WARTA) sells third-party liability insurance (required in Poland) at nominal cost. WARTA also offers collision, fire, theft, and other special coverage both inside and outside Poland. Personnel may also obtain insurance from the few American or Western European agencies that insure vehicles in

Poland. Most employees have Polish insurance and supplement it with Polish international green cards for trips to the West. The Embassy cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of auto insurance. Careful driving is imperative. While the roads are not bad, they are narrow with many driving hazards.

American employees may import one auto per tour, and may request approval to import a second car, if needed. A tour of duty for this purpose includes two consecutive tours interrupted by home leave. With approval, departing personnel may import an automobile before their tour is completed, if they plan to take it with them out of Poland. Polish customs authorities will grant duty-free entry for all vehicles imported in accordance with these rules by employees bearing diplomatic or official passports.

You normally can get approval to sell one auto for Polish currency during a tour of duty, provided you have owned it for at least 18 months. You may also sell a second car imported during the tour, but only to another member of the diplomatic corps, with payment in hard currency. In either case, sales should be made before your departure for another post. Permission to sell normally will not be granted before the last 3 months of a tour. Sales must be in accordance with the provisions of FAMC 378.

Prospective buyers are limited almost entirely to the small colony of foreign residents, as Polish citizens find it nearly impossible to get permission to buy an imported car belonging to a foreigner.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and Telegraph

Direct telephone and telegraph service is available to Western Europe and America. Service is slower and less reliable than in the US but normally dependable in emergencies. Communications within Poland are inexpensive; standard world rates are usually charged for international calls.

A direct ground telex line connects the Embassy at Warsaw and the Consulate in Poznan. The line is tied into the European commercial telex system and may be used to contact other European posts on unclassified official business or for official or private commercial purposes. The Embassy bills employees for private use of the system.

Mail and Pouch

Do not use international postal channels for personal correspondence as mail may be examined or tampered with en route. Instead, send all airmail and first-class mail through the State Department air pouch. APO is only to be used for parcels, magazines, and books. Use these mailing addresses:

STATE DEPARTMENT POUCH:

John A. Doe.
Warsaw or Poznan
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521

APO:

John A. Doe
c/o American Consulate General
(Warsaw or Poznan)
APO New York 09757

OTHER (to be used for mail originating where APO or State Department pouch facilities are not available):

John Doe (Warsaw or Poznan)
American Consulate General
Siesmeyerstrasse 21
6000 Frankfurt a.M., Germany

APO air and surface mail is sent via military postal channels to the Consulate General in Frankfurt. Package mail is sent by rail pouch about once every two weeks and also via the Embassy's monthly support flight, which arrives in Warsaw on the first Thursday following the first Wednesday of each month. Mail moves between the Embassy and the Poznan Consulate by separate air pouch, which adds a day or so to the total delivery time to Poznan, depending on weather conditions and airline schedules. The Embassy despatches outgoing APO package mail once a month on the support flight.

The Embassy also receives and despatches the State Department air pouch twice a week. Personal letter mail is deposited in US postal channels at Washington, D.C. Prescription medicines, eyeglasses, and orthopedic supplies also may be sent to and from the US by air pouch, provided employees insure that an appropriate notation--"MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION," "OPTICAL PRESCRIPTION," "ORTHOPEDIC SUPPLIES"--is marked on the parcel in bold letters.

US domestic postal rates apply for mail sent and received via APO and the pouch.

Mail must comply with existing State Department pouch and APO postal regulations and federal laws. Size and weight limits for parcels sent APO parcel post are 100 inches (length and girth combined) and maximum weight of 70 pounds.

The Embassy commissary sells postage stamps. The Embassy cannot register or insure personal letter or package mail. The APO also has special rates for educational material, bound books, newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals mailed unsealed.

Radio and TV

Radio Warsaw's daily broadcasts include music, ranging from rock to classical. Although there is a refreshing lack of commercials, Radio Warsaw broadcasts a good deal of didactic material. Reception of Western European stations is marginal, although slightly better at night. The Voice of America broadcasts in Polish 2 hours daily, and VOA English broadcasts can usually be heard without difficulty morning and evening. US Armed Forces Radio also can be heard evenings, although reception is poor. The Polish Domestic Radio Service broadcasts from Poznan 18 hours a day on two frequencies.

Although an ordinary table-model AM radio receives broadcasts from Western Europe adequately, a small shortwave set gives much better reception. You can bring a set or buy a well-made, reasonably priced Polish shortwave radio. Polish FM broadcasts cannot be received on US-made sets, since a different frequency band is used. The main Polish manufacturer produces radios and tape recorders under license from Grundig. Baltona, the government-run, duty-free dollar store, offers some imported radios and tape recorders.

Like most European countries, Poland has a state-owned national TV system, which broadcasts on two channels in both color and black and white. Polish TV frequently shows British and American films with a Polish-language voice-over, as well as some old American TV series. At least one good children's program is usually shown daily, often with American cartoons.

Polish TV sets may be rented by the month in Warsaw for a nominal fee (rentals unavailable in Poznan). Rental fees can be applied to the purchase price of the set. The Embassy recommends against converting American sets for Polish reception because it is costly in the US and not always satis-

factory if done in Poland. Adjustment can be done locally at reasonable cost, however. If you choose this option, then bring a schematic diagram.

You may wish to contact a departing employee to see if he has a used Polish set for sale. Servicing and parts for local sets are inexpensive. No servicing or parts exist for foreign sets, though servicing can be arranged if the necessary parts are imported.

Newspapers and Magazines

Few newspapers, magazines, or current books in English or any Western language are available in Poland. A library, operated in the Chancery by the Press and Culture Section, maintains a selection of American literature and periodicals. Americans are welcome to join the library of the British Institute. Stateside periodicals are best sent APO.

The Embassy receives and distributes a daily wireless file from Washington and, with the British Embassy, publishes a daily English-language summary of the Polish press.

An Embassy Reference Library provides limited materials for specific research and general background reading, chiefly in the fields of international relations and international law. Poznan has a comparable, but smaller, library.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Medical Facilities

The British Embassy operates a dispensary in its Chancery two blocks from the American Embassy. Services are available to American Embassy personnel and their dependents. Staffed by a British doctor and an English-speaking Polish nurse, it is adequate for most usual disorders and stocks essential drugs and vaccines. Employees should bring a supply of medications for any special problems.

The Embassy can arrange consultations with Polish specialists and treatment in local hospitals, but discourages the practice except for emergencies. Serious cases usually are sent to the US Army General Hospital in Frankfurt, the authorized evacuation point. Wives of Embassy personnel may be hospitalized there for childbirth, or may use a private clinic or hospital in Frankfurt or London.

Polish dentists are inexpensive. Brace work for children is done, but for major or unusual dental work, most Americans travel to Vienna, Frankfurt, or other points outside the country.

If you wear glasses, bring an extra pair, particularly if they are bifocals or lenses with complicated prescriptions. Many Americans have been satisfied with local optical work. East German Zeiss lenses are usually available. Shatterproof or case-hardened lenses are not.

No Western physician practices in Poznan, but personnel have made satisfactory arrangements with local general practitioners and specialists. The Embassy recommends removal to Western Europe, however, for serious medical problems, major dental work, and childbirth.

Community Health

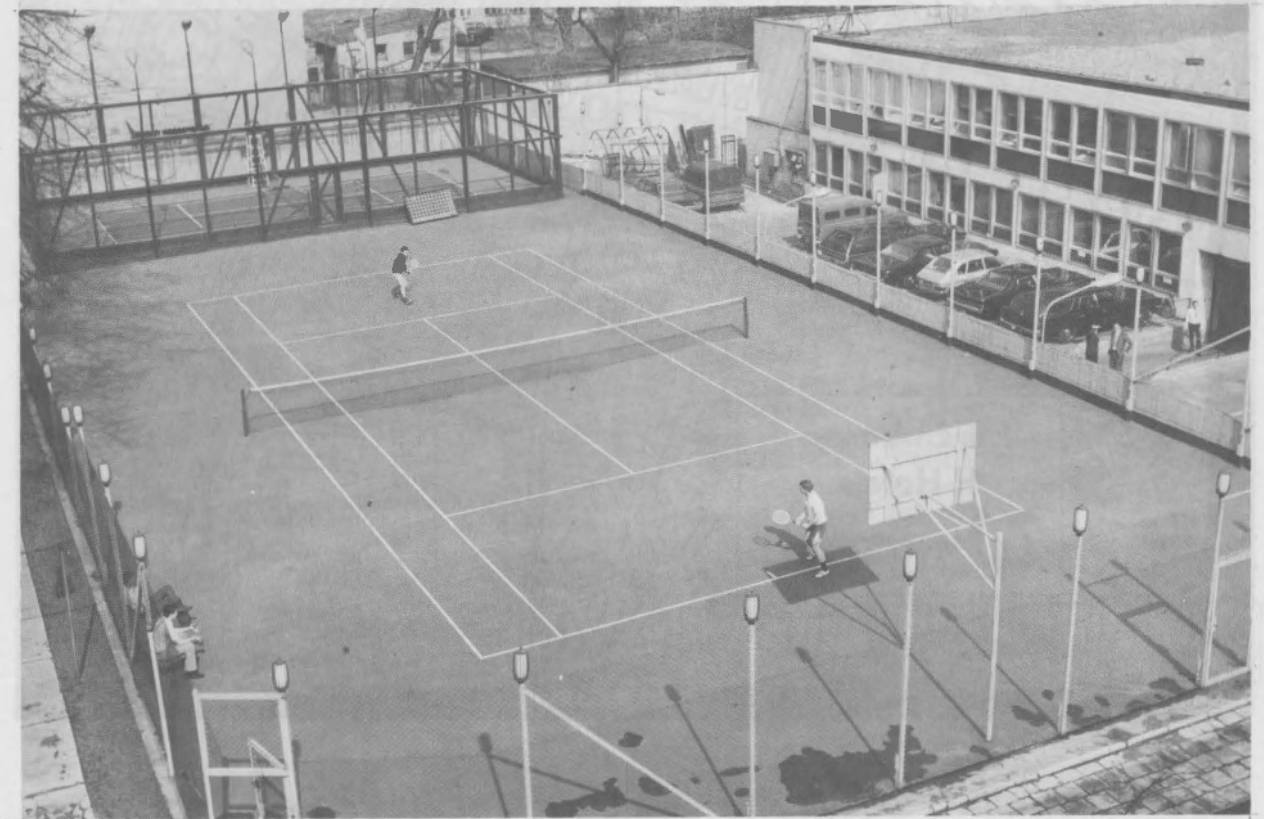
Poland's community sanitation is generally satisfactory. Flies are a problem, even though most US-owned and leased apartments and houses are screened. Restrooms in the-

aters, restaurants, hotels and other public places are usually below American standards of sanitation and cleanliness.

Common colds, bronchial ailments, sinusitis, and intestinal influenza are common, especially in winter. In summer, a form of gastroenteritis is prevalent. Inoculation against typhoid is desirable, especially for those who plan to travel in remote parts of the country. Polio vaccine is recommended. Personnel should, of course, consult the Department of State or their agency for requirements. Booster shots are available locally.

Preventive Measures

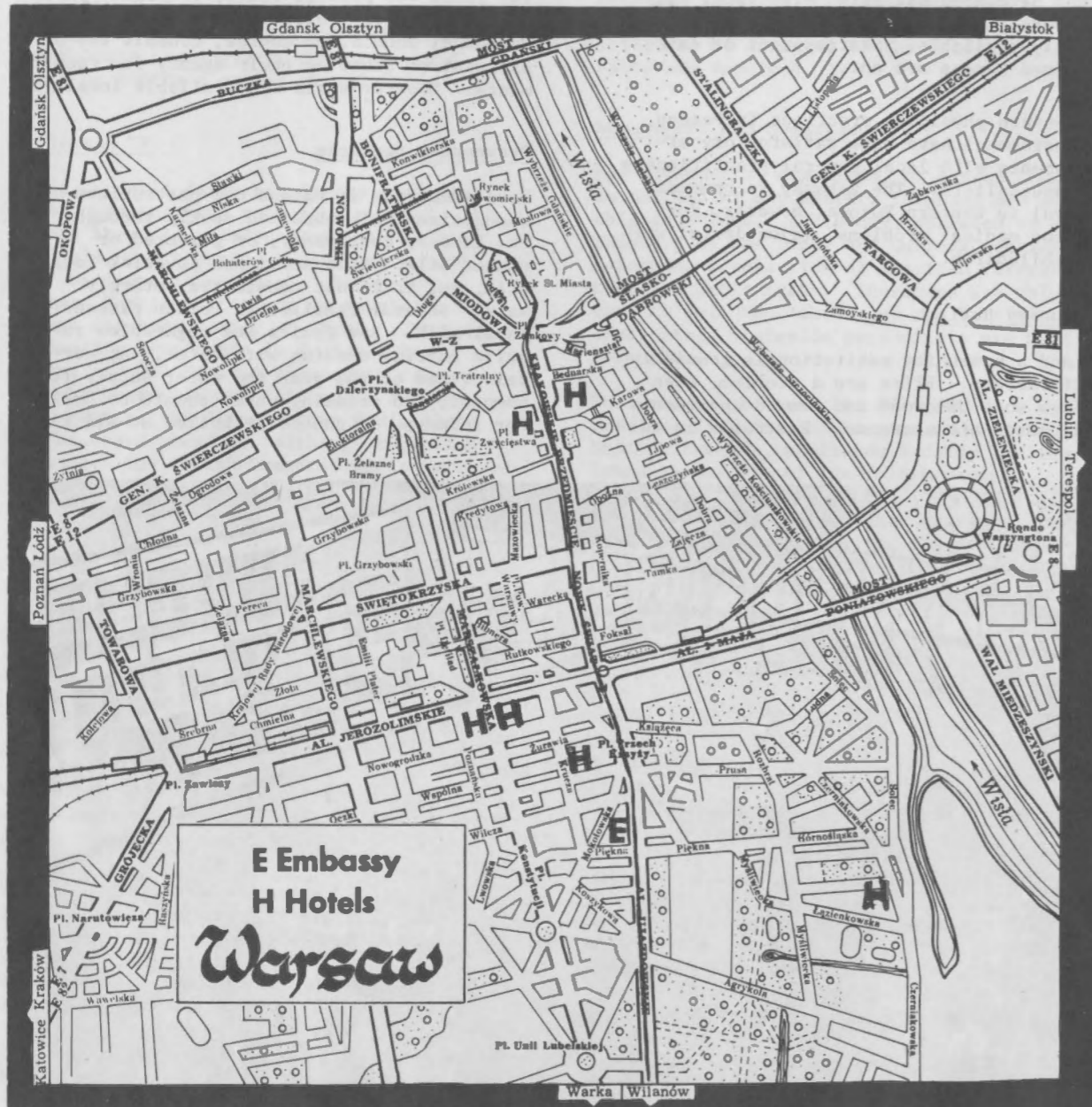
Most Americans in Warsaw use pasteurized-homogenized milk obtained weekly through the Embassy commissary, or powdered or canned milk. Some Americans do drink local milk, but it is not considered entirely safe. Several families in Poznan pasteurize local milk. Raw fruits and vegetables require careful washing with water. At certain times of the year the water supply is suspect, and drinking water should be boiled. For infants, it should be boiled at all times.



Embassy tennis, platform tennis, and basketball courts - Warsaw

Warsaw

AMERICAN EMBASSY



THE POST CITY

Warsaw, with a population of about 1,350,000, is in eastern Poland on the banks of the Vistula River. Warsaw was more than 80% destroyed during World War II, and the extent to which it has recovered from the holocaust is a tribute to the vigor and patriotism of the Polish people. Many old sections of the city have been rebuilt in styles reminiscent not only of the prewar period but also of earlier eras, and a remarkable amount of new construction has taken place. Some areas still reflect the devastation but few ruined buildings or rubble are seen. In winter, the lack of sunshine together with smoke from the soft coal burned for heat combine to make Warsaw somewhat drab. But in spring and summer the many parks, squares, and tree-lined boulevards come alive and give the city a cheerful appearance.

Postwar Warsaw is characterized by a profusion of large buildings housing government ministries and enterprises. Many new apartment blocks have been built, but housing still is short. Hotel space also is short, but new hotels are going up. A new highway and bridge are being built to provide additional access for the growing population on the east bank of the Vistula. Buses and streetcars remain the principal means of getting around Warsaw. Service is frequent and routes extensive.

The Old Town, with its famous market square, was almost totally destroyed during World War II. It has been painstakingly reconstructed in 17th and 18th century style. On the south side of Old Town is Castle Square, dominated by a granite column with a statue of King Sigismund III. The Royal Castle, which stood on the east side of this square, is being rebuilt as a symbol of Polish nationhood.

Many Poles are learning English. English, French, and German are widely spoken in the foreign colony. Russian is mandatory for secondary-school students.

THE POST AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

The Embassy, located at Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31, fronts on one of Warsaw's main thoroughfares. A second entrance is around the corner at Ulica Piekna 12. Staff apartments are on Ulica Piekna next to the Embassy. The Embassy telephone number is 283041. Marine security guards are always on duty and can assist new arrivals if necessary. Embassy office hours are 8:30 to 5, Monday through Friday.

The Embassy is organized into an Executive Section with Chief of Mission, Deputy Chief of Mission, and their secretaries; Political Section; Economic/Commercial Section; Administrative Section, including Budget and Fiscal office and General Services office; Consular Section; Press and Culture Section; offices of the Defense attaches; and Foreign Agricultural Service office. The Trade Development Center, operated by the Department of Commerce, is at Ulica Wiejska 20 (entrance through Ulica Bolesawa Prusa). Its telephone number is 214216.

New arrivals report first to the Administrative Section for a general briefing and help with details. The Embassy's orientation program includes a briefing by the Post security officer for all new employees and dependents. There is a "welcome room," where newcomers may borrow kitchen utensils, flatware, dishes, bed linens, and blankets until their air shipments arrive and are cleared through customs.

LIFE AT THE POST

HOUSING

Temporary Quarters

New arrivals almost always move directly into permanent quarters or a vacant Embassy apartment while they wait for permanent



Embassy Chancery

housing. Newcomers rarely stay in hotels. Embassy quarters, both temporary and permanent, have adequate facilities for cooking and housekeeping.

Permanent Housing

The Embassy has a number of furnished houses and apartments, some under long-term lease and others owned outright. A 16-apartment unit next to the Embassy was completed in 1968. Most of the other residences are within a 30- to 45-minute walk of the Embassy. Three- and four-bedroom houses and apartments are available for families. Most single family units require the services of a "palacz," a person who stokes the furnace, shovels sidewalks, and maintains the garden.

Furnishings

Government quarters have basic furniture, rugs, and draperies. You must ship other household items. Ship household effects as soon as possible; shipments from the US or European posts normally take 6 to 8 weeks.

Utilities and Equipment

Government quarters have hot water, central heat, electric lights, electric stove and refrigerator, and telephone. The Embassy handles maintenance, including painting, electrical installations, plumbing. Electricity is 220v, 50cy, single-phase (triple-phase for washers, etc.). Voltage may vary, especially in winter, with an occasional power failure.

Include phonograph, tape recorder, electric iron, vacuum cleaner, and other electrical appliances in your household shipment. A 220v electric iron is preferable, although a transformer can be used with the 110v model. A vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper is needed.

Washers and dryers generally are available, but inquire in advance. The Embassy will try to advise you about your quarters assignment in advance and tell you whether it is necessary to ship a washing machine. Semiautomatic and fully automatic washers are suitable. A dryer is also handy, although single-unit homes usually have adequate drying space in the basement. Washers and dryers can be ordered through the commissary.

A freezer is useful, and is furnished for chiefs of sections. Some other freezers are available, but inquire in advance. Freezers either may be shipped or ordered through the commissary.

Electric ranges are provided in government quarters. Although the Embassy furnishes a chart to convert cooking and other temperatures from centigrade to Fahrenheit, a stateside oven thermometer is good to have.

Write the post for information on any specific items to be shipped to the quarters assigned to you. Although all rooms have basic furniture and rugs, you may want to ship additional items such as throw rugs,

small tables, lamps, favorite books, paintings, and wall hangings.

Limited amounts of linen, china, glassware, flatware, and pots and pans are available to new arrivals until their effects arrive. Ship a supply of household linens, including blankets and pillows.

Other items to ship in advance or carry as accompanied baggage include hangers, dish towels, pot holders, kitchen towels, knives, and frequently used gadgets such as can

opener, salt and pepper shakers, iron, and shower curtain.

You may send footlockers or packages ahead by parcel post through APO.

FOOD

The commissary in Warsaw is for Embassy and Consulate personnel. No membership fee or deposit is required. Prices generally compare with those in Washington, and in some cases are lower. Goods are shipped monthly



Above left and right: Embassy staff apartments and DCM's residence Below: Ambassador's residence



from the Frankfurt commissary by military plane.

The commissary carries canned and frozen goods, grocery items, meats, spirits, beer, wine, soft drinks, cigarettes, and tobacco. Citrus fruits, bananas, and other fruit may be ordered through the commissary. As local milk is not considered entirely safe, fresh milk, heavy, light, and sour cream, yoghurt, and cottage cheese are brought in weekly from Sweden.

The commissary stocks frozen US Army Quartermaster bread and hamburger and hotdog buns. Local bread is good.

The commissary has a good assortment and supply of baby food (both strained and junior), Carnation milk, Similac (liquid), liquid aspirin, baby oil, powder, Q-tips, alcohol, vaseline, and mild soap. Bring special medications or formulas, since these may not be available through sources at post. The commissary does not stock baby lotions or diaper liners.

Special orders can be placed through the commissary each month in case lots for items not normally carried. These items are ordered from the Frankfurt PX. A small handling fee is charged for private orders. Certain foods may be obtained from Baltona, the Polish duty-free shop. Orders also may be placed to firms in Denmark (truck deliveries are made once a month).

The monthly administrative-support truck from the Embassy conveys commissary orders to Poznan. Each Consulate apartment has dry-storage and freezer-storage space to hold these large monthly orders.

Most fruits are available only in season, but lemons, oranges, and bananas can be found year-round. There is a good selection of cheap, fresh vegetables in summer; winter selection is limited to potatoes, brussel sprouts, beets, cabbage, carrots, root celery and recently, lettuce, endive, and tomatoes.

Polish authorities operate a butcher shop for the diplomatic corps and high-ranking Polish officials. It offers fresh pork, filet of beef, Polish sausages, and cold cuts to supplement the meat received from the Frankfurt commissary. The commissary also stocks some meats obtained from the diplomatic meat shop.

The commissary stocks frozen filet of sole, fish sticks, and shrimp. A limited amount

of fresh fish is available on the local market.

The commissary carries some spices--salt, garlic salt, onion salt, pepper, nutmeg, parsley, cloves, bay leaves, oregano, and chili powder.

Poznan personnel rely for milk supplies on canned or powdered milk from the commissary, or pasteurize local milk. Adequate supplies of most meats may be obtained in Poznan from a special local store.

CLOTHING

Woolen clothing of several weights is worn most of the year. A heavy coat and hat is needed for winter; if you have a fur coat, bring it. Quarters are adequately heated, but Polish buildings are apt to be drafty. A ski suit or warm jacket and slacks and heavy socks are good for outdoor activities on cold winter days, or for trips to ski resorts. Attractive, well-fitting ski clothes are hard to find locally. A set of warm underwear for each member of the family is advisable.

Bring a bathing suit for summer, for indoor pools in the winter, and for vacation trips.

Bring a good supply of shoes and boots for all types of weather. Polish shoes for children have improved greatly, but the best brands and all sizes are not always available. Sandals, rubber rain boots, and lined winter shoe-boots for children are inexpensive and adequate. Shoes for adults are not as well made or stylish as American footwear. Tennis shoes for adults should be brought; those for children are inexpensive, but not as well made as our better brands. You might arrange with a shoe store in the US to order shoes for the family, particularly the children. A shoe bag is useful for women who carry their dress shoes in bad weather, as well as for school children who often wear boots during the school year.

It is probably best to bring at least a year's supply of clothing. Many American families now buy clothing locally for their children and themselves. You can also supplement your wardrobe with stateside mail orders shipped APO and by purchasing clothing and fabric on trips outside the country.

Women

Women wear woolen clothing of several weights during most of the year, and silk and heavier

cotton some of the time. Summer suits, washable cottons and other lightweight fabrics, sweaters and jackets for cooler days, and dresses with jackets are good for the short, cool summers. Rainwear is essential most of the year.

Most useful are informal dinner and cocktail dresses or suits, and some winter and summer sportswear for picnics, camping, and casual entertaining. At receptions and cocktail parties long or short cocktail dresses or suits are worn. Hats are not necessary. Long dresses are usual at black-tie affairs. Leotards, heavyweight stockings, corduroy or wool slacks and pantsuits and sweaters or warm jersey blouses are excellent to wear during the coldest months. Bring a good supply of nylon stockings or panty hose; the commissary has only limited stocks. Panty hose may be purchased in dollars at Baltona, the duty-free shop.

Both Polish and foreign women are fashion-conscious.

Men

Woolen suits worn in the US are satisfactory for winters here, but some men may appreciate heavier suits and vests during the coldest months. Many American men wear fur caps, which can be purchased locally.

Neither morning coats nor white tie and tails are needed. Officers need several dark suits and at least one dinner jacket, as many of the diplomatic dinners require black tie.

Bring summer-weight suits since Warsaw sometimes has an unexpectedly warm summer. Shorts and summer slacks are worn for picnics, tennis, and trips.

Children

Children require the usual wool, corduroy, and other heavy clothing. A Washington, D.C.-type wardrobe, supplemented by a few warm sweaters, will be fine in Warsaw. Summer slacks are practical for cool days. Flannel pajamas are desirable most of the year. As no articles of clothing are stocked at the commissary and those on the local market are not always suited to American taste and standards, bring a good initial supply of clothing for children. School uniforms are not worn.

Dressmakers and Tailors

Tailors and dressmakers are generally satisfactory and cheap. Some will work at your

home, using your sewing machine, but usually only for repair work or simple things. A few are extremely clever at copying from fashion magazines.

Good yard goods, especially linen, silk, and wool, are more and more available in local shops. Quality tailoring and dress-making supplies such as zippers and buttons are worth bringing if you plan to sew at home.

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Sundries

The commissary does not stock cosmetics such as lipstick, powder base, and eye shadow, so bring a good supply. Some Western cosmetics can be purchased locally, either at regular shops or at Baltona. The commissary usually carries shampoos, hair rinses and conditioners, deodorants, razor blades (both double-edged and injector), hair sprays, sanitary napkins, mouthwash, toothbrushes (for children and adults), toothpaste, Band-Aids, shaving cream, and aftershave lotion, but brand names vary from month to month. There is a limited supply of film but no Polaroid film.

The commissary stocks the most popular brands of American cigarettes and some cigars, and employees may place orders for special brands. Baltona offers other brands of tobacco and cigarettes. The commissary carries toilet paper, paper towels, cocktail and dinner napkins, wax paper, Saran Wrap, foil, garbage bags, lunch bags, soaps, starch, spray disinfectants, waxes, and other necessary household items, but does not stock clothespins (available locally), shower curtains and fittings, or shelf paper.

Polish Christmas decorations are nice and inexpensive. The commissary stocks Christmas ribbon and wrapping paper but no tinsel. Local tinsel is not of good quality. The commissary does not stock American Christmas cards, but many Americans like to purchase Polish cards from area artists, the Church, and local shops. But some are a little expensive to buy in large quantities. Include gift wrapping paper, greeting cards, informal note paper, and other stationery in your household effects. Since children's birthday parties occur often, bring some gifts, favors, and party supplies (not stocked in the commissary and not sold locally). The selection of toys on the local market is not as wide as in the West, but toys are inexpensive and sometimes of good quality. For example, East German model trains of

standard gauges may be purchased very reasonably. Games sold locally are not in English. Christmas gifts can be purchased through US mail-order houses and shipped APO.

Basic Services

American employees need not use commercial laundries as most quarters are equipped with washing machines and dryers, but inquire in advance. Many families employ a laundress who works at least one day a week. The commissary operates a drycleaners which does adequate work at reasonable cost. Inspect clothing and use spot remover (available in the commissary) before drycleaning.

Warsaw has several good beauty shops, with operators who set hair stylishly. Beauty care is relatively inexpensive and satisfactory, although customers may have to wait since appointments are normally not given. Bring hair-coloring supplies for use at home or at beauty shops. The commissary does not stock them and local products are lower in quality.

The commissary cafeteria is open Monday through Friday for breakfast and lunch. The meals are basic, consisting of soup, a variety of sandwiches and salads, and one blue-plate special each day.

Warsaw has one or two good shoemakers, but shoe-repair shops lack certain materials.

Domestic Help

Servants are generally hard working and dependable; salaries are reasonable. Most Embassy families employ at least one full-time servant. Large families sometimes hire two part-time servants to divide the work load. Single persons employ full-time or part-time servants depending on their needs. Experienced male butlers and waiters can be hired for special occasions. Cooks experienced in French and American cuisine are hard to find, but some who have worked for Embassy families are familiar with our food and can adequately prepare many American dishes.

If uniforms are wanted, the employer must buy them. Social security, which covers health insurance, is the employer's responsibility and is easily handled through the Embassy.

Some apartments and homes have servants quarters. Employees usually provide meals to live-in servants.

As few servants speak English, it is helpful for wives to learn numbers, a few cooking

phrases, and as much shopping vocabulary as possible before coming to Warsaw.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Roman Catholic churches are numerous, and Mass is said morning and evening. One Warsaw church has an English Mass every Saturday afternoon. Warsaw's Methodists hold a Sunday meeting in Polish. The one Jewish synagogue has traditional services. Christian Science and other denominations have services except during summer.

Staff members of the British, American, and some other embassies conduct Anglican services every other Sunday morning at the British Embassy. Sunday school classes take place on alternate Sundays in the community room of the Embassy's staff housing. At least twice a year, an Anglican clergyman visits Warsaw and holds communion services for all Protestants.

EDUCATION

Dependent Education

At Post. The American School of Warsaw, opened in 1953, offers instruction from kindergarten through grade 8. The school follows an American curriculum using American textbooks and standard tests. The I.G.E. system with "open" classrooms and team teaching is currently being used. The school is supervised by a nine-man board, is closely affiliated with the Embassy, and is financed in part by US government grants. The school has a 600-volume library. Faculty includes a principal, 10 resident American teachers, 1 part-time art teacher, and 3 full-time local instructors who teach Polish, French, physical education, and English as a second language. Children from many different nations are enrolled in the school.

Children whose fifth birthday falls before January 1 may apply for kindergarten. Parents who intend to enroll their children should write to: Principal, American School of Warsaw, American Consulate General, APO New York 09757. The school will send registration forms and a more detailed description of its program. Parents should bring all available records from previous schools.

Tuition, payable quarterly, is \$1000 a year for grades 1 through 8, plus a \$35 registration fee. Tuition for kindergarten is \$500 for the year, plus a \$25 registration fee.

The school year begins the week after Labor Day and ends the second or third week of June. Hours for grades 1 through 8 are 8:30 am to 2:30 pm, five days weekly, with a half-day off on Wednesday. Kindergarten hours are 8:30 am to 11:30 am, five days weekly. Parents bring their children to the school in the morning, and a bus takes most of the American Embassy children home in the afternoon. Children bring their lunch. Parents should include lunch boxes in household effects since reliable Thermos bottles are not readily available in Poland.

A Nursery School for 3- and 4-year olds operates in the staff housing building adjacent to the Embassy. Hours are 8:30 am to 11:30 am, five days weekly. Parents bring their children to school in the morning and a bus takes them home at 11:30. The school year is divided into three quarters. Tuition for 3-year olds is \$45 per quarter; 4-year olds, \$50 per quarter. A 6 weeks' summer session costs \$30. Space in the Nursery School is limited, so write in advance if you have children you wish to enroll in this facility.

Away From Post. Warsaw has no full-time English-language educational facilities for children above grade 8, and older children must board outside Poland. The US Army operates a boarding school at Frankfurt, Germany, for children in grades 9 through 12. High school children also may attend private schools in other countries.

Special Educational Opportunities

Private teachers of language, music, art, sports, and ballet are available. Although admission is somewhat restrictive, Polish schools occasionally admit foreign diplomatic personnel.

Post Orientation Program

The Embassy conducts orientations for new arrivals which include a briefing by the regional security officer for both employees and adult dependents. The Embassy encourages employees to travel in Poland and to take organized tours of the Warsaw area. These and other opportunities for orientation appear weekly in the Embassy's information bulletin.

The Embassy encourages graduates of the FSI Polish course to continue their language studies at post. The program is open to all Embassy employees and their dependents, if space permits.

RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

Sports

Tennis is popular in summer and may be played either at the Embassy court or at one of several local courts. Instructors are available for all age groups. A basketball backboard is at one end of the Embassy court. A platform-tennis court, located on the Embassy compound, is widely used in winter. During summer the court is used for volleyball.

Swimming is possible at several spots along the Vistula and at pools near the Embassy. The most popular pool is at the Ambassador's residence, and all personnel may use it during certain hours. Swimming in the Vistula should be limited to specified areas because the strong current elsewhere can be dangerous.

Many persons enjoy skating at indoor ice rinks, outdoor rinks, and the Embassy's flooded tennis court. Managers of an indoor rink reserve a special diplomatic hour from late October until April.

Skiing is excellent at Zakopane and the Karkonosze Mountains, and skiing and climbing is possible in other parts of the Tatra and Beskidy Mountains, about 280 miles from Warsaw. Many of these mountain areas have well-equipped shelter houses, but ski lifts are not always available.

Those holding diplomatic passports may join the Diplomatic Hunting Club if they want to hunt the wide variety of game and fowl found in Poland. There are no special rules for attire, and hunting dogs may be used. See FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION (page 26) for information about importing and using guns.

Fishing is possible in many rivers and lakes. Tackle, boats, and related items can be bought locally at moderate prices. Although licenses are required, membership in a group or club is not necessary.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

Camping is growing in popularity, especially with families. There are many excellent campsites near Warsaw and in other parts of the country. The most beautiful are in the lake region near Augustow, about 155 miles northeast of Warsaw, and in the Mazurian lake region, about 185 miles to the north. These two lake belts, situated in forests, offer many lakeside cottages, boats for rent, and excellent fishing and water-skiing. Camping equipment is available lo-

cally, but many Americans consider it expensive.

Large parks in Warsaw afford pleasant walks and play facilities for children, and the city has a zoo.

The Baltic coast, 230-300 miles from Warsaw, has a great choice of sea resorts with beautiful sandy beaches. The water is much colder than the Adriatic or Mediterranean. The bathing season lasts from the middle of June until the middle of August.

About 150 miles from Warsaw is an interesting nature preserve, Puszcza Bialowieska, which has a herd of rare European bison, a virgin forest with 1000-year-old oaks, and other attractions.

Entertainment

Opera, light opera, ballet, concerts, and the theater are generally high in quality. The Polish National Philharmonic Concert Orchestra of Warsaw sponsors guest conductors from all over the world, and the Orkiestra Kameralna is well-known outside Poland. In 1965, a new opera house--one of the largest in the world--opened in Warsaw. It has the most modern equipment in Europe. Some 17 legitimate theaters present Polish plays as well as adaptations from the classical and modern Western repertory. Theater-going is popular among Embassy people, particularly language officers. Several small, popular cabaret reviews also play in Warsaw.

Spectator events--ice shows, soccer, track and field, boxing, cycling, basketball, horse racing--are held regularly.

Local museums show frequent exhibitions of art, handicrafts, books, and related subjects. Warsaw's National Museum holds international exhibits. A Chopin museum is located at the composer's birthplace in Zelazowa Wola, about 40 miles from Warsaw. Distinguished Polish and foreign pianists give Sunday recitals there in summer.

In addition to Polish films, Warsaw cinemas show many American and other imports, usually in the original language with Polish subtitles. American films are shown nightly (except Tuesday and Thursday) at the Embassy Club.

Warsaw restaurants are usually state enterprises, and several are very good. Sidewalk and indoor cafes are popular meeting places, and two or three nightclubs offer dancing.

Roadside picnics are popular during fair weather. Many picturesque forest and riverside sites are only a short distance from Warsaw.

Social Activities

An American Embassy Club is on the ground floor of the staff-housing building next to the Embassy. The club serves lunches and dinners. Children may buy pizza and other snacks before the Saturday matinee. The club's lounge and meeting room are available for entertaining and club activities. Bingo is every other week. In the basement of the same building are a gym, Finnish sauna, pool room, and paperback book library. No dues are charged Embassy personnel or teachers in the American School.

Wives can enjoy a number of activities, including membership on the American School Board and Commissary Board, and helping run the International Nursery School. An Embassy wife currently is manager of the commissary.

The American Women's Association of Warsaw, open to all nonpermanent resident American women in Warsaw, sponsors hospitality coffees, a brief orientation program for newcomers, and various services to the American community--organizing tours, leading Scouts (Boy, Girl, Cub, Brownie), and teaching Sunday School classes. Diverse activities, from trekking to flower arranging, are possible.

The Embassy distributes a weekly bulletin with news of these activities, items for sale, announcements of arrivals and departures, and anything else of interest to the Embassy community.

International Contacts

Embassy officers have frequent social contacts with Poles. Many Poles welcome invitations and are happy to be guests of Americans.

The British club, "The Pink," located in the British Embassy, is open to Americans. There are no dues. Bingo is played every second week, and there are weekly whist games and films.

The British Miedzyszyn Country Club, on the Vistula River about 8 miles from Warsaw, is open to members of the American Embassy. Dues are reasonable. Activities there include tennis, volleyball, badminton and, in winter, skating, along with occasional

dances, barbecues, and amateur dramatics. The club has a cocktail bar, provides simple meals, and also caters private parties. A private stable is nearby.

At Jablonna, about 10 miles from Warsaw, a palace formerly belonging to the Potocki family has been rebuilt since World War II and is administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a club for the diplomatic community. It has a restaurant, catering service, representational rooms for banquets and receptions, and a tennis court.

Wives of French Embassy officials hold coffee and French conversation hours for beginning and advanced French speakers.

Formal and informal receptions and dinners are frequent within the diplomatic community.

OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS

Nature of Functions

The Mission's moderate size permits officers and wives of all agencies to be included in social events. At one time or another, all officers and their wives are invited to attend official and semiofficial Embassy receptions. To a lesser extent, officers of all agencies may be included in Embassy dinners. On occasion, staff members are invited to the larger official functions and to certain special events.

The Ambassador, DCM, military attaches and, occasionally, first secretaries and attaches, are invited to official and semiofficial functions given by other foreign missions. Depending on personal relations with particular missions, junior personnel of all agencies who are personally acquainted with members of other missions may also be included.

Ladies wear long or short cocktail dresses to receptions and cocktail parties. If the affair takes place before 7:30 pm, afternoon dresses also are suitable. Men wear dark business suits. Ladies wear short or long dresses to black-tie dinners.

Standards of Social Conduct

Because of the size of the staff and the ease with which newcomers become acquainted, formal calls within the Embassy are kept to a minimum. New personnel should arrange within 48 hours after arrival to call on the Ambassador and DCM in their offices. Wives are encouraged to call on the wives of the Ambassador and DCM and may arrange to do so through the two officers' secretaries.

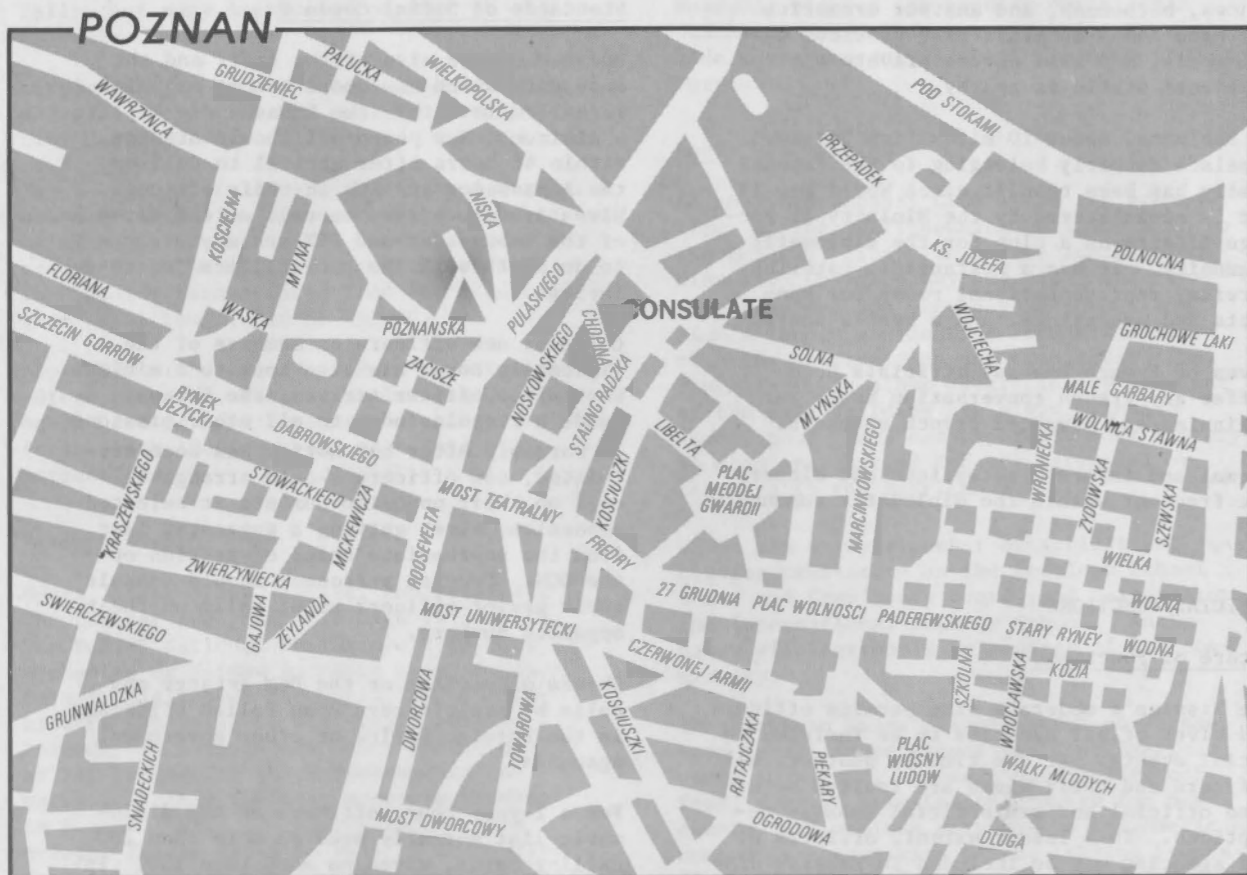
Calls by new officers on members of the diplomatic corps are also kept to a minimum. When a new officer arrives, the Embassy sends a circular note to all other missions in Warsaw. After the notice has been circulated, new officers should arrange to call on their opposite numbers at selected embassies, first getting a suggested list from the appropriate chief of section or the DCM. Service personnel should consult their senior officers about calls on their opposite numbers.

Chiefs of section or the DCM arrange any calls by new officers upon Polish officials in the Foreign Office or other government agencies.

For a 2-year tour, officers on the diplomatic list normally need no more than 200 calling cards, wives no more than 100. Engraving is not available locally, although business cards can be printed.

Besides frequent official and semiofficial functions, a fair amount of unofficial entertaining is done in the home. Embassy officers invite Poles and members of foreign missions to their homes and, in turn, are invited by them. Social life is not as stratified here as at larger posts, and the amount of entertaining depends mainly on your position and personal inclination.

Embassy personnel included in Embassy functions are expected to participate fully and to assist the Ambassador and his wife. They also are expected to assist and participate fully in the representational events and programs of their fellow officers.



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Poznan

CONSULATE

THE CONSULAR DISTRICT

The Poznan consular district contains 6 of Poland's 17 provinces (województwa). Located in the western part of Poland, they are, from north to south, Szczecin, Koszalin, Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Zielona Gora, and Wroclaw. All except Poznan and Bydgoszcz were formed from German territory placed under Polish administration by the Potsdam Agreement at the end of World War II, and have been integrated politically and economically into Poland. The German population which formerly lived there has been replaced by Poles, particularly from the eastern lands absorbed into the USSR after the war. The area of the consular district is 91,140 square kilometers, just under a third of Poland's total area.

Szczecin and Koszalin provinces have long Baltic coastlines with some fine beaches. The large port city of Szczecin (population 320,000) is at the point where the Odra River flows into Szczecin Bay, about 40 miles inland from the Baltic coast port of Swinoujscie. Szczecin and Swinoujscie together form one large port complex under one port administration. Koszalin province is largely rural and sparsely settled. With gently rolling terrain, many lakes, and large areas of mixed coniferous and deciduous forests, the province is generally reminiscent of northern Minnesota or Wisconsin.

Poznan and Zielona Gora provinces consist of flat to gently rolling terrain with some mixed coniferous and deciduous forests.

The terrain in Wroclaw province runs from flat and rolling plains in the north to the low-lying Sudeten Mountains along the Czech border in the south.

Altitudes in the consular district vary from 75 feet above sea level in Szczecin to 1100 feet in the city of Jelenia Gora, in the southwest corner of Wroclaw province. A few miles south of Jelenia Gora is 5200-foot Sniezka Mountain, highest point in the consular district.

THE POST CITY

Poznan has a population of about 445,000 and is located about 100 miles east of the Polish-East German border. The city is 266 feet above sea level and, although generally in the same northern continental climatic zone as Warsaw, seems to have somewhat milder weather. The Warta River, which runs through the city, is Poland's third largest and carries barge traffic for half its length. The area surrounding Poznan, generally flat with a few rolling hills, contains several large lakes, some narrow streams, and forested areas.

Although 60% destroyed during World War II, Poznan today shows few signs of war damage. Much new building and rebuilding is in progress. The Opera House, Palace of Culture (formerly, the Kaiser's Palace), the university, and many impressive public buildings and churches give an elegant appearance to a part of the city. The Old Square and City Hall, destroyed during the war, have been handsomely rebuilt. Apartment houses are going up, but the exteriors of some are left unplastered and give a rough, unfinished appearance to sections of the city. Small private villas are being built, but the major concentration is on apartment blocks.

Aside from the staff and dependents of the American Consulate, Poznan's foreign colony consists almost entirely of American and British lecturers at Poznan University's Institute of English, exchange students, and personnel of the Soviet Consulate General. The number of Americans and other foreigners in Poznan increases as preparations for the International Trade Fair get underway. The peak is reached during the fair in June and drops sharply thereafter. Since September 1973, an International Consumer Goods Fair is also held annually. The Consulate hosts a variety of American official, scientific, and cultural visitors throughout the year. Aside from the fairs, the biggest influx of visiting Americans is in August for the 3-week summer seminar in English. The American staff for this seminar usually totals 12 or more.

THE POST AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

The Consulate is at Ulica Chopina 4, on the edge of the city center, and is housed in a large, old townhouse leased from the Polish government in 1959 and purchased in 1965. The consular offices, located on the ground floor and in the basement, were modernized in 1968. Offices are equipped with Danish modern furniture and Polish folk-art rugs and draperies. A spacious 4000-volume library is housed on the first floor. The basement contains a wood-paneled, 40-seat film theater and a small Finnish sauna, both available to employees.

The principal officer's apartment is on the second floor of the Consulate and the administrative assistant's apartment on the third floor. The attic contains a small one-room unit with bath which the principal officer may use for a live-in housekeeper.

The Consulate is the best-maintained old building of its type in Poznan, with a handsome exterior and a small, but attractive, representational garden. Across the street facing the Consulate is a partially wooded park that covers one city block. The park is a pleasant area for strolling and may be used by Consulate children for sledding in winter.

American staff members are the principal officer, consular/economic officer, cul-

tural affairs officer, and administrative assistant/secretary. The Polish staff consists of a receptionist/consular clerk, typist/consular clerk, translator/cashier, chauffeur, two maintenance men, cultural assistant, librarian, movie projectionist, and a charwoman. All but the translator/cashier and the charwoman work full-time at the Consulate.

The Consulate's office hours are from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday, except holidays. Officers can be telephoned when the Consulate is closed. The Consulate telephone number is 59586. After duty hours, calls from arriving personnel should be directed to the administrative assistant at 59874 or, if there is no answer, to the principal officer at 59545. You are met if the Consulate has been notified in advance. If for some reason you are not met and cannot contact any Consulate personnel by phone, take a taxi to the Consulate. Taxi drivers know the location, and it will be enough to say "Konsulat Amerykanski," or write it on a piece of paper.

Employees arriving by air normally enter Poland at Warsaw, since Poznan airport receives international flights only during the fair in June. If you are coming by air, Embassy Warsaw either will arrange to meet you and house you or route you directly on to Poznan. If you plan to drive to Poznan, write the Consulate for



Consulate building



Newly acquired principal officer's residence

help in route planning. Auto routes to the post from the West lead either through Czechoslovakia or via the Ystaad-Swinoujscie ferry from Sweden.

In a post this size no conventional orientation program is necessary. Newcomers can count on their colleagues for all help needed in getting settled. A formal briefing is conducted at the Embassy for all new arrivals in Poland.

Accommodation exchange is available for all employees, visiting US government officials, and certain American grantees.

LIFE AT THE POST

HOUSING

Temporary Quarters

The Consulate normally is able to arrange temporary quarters in Poznan's one modern hotel, the Mercury, which was completed in 1964. The dining room is good and service efficient. As an added advantage, the Mercury is only a 10-minute walk from the Consulate. Two other acceptable hotels are near the old town center: the Bazar, which also has a good restaurant, and the Poznanski, which has no restaurant but is just across the street from the Bazar.

Permanent Housing

In view of the post's size, housing is permanently assigned to employees by position. Personnel are housed either in the Consulate building (Chopina 4) or one leased building (Grodziska 31/33). The Grodziska building is about 2 miles and an easy 10-minute drive from the Consulate. It is a solidly constructed, prewar building in good condition with a large, attractive yard which includes several fruit trees and a good-sized brick patio.

Housing assignments are as follows:

Location	Type	
Chopina 4	Prin. Off.	LDBBSWMMW
Chopina 4	Admin. Ass't	LDBBBW
Grodziska 31/33	Cons/Econ Off.	LDBBSW
"	CAO	LDBBSW
"	School Teacher	LDBW

Key

L-living room
S-study
D-dining room
B-bedroom
M-maid's quarters
W-bathroom

Attics and basements of both buildings have storage space for reasonable amounts of suitcases, trunks, bicycles, and other personal belongings. But no storage space is available at post for major pieces of furniture or other large items.

Overlaps of departing and arriving personnel rarely occur, but when they do are never long. So stays in temporary quarters are often not necessary or are brief, governed in part by the need to have an apartment free for 2 weeks of maintenance and painting between occupants.

Furnishings

Quarters contain basic furniture, including lamps, rugs, bookcases, curtains, and window screens. Apartments, including that of the principal officer, have Danish modern furniture in living and dining rooms. Some bedroom furniture is Danish modern, some of contemporary American design. All units have twin beds except the master bedroom of the principal officer's apartment, which has a Danish modern queen-sized double bed. Double bunks usually can be obtained from Embassy Warsaw if needed for children's rooms.

Kitchens are equipped with steel base and wall cabinets, stainless steel sinks, full-size electric stoves, and 12-cu.-ft. refrigerators with frozen food compartments. The two apartments at the Chopina building have upright freezers, and Grodziska building residents share a 14-cu.-ft. chest freezer located in the basement storage room. There is one upright freezer for the USIS officer.

You should ship books, pictures, art objects, lamps, and small tables, to give your apartment a personal touch. Also, it is possible to dress up quarters with Polish folk-art scatter rugs, small pieces of handmade rustic furniture, good quality Polish linen materials, and other local items. If you wish to supplement the basic furniture, local cabinetmakers and carpenters do fair to good work, but materials, workmanship, durability, design, and price are not always suitable. Pianos can be rented here at reasonable prices and from time to time a good used piano of German make may be

bought at a fair price. Nevertheless, pianos have been shipped to and from post.

The principal officer's apartment has 37 place settings of uncrested chinaware and crystal stemware, some kitchen utensils, pots, pans, and a vacuum cleaner. Other staff members must ship these items. No linen is furnished, except for a small emergency supply for the principal officer's apartment.

Your unaccompanied household and personal effects should be carefully inventoried, according to the contents of each numbered case, and the list forwarded to the Consulate well before the effects arrive. This inventory must be translated by the Consulate for the use of Polish customs authorities, and advance itemization of effects saves much time and redtape in clearing shipments.

Utilities and Equipment

Both Consulate buildings have centrally heated water. The Chopina building has thermostatically controlled central oil heat, the Grodziska building central heat from a coal-burning furnace.

All apartments have telephones, and the two apartments in the Chopina building have intercom switches on their phones which tie into the Consulate phone system. There are 12 intercom positions in the Chopina building.

Current in Poznan is 220v, 50cy, AC. All US-furnished appliances in apartments either are 220v or are equipped with transformers. Newcomers normally can borrow additional transformers until they can buy them in West Germany through the Warsaw Embassy commissary. If you own transformers, include them in your household shipments. Otherwise you probably will save money and use your weight allowance to better advantage by ordering them after arrival. If you have any adaptor plugs (American flat prong to European round prong), bring them along. If not, they can be obtained through the commissary.

Few facilities, equipment, or trained personnel are available in Poznan to adapt or convert American equipment such as TV sets, tape recorders, or phonographs. (See section on Radio and TV.) Sixty-cycle electric clocks will not work properly.

Both the Chopina and Grodziska buildings have laundry rooms in the basement equipped with automatic washers and dryers. A wringer washer is available for bulky items or for

emergency use should one of the automatic machines break down. Both laundry rooms have some space for hanging wash.

FOOD--See Warsaw.

CLOTHING--See Warsaw.

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Sundries--See Warsaw.

Basic Services

Personnel generally do not use commercial laundries since facilities are adequate at both Consulate buildings. Rugs and some basic clothing can be drycleaned, but local methods tend to be somewhat harsh and most employees prefer not to risk their more expensive and delicate garments. The Embassy's drycleaning plant usually gives 1-day service to Poznan personnel in Warsaw for the day, or the monthly support truck can be used. Shoe repair suffers from a lack of quality leather and dyes. Beauty and barber shops offer satisfactory services at reasonable prices, but Americans usually bring their own shampoo and wave set.

Domestic Help

Servants speak little or no English, and efficient and experienced domestics are hard to find. Untrained persons are usually available. Single staff members commonly employ one servant, and families one or two, to do a combination of cooking, cleaning, serving, and related services. Employers provide uniforms, food, and a variety of gratuities in addition to salary and paid annual leave. Housing and other problems dictate against bringing in a foreign domestic in most cases. In any case most foreign domestics would be two to three times as expensive as their local counterparts.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Poznan, like the rest of Poland, is predominantly Roman Catholic, and Catholic churches are located throughout the city. Arrangements may be made to make confession to an English-speaking priest.

The one Protestant Church (Evangelical) offers services in Polish at 10 am on Sun-

day. No English Sunday school is available. Poznan has no synagogue.

EDUCATION

Dependent Education

A dependent's elementary school was established in Poznan in 1967 and operated as the Poznan branch of the American School of Warsaw until June 1973. It accommodated up to six children in grades 1 through 6. It probably would be reestablished if enough school-age children were here to warrant it.

A Polish government preschool day nursery, located next to the Consulate building, has accepted many Consulate dependent children in the past. Most parents have been satisfied with this arrangement.

See the Warsaw section for a discussion of dependent education away from post.

Special Educational Opportunities

Private tutoring, inexpensive by US standards, is available in music and languages. Ballet and riding lessons also are available.

RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

Recreation

Swimming, sailing, fishing, picnicking, camping, and excursions are the main outdoor activities. Large lakes in forest settings provide ample opportunities to swim, fish, or just relax. In some cases, these activities can be combined with visits to nearby places of interest.

Arrangements can be made to use good tennis courts.

A large municipal outdoor ice rink is available for skating 6 months of the year. In addition, ice skating on the lakes is possible during the coldest periods of winter. Sledding is possible on a few hills in town and in the nearby countryside.

Skiing is good around the tourist centers of Karpacz and Szklarska Poreba in the Sudeten Mountains southwest of Wroclaw. Tow facilities are crowded but being expanded each year. An acute shortage of hotels and restaurants still exists in both places, so reservations must be made far in advance. Depending on winter driving conditions, the area is about 5 hours from Poznan. Although Zakopane is 300 miles from Poznan, it is a

more popular ski area because of its more extensive facilities.

The Baltic coast north and northeast of Szczecin offers excellent beaches and swimming. The area around Swinoujscie is in a closed zone, but the port city of Kolobrzeg is open to Consulate personnel. The Scanpol hotel is better than average and nearby beaches are wide and sandy. The weather is usually sunny. Lifeguards are on duty during the season, and the swimming is good for both children and adults. The drive to Kolobrzeg takes about 4 hours and is through some exceptionally scenic countryside.

Poznan has two indoor swimming pools where arrangements can be made for occasional use by Consulate children. Special white swim suits are required at these pools.

The Poznan Consulate Recreational Association is open to all personnel assigned here, to the American teacher of the Consulate's elementary school, and to Department of State grantees resident in the area. Modest monthly dues are used to rent (and maintain) part of a house and the use of its grounds. The house, on a large lake on the outskirts of Poznan, includes a small pier and boat-house. The lake is one of the major inland sailing areas of Poland, and fishing is fair. There is ice boating and skating in winter.

Touring and Sightseeing

Several areas of touring interest are in and near Poznan. Kornik, a town of 5000 people about 10 miles southeast of Poznan, is the site of a well-preserved 16th-century castle which is now a museum. It contains an unusual picture gallery, fine old furniture, porcelain stoves and appointments, Polish handicrafts, archeological and nature collections, and a 100,000-volume library, including old manuscripts and prints. The museum contains not only collections from the Dzialynski and Zamojski families who formerly lived in the castle, but also such Polish artistic work as a magnificent collection of embroidered sashes and costumes. The park surrounding the castle-museum is planted in a variety of trees, shrubs, and hedges.

At Rogalin, near Kornik, is a palace built in the late 18th century which is now a museum and gallery containing valuable historical objects and paintings by 19th-century Polish artists. Rogalin also is noted for a group of 1000-year-old oak trees.

Gnieszno, about 30 miles northeast of Poznan, is Poland's first capital. This 1000-year-

old city contains an ancient cathedral and church with art monuments, medieval tombs, and a set of bronze doors dating from the 12th century. St. John's Church, in 14th-century Gothic style, is of special interest.

Biskupin, not far from Gniezno, is one of the largest prehistoric settlements in Europe. It dates from 700-400 BC, and the Poles assert that it shows the historic predominance of a Slavic culture in the region. The site, excavated and partially restored, includes a museum with a collection of prehistoric ceramics and tools.

Roads to these places of interest are narrow, but in good condition. Trips are best made by personal car, though train and bus service is available to most of the cities mentioned. Public transportation is generally overcrowded and not always on time.

Entertainment

Poznan has an extensive opera, operetta, concert, and theater season. The opera company is uneven but enjoyable. The Poznan Philharmonic Orchestra, a source of great local pride, has a distinguished record of performance and often has fine Polish and foreign guest artists. The Stuligrosz and Kruszewski Boys Choirs are outstanding. The ballet troupe is one of the best in the country. The two dramatic theaters are quite weak in terms of dramatic tradition, direction, experienced actors, and local support. The puppet theater varies from season to season.

Of the city's 20 movie theaters (two wide-screen), three are first-class. Films are often excellent and include both Polish and foreign productions. English soundtracks are usually left intact, and American movies are popular. Movie tickets, like tickets for opera, concert, and ballet, are not expensive. In addition, the Consulate's film theater has been designated as a theater for the recreational entertainment of American personnel overseas, and Embassy Warsaw provides at least one American feature film each week.

Poznan has five relatively good restaurants. Two nightclubs feature floor shows (often both use the same show which is shuttled from one to the other) at high prices.

Poznan's "carnival" season, which begins on New Year's Eve and lasts until Lent, features many balls and formal dances. American staff members have been invited to such festivities in the past but should not expect invitations. Some public balls are advertised in the newspapers, and tickets can be purchased to attend such events.

Social Activities

Among Americans. Because of the small staff in Poznan, social contact among Americans here is necessarily frequent, informal, and intimate.

International Contacts. Social contact with Poles, although possible, is limited in Poznan by the pressures and fears characteristic of Communist countries, with those additional inhibitions common to provincial cities. But these factors have varied considerably over the years, and the future is uncertain. A good knowledge of Polish is a tremendous asset in Poznan--even more than in Warsaw--in developing acquaintances with local people.

OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS

Contacts with local officials and with members of the only other consular office in Poznan (the Soviet Consulate General) are infrequent.

The number of cards needed by officers for a normal 2-year tour should not exceed 200 for the officer and 100 for his wife. The principal officer will probably need 300-400. Cards can be printed locally and, while paper quality is not up to American standards, Polish-language business cards are advantageous since cards are used almost exclusively in official and unofficial relations with Polish individuals. Locally printed cards are inexpensive.

Notes for travelers . . .

GETTING TO THE POST

Newly assigned personnel usually travel to Warsaw by air or private auto. Recommended auto routes include Nuremburg to Prague, thence to Cieszyn (on the Polish border) and north to Warsaw, or Vienna north through Brno to Warsaw. Travel by train through Prague or Vienna is also possible. Please advise the post of your travel plans as early as possible.

If you are driving in Eastern Europe for the first time, add from a third to a half the time normally needed to drive the same distance in the US. Roads are paved and generally good, but time is lost at border crossing points, in auto servicing, and in passing through many towns and villages.

If you are arriving in summer, you may want to bring at least one fall outfit since cool spells occur throughout the summer. If you are heading for Poznan via Warsaw, you may wish to pick up a few basic food items in Warsaw, or else notify Poznan in advance so that the items may be shipped to the Consulate for you.

The personal baggage you carry into Poland with you is admitted without special customs clearance. Air freight coming at the same time or later is technically considered household effects rather than personal baggage and may in some cases not be released by customs until the owner, if he has diplomatic status, has been accredited by the Foreign Ministry, a procedure taking several days following arrival at post. Accordingly, diplomatic personnel should bring as personal baggage anything immediately required. Airfreight for nondiplomatic Mission members may be cleared without delay after their arrival.

Personnel driving in may change money legally at Polish banks at border crossing points. Money also can be changed on trains by representatives of the Polish National Bank, and at the Warsaw International Airport. Regardless of where or how you enter Poland, exchange only the amount of money you need for immediate expenses. Thereafter,

you may use only the accommodation exchange facilities of the Embassy or Consulate.

CUSTOMS, DUTIES, AND PASSAGE

If you carry a diplomatic passport, you are accorded free entry on arrival and on later trips. Your personal baggage is not examined, although unaccompanied baggage may be given a brief check.

Declare all hunting and target weapons, and clearly mark all ammunition.

You may import without duty, either on arrival or later, articles for personal or household use without weight or value limits. You may not import goods intended for use later as payments in lieu of currency. Your automobile is accorded duty-free entry.

In April 1973, the Polish Ministry of Culture decided to strictly enforce existing laws and regulations which prohibit the exportation of articles which were produced or may have been produced in Poland before May 9, 1945. To preclude difficulty in re-exporting any items which could be classified as having been produced in Poland prior to that date, in packing your household effects you are requested to make a detailed list of such items and the number of the boxes in which they are packed and bring it with you. A Polish customs official is present when your effects are unpacked primarily to note and certify the importation of such items. Without customs certification, anything made before 1945 cannot be taken out of the country when you leave.

While this problem arises primarily at the time household effects are imported, should your airfreight or personal baggage contain such items, they must be declared and inventoried by a Polish customs officer when the shipment is processed through customs. No declaration of import can be obtained after the effects are unpacked in the presence of a customs officer. Your list should be detailed and descriptive. Recent arrivals were asked to list old books and stamps in collections.

If you drive to post, be sure customs officials at the border give you an entry document for your vehicle that shows the correct engine and body numbers. If this document is not in order, it probably will delay the vehicle's registration.

Regardless of how you enter Poland, you must have a valid Polish visa for entry. You cannot get a visa at the border or at any other port of entry. If you transit Czechoslovakia, you must obtain a Czech transit visa in advance. Auto insurance valid for Poland (usually an international green card) is necessary if you are driving to post.

Bring at least 12 1-1/2" x 2" photos of yourself and each member of your family. The Embassy uses these to obtain identification cards, Polish drivers licenses, and long-term visas. Your inoculation card should be brought up to date.

Poland has no quarantine for pets. If you bring a pet to Poland, also bring a recent veterinary health certificate and a document certifying that the pet has received a rabies inoculation no more than 6 months nor less than 6 weeks before entry into Poland. If the pet is shipped after your arrival, you may bring these documents with you or arrange to have them accompany the pet.

Use the following procedures for shipments of household effects and unaccompanied baggage. Address sea shipments:

Warsaw: c/o C. Hartwig S.A.
Gdynia, Poland
For: American Embassy
(Mr. John A. Doe)
Warsaw, Poland

Poznan: c/o C. Hartwig S.A.
Gdynia, Poland
For: American Consulate
(Mr. John A. Doe)
Poznan, Poland

Forward bills of lading and detailed invoices, case by case, directly to the Embassy, or to the Consulate with a copy to the Embassy. Under no circumstances should you address shipments in care of, or forward shipping documents to, any shipping agent or customs broker in Poland. Forward official shipments by the US Despatch Agent, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.

Address rail freight for Embassy and Consulate employees as follows:

c/o C. Hartwig S.A.
Warsaw, Poland
For: American Embassy
(for John A. Doe)
Warsaw, Poland

Address airfreight for Embassy personnel to the individual, c/o American Embassy, Warsaw, Poland. Address airfreight for Consulate personnel to the individual, c/o American Consulate, Poznan, Poland.

SPECIAL NOTE: Where possible, make all air and surface shipments to Warsaw or Poznan FREIGHT COLLECT (See FAMC 260).

At present, sea shipments to Gdynia are better than rail shipments from Western European ports. Circumstances change continually, however, and it is best to seek current information before dispatching effects.

No special packing instructions are required. Storage facilities in Poznan are extremely limited. Experience indicates no unusual danger of breakage or pilferage, particularly if the Consulate is aware of the shipment far enough in advance to take quick possession on arrival.

If you intend to ship your car rather than drive, we recommend sending it via Gdynia.

Insurance of Household Effects. Although household effects are handled relatively efficiently and carefully in Warsaw and Poznan, we advise you to insure your effects with an all-risks maritime policy.

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Only personnel holding diplomatic passports may import, buy, or own firearms and ammunition. Diplomatic personnel must join the Diplomatic Hunting Club to hunt in Poland. No separate gun permits are required. Only nonautomatic and semiautomatic firearms, and not more than 1000 rounds of ammunition, may be brought to the post.

Since conditions relating to the importation of firearms and ammunition may change, employees contemplating such importation should consult the regional bureau or post administrative officer before making a final decision.

CURRENCY, BANKING, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Polish currency is the zloty, officially exchanged at 19.92 to the dollar. There



Historic Old Town Market Square - Warsaw



Cloth Hall (Sukiennice) - Krakow

are 100 groszy in a zloty. Coins are in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 50 groszy, and 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 zlotys. There are 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 zloty paper banknotes.

Poland uses the metric system of weights and measures.

TAXES, EXCISES, EXCHANGE, FINANCE, AND SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Restrictions

Polish customs regulations stipulate that a diplomat's personal effects and goods are imported duty free under diplomatic privilege, are for the sole use of the diplomat who imports the goods and of his family, and may not be resold to Polish citizens or any other resident nondiplomats. Embassy regulations on the sale of personal automobiles are stated in the section on Transportation. Upon transfer from post, you may sell other personal property only with the approval of the Chief of Mission or his designated deputy. All sales must be in accordance with the provisions of FAMC 378.

Polish currency regulations stipulate that an incoming traveler may bring in any amount of foreign currency or travelers checks, but that the amount must be stated in a declaration and notation made in the passport. Personnel carrying diplomatic passports should not make such a declaration. When leaving

Poland, the traveler must show the same currency and checks as upon entry, or list any amount for which he has a certificate of exchange from the Polish National Bank. The Polish authorities enforce this rule rigidly and any deviation may subject the traveler to difficulties.

As indicated above, officers carrying diplomatic passports are exempt from this regulation and should firmly refuse to make a currency declaration on entry. Nondiplomatic personnel, however, should comply with the regulation and should make a declaration. The Polish authorities prohibit the import or export of zlotys, and nondiplomatic personnel should not bring in US currency.

RECOMMENDED READING

The books listed below represent differing viewpoints and are of varying merit. But they all contribute to an understanding of postwar Poland. Listing does not constitute endorsement by the Embassy or the Department of State.

The Independent Satellite, Hansjakob STEHLE. The Pall Mall Press, London, 1965. A view of Poland under communism by a German journalist formerly posted in Poland.

A Case History of Hope, Flora LEWIS. Doubleday and Co., New York, 1958. A journalistic account of Poland's 1956 revolution,

The Frozen Revolution, Frank GIBNEY. Farrar, Straus Cudahy, New York, 1959. A journalistic chronicle of Poland's decade under communism.

Central Planning in Poland, John MONTIAS. Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1962. An analysis of the Polish experience with central planning, Soviet-style.

The Modern Polish Mind, Maria KUNCEWICZ, ed. Little, Brown, and Co., Boston, 1962. An anthology of contemporary stories and essays.

History of the Communist Party in Poland, Marian K. DZIEWANOWSKI. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1959.

East-Central Europe Under the Communists: Poland, Oscar HALECKI, ed. Praeger, New York, 1957. An in-depth analysis of Poland's Communist regime.

The Captive Mind, Czeslaw MILOSZ. Knopf, New York, 1953. A former Polish Embassy cultural attache and disillusioned Communist sympathizer analyzes the motivation of Polish intellectuals who tried to accommodate to Communist rule.

The Soviet Bloc--Unity and Conflict, Zbigniew BRZEZINSKI. A classic on emerging trends in Eastern Europe.

The East European Revolution, Hugh SETON-WATSON. Praeger, New York. A general resume of developments in Eastern Europe, with concise coverage on Poland.

The Cambridge History of Poland, William F. REDDAWAY et al., ed. The University Press, Cambridge, 1941. The classic history of Poland.

A History of Poland, Oscar HALECKI. Roy Publishers, New York, 1949.

Native Realm, Czeslaw MILOSZ. New York, Doubleday Books, 1969.

History of Poland, Stefan KIENIEWICZ, ed. Warsaw, 1968.

Towards a Marxist Humanism; Essays on the Left Today, Leszek KOLAKOWSKI. Grove Press, New York, 1969.

Poland's Politics: Idealism vs. Realism, Adam BROMKE. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1967.

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LOCAL HOLIDAYS

The Embassy and the Consulate observe these Polish holidays:

January 1	New Year's Day
Monday following Easter	Easter Monday
May 1	May Day
June 21	Corpus Christi Day
November 1	All Saints' Day
December 25	Christmas Day
December 26	Boxing Day

The Embassy and the Consulate are closed to the public on the above Polish holidays. If possible, arrange not to arrive in Poland on these days, since many local facilities are closed.



Grodziska apartment building - Poznan

WAWEL CASTLE

The castle derives its name from the historic Wawal Hill on which it is situated. The oldest parts of the castle date from the 9th century, although the best preserved portions are from the "Golden Age of Poland", that is the Renaissance period of the 15th century. During the reign of Sigismund I, the courtyard with its graceful arches of the castle was constructed. The influence of Italian architects is unmistakable and it is entirely possible that Sigismund's wife, an Italian princess, made her desires felt in the castle's construction.

Although Krakow ceased to be the capital of Poland in the 17th century when that honor was transferred to Warsaw, the cathedral continued to be used for coronation ceremonies until the end of the Polish monarchy at the end of the 18th century. The main cathedral is surrounded by 18 miniature chapels representing a number of schools of architecture. The most famous of these is the Sigismund Chapel, which is a gem of Renaissance architecture. The cathedral is famous for its sculptured tombs of Polish kings including that of Jan Sobieski III who is famous for having aided the Austrians in repelling the Turkish invasion of Vienna in 1683. Side-by-side with the kings rest other noted Polish personalities including Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the national hero of Poland and an outstanding revolutionary in the American war for independence and Poland's most noted poets, Adam Mickiewicz and Juliusz Slowacki.

The Wawel art collection contains many outstanding works of art but is particularly rich in Flemish tapestries and Renaissance furniture. One of the most highly valued historical objects is "Szczerbiec" -- the coronation sword of Polish kings. The royal treasury contains many items reflecting the country's rich historical past. Of particular interest is the oriental collection, containing oriental armour and tents captured by Jan Sobieski in the battle of Vienna.

AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU CONCENTRATION CAMP (OSWIECIM-BRZEZINKA)

Set up in 1940 in the vicinity of the small industrial town of Oswiecim, Auschwitz (Oswiecim) enjoys the infamy of being the worst of the Nazi concentration camps. Among their four million victims, the SS personnel of this most-hated of the Nazi camps murdered Jews and non-Jews alike from all over occupied Europe. Prisoners were either worked to death (Auschwitz was begun a forced-labor camp) or simply slaughtered in the the camp's terribly efficient gas chambers. At the War's close, the camp's Commandant Rudolf Hess was captured in Germany and subsequently turned over to Polish authorities. He himself was sentenced to death and suffered the ignominy of being hung in the shadows of the crematoriums where so many innocent people -- men, women, and children -- met their untimely and tragic deaths.

Auschwitz is now a national museum of the Polish people and is visited by tens of thousands each year. In Birkenau, a monument commemorating the dead of the camp has been erected on the very spot where millions of incoming passengers were processed into the camp to meet their tragic fates. It is hoped that the camp will serve as a fitting eternal memorial to the horrors of war and the innumeral victims of its cruelty.

AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU CONCENTRATION CAMP (OSWIECIM-BRZEZINKA)



POLAND



WARSAW



The Mermaid – symbol of Warsaw, on the bank of the Vistula.



Panorama of the Old Town, rebuilt with solicitous care after the war.

Every town, old or new, has its own birth certificate. But old towns – in contradistinction to new cities, have in addition something else – a legend: “The infants found on the banks of the Tiber were reared by a she-wolf. Romulus and Remus founded the city which was named Roma. . .”, do you know that? Of course you do. . . Then listen: a mermaid emerged from the waters of the Vistula and told the Mazovian fishermen about the rise and glory of a town. Its founders were supposed to be Wars and Sawa, whose names were combined to give the city its name. When did all this happen? Legends have no birth certificates; it all simply happened a long time ago. A very long time ago, since even Ptolemy knew about the place and marked it on his world map, to indicate a convenient crossing of the large Slavonic river for merchant caravans proceeding from Greece and Rome towards the Baltic.

First there was only a ford there, later a town was built on the banks of the Vistula, which in accordance with the mermaid’s prophecy, grew in

the course of seven centuries and became a very fine city. When at 6 o’clock a.m. on the first of September nineteen hundred and thirty nine the first air-raid alert was sounded in Warsaw, the city had 1,300,000 inhabitants. Bombs dropped by the Luftwaffe fell on the capital of Poland. They were not aimed at military objectives: they hit the workers’ housing estates of Kolo and Rakowiec. Thus fell the first Varsovians, opening the list of 800,000 killed during the six years of the occupation. That was the price paid by the first European capital which had said “no” to Hitler.

Against the background of the cruel experiences suffered by a number of European towns, the annihilation of Warsaw stands out as quite exceptional. The death of the city was planned and carried out consistently. In the autumn of 1939, Nazi town planners embarked on a project called “Warschau – die neue deutsche Stadt”, the plan of a German city for a hundred thousand inhabitants, which was to be built on the ruins of Poland’s capital.



The Royal Castle in Warsaw, rebuilt thanks to the joint effort of all Poles.

But Warsaw Does Exist

Every year, on January 17, we celebrate the anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. Due to the passage of time and the constantly changing landscape of the rebuilt city, it becomes more and more difficult to imagine that other Warsaw of 1945; the cover of snow concealed a cemetery of rubble and ruins, beneath which lay thousands and thousands of corpses of those who had died fighting. Nevertheless, the Varsovians immediately returned to this non-existent city. They came back, because they could not imagine life anywhere else in the whole world. They returned to rebuild their city. They were sure they would do it. What was the source of this determination, belief and hope?

This question has always fascinated foreigners and maybe it is out of ponderings over it that the best documentary illustration of that period was made, the film entitled "Varsovie, quand même", made by the French. It is the story of the city's death and resurrection. When after seeing the film we leave the cinema of the Museum of the History of Warsaw and come out into the Old Town Market Square, drenched in sunshine, we can immediately confront the present-day picture with the Warsaw of thirty years ago. Rebuilt in 1953, the Square has already acquired some

patina and an atmosphere that brings to one's mind the Paris Montmartre or the Piazza di Spagna in Rome, and successfully effaces the picture of the past. A walk through the Old Town is a must for all sight-seers in Warsaw. People come here to admire the beauty of the Gothic churches, the defence walls, the Barbican and the burghers' houses with their Late Renaissance or Baroque façades. The old residences of rich burgher families of the past lining the Market Square fascinate visitors with the wealth and variety of their decorative motifs, every one of them having a separate history and a different legend. Whether we take the burghers' house, called Pod Murzynkiem, with a late Renaissance doorway and the characteristic sculpture of a Negro's head; or the one Pod Bazyliżkiem, connected with one of the finest Old Town legends about a dragon which was supposed to have lived there once; or the house of the Mazovian Dukes, where the largest number of Gothic details of the walls has been saved. . . each is different and they all fascinate the visitors. Just as charming and attractive are the many Old Town restaurants and cafés. Well then, where shall we meet? In the restaurant called Kamienne Schodki (Stone Steps) where the spécialité de la maison is duck with apples, or would you prefer tripe, cooked the Polish way at the restaurant Pod Bazyliżkiem? Or Fukier's old wine cellar which was founded in 1610, the pleasant stylish café Pod Krokodylem, or maybe the Club of Contemporary Music, run by Wanda Warska and Andrzej Kurylewicz? We may also meet at the Pod Samowarem or at the Larga-til. . .

The attempt to blend the historical part with the contemporary city may be considered a real success. The rebuilt Old Town has not been turned into a museum piece, it is a district of Warsaw throbbing with life. Of course, it is a rather special district. In accordance with tradition, representatives of the artistic world always liked to live in these parts. Just as in the past, the majority of the Old Town attics are occupied by painters or sculptors who have their studios there. In summer, an original art gallery is open non-stop in the Old Town, with the venerable historical architecture serving as a backdrop. It is mainly the students of the Academy of Fine Arts and the Department of Architecture who display their works there.

The rebuilding of the Old Town has been considered one of the leading achievements of the post-war reconstruction of Warsaw. In this respect there is an absolute consensus of opinion among the residents of this district and specialists – conservators of world renown, Varsovians and tourists who come from various corners of the world. What has always surprised visitors is the fact that we undertook the rebuilding of historical monuments – an extremely labour-absorbing process, requiring specialized builders, substantial financial outlays – during the most difficult post-war years, brick by brick raising our capital to its former splendour.



The Old Town Market Square – the most charming place in Warsaw.

An original exhibition of the works of young modern painters with the mediaeval defence walls in the background.



The Royal Castle – a Symbol of Polish Statehood

This ancient seat of Polish dukes and kings was destroyed by fire on September 17, 1939. Immediately after the capitulation of the city it was plundered and, finally, at the end of 1944 the castle was blown up. The decision that the Royal Castle will be restored to its former splendour was undertaken for every day when it was set on fire by incendiary bombs and artillery shells. This decision was spontaneously taken by Warsaw residents, large numbers of whom had rushed to the site to extinguish the flames and rescue the castle's treasures. This heartfelt campaign was continued by Polish scholars, who risked their life, saving everything that had not been robbed by the Nazis.

Thanks to the gallantry and stubbornness of these people it has been possible to rebuild the Castle, giving it its former shape, and to recreate the entire interior decoration. This really is an exceptional building project! The entire cost is met from social funds. In this great effort individuals and trade unions participate, large enterprises and representatives of Poles living abroad and foreigners of Polish origin. . . In the winter of 1971 it was still an empty site that had only been cleared from rubble. On July 22, 1974, the year of the 30th anniversary of People's Poland, the building was completed in its rough state. As in the past, it once again dominates the panorama of Warsaw. After the completion of the building work began – very painstaking and sensitive – on the Castle interiors. When will it all be finished? We are waiting impatiently. King Sigismund III Vasa, who in 1596 moved his royal court and residence from Wawel Castle in Cracow to Warsaw, stands on his column, facing the Castle and looks on.

Sigismund's Column, the city's oldest monument, almost the symbol of Warsaw. Unveiled in 1644, it was destroyed by the Nazi occupiers in September 1944, exactly three hundred years later. The statue of Sigismund III returned to Castle Square on 22nd July, 1949. In the meantime much had changed in the neighbourhood: though the Old Town was actually not yet there, the East-West Thoroughfare had already made its appearance, built with record-breaking speed; Krakowskie Przedmieście Street was being rebuilt, all the buildings in the vicinity were surrounded by scaffoldings, red-tiled roofs and newly whitewashed houses were sparkling.

A Walk Along the Royal Route

Krakowskie Przedmieście, the first section of the "Royal Route," connecting Castle Square with the Belvedere. Tourists, visiting our city unanimously declare this to be the most beautiful street in Warsaw. But to us it means history, too. Here Maria Skłodowska-Curie had her first physics laboratory. In Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, Tadeusz Kościuszko, the



The Belvedere Palace – residence of the President of the Council of State.



The Neo-classical Palace on the Island (18th century) in Łazienki Park, from the times of King Stanisław August Poniatowski. At present a museum.

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier – a place close to the heart of every Pole.



national hero of Poland and the United States, received instruction in the cadets corps. Two Polish Nobel Prize winners lived here: Henryk Sienkiewicz and Władysław Reymont. But Krakowskie Przedmieście Street is, above all, the street of Frederic Chopin.

As a child he learned to walk in the Casimir Palace (today housing the University). His first music lessons with Professor Wojciech Żywny and his first concert as an "infant prodigy" took place in the Radziwiłł Palace, now the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. Student concerts in the Church of the Nuns of the Visitation, and then the family moved to the new flat at 5, Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, now the Academy of Fine Arts. There, in the side wing of the former Raczyński Palace, we find the "Chopin Family Drawing-room," the reconstructed interior of Chopin's last Warsaw home. A grand piano, engravings of 19th-century views of Warsaw, period furniture. . . He was twenty when, in the autumn of 1830, he left for his first tour abroad. He did not know then, he could not know, that this would be for ever and that as a famous composer he would find eternal rest in the Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris. Only his heart was to return to Warsaw. This national relic is immured in a pillar in the aisle of the Holy Cross Church, in Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, and one will always find fresh flowers there. His heart returned

and so has his music. Warsaw owes to him and his tradition the fact that it is one of the leading music centres in the world. Beginning with Chopin competitions, through the excellent repertory of the Warsaw Opera House, to the most avant-garde music forms of the annual Warsaw Autumn Festival and the Jazz Jamboree. From classical to folk music, played by regional bands, and the uninterrupted success of the Mazowsze Song and Dance Ensemble. . . As legend has it, a Mazovian village band played beneath the windows of the manor house in Żelazowa Wola on the day Frederic Chopin was born.

Żelazowa Wola, 54 km. from Warsaw, is a place often visited by people who are especially fond of Chopin's music. Every Sunday, from May till September, the best pianists give Chopin concerts there. On fair days visitors listen to the music, sitting on the terrace of the stylish Polish manor house, surrounded by a magnificent park. About an hour's walk from there is Brochów with the 16th century fortified St. Roch's Church, where Chopin's parents were married in 1806 and Frederic was baptized in 1810. Brochów has yet another reason for being remembered; a heroic, historical event from thirty-odd years ago. Standing on the banks of the sluggishly flowing Bzura River, let us remember that the biggest battle of the September 1939 campaign was fought precisely there. When forcing



The Poster Museum in Wilanów – one of the few centres of this type in the world.

The 17th-century Wilanów Palace, the Baroque residence of King John III Sobieski.



the Bzura River, Polish Army detachments, on their way to the rescue of Warsaw, suffered heavy losses. Only a few of them reached the capital, the overwhelming majority remained there and in the thickets of the Kampinos Forest.

Let us pay homage to them during the Sunday ceremony of changing of the guard in Victory Square in Warsaw.

The changing of the guard is a colourful event, which attracts crowds of tourists and Varsovians. The picturesque capes of the mountain detachments, the red berets of the parachuters, the firm step of the marching guard of honour of the Polish Army. This brings to mind similar events, which are main tourist attractions in many capitals: the change of guard at Buckingham Palace, in front of the Residence of Prince Rainier of Monaco; but the Warsaw ceremony takes place in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. To each Pole and Varsovian this tomb, beneath the arcaded broken columns, the remnants of the blown up Saxon Palace, has a very special and deeply emotional significance.

Warsaw is the largest academic and scientific centre in Poland. Over 65,000 students attend the 13 academic schools, and thus on an average every 20th Varsovian is a student. One-third of Poland's total number of scientists work at the 66 Warsaw research centres. Warsaw University is

the oldest institution of higher learning and the Technical University has the greatest number of students, 40 per cent of the total number. The Academy of Fine Arts has taught several generations of the most outstanding Polish sculptors, graphic artists, painters and stage designers. The professors lecturing at this Academy, which has its seat in Raczyński Palace, mentioned before, are eminent artists, whose works can be found in renowned art galleries throughout the world. They instruct their students rather using their own creative activity as an example than just lecturing. That is why not only young Varsovians are eager to gain access to the studios of Jerzy Sołtan, Oskar Hansen, Henryk Tomaszewski or Jerzy Jarnuszkiewicz; many foreigners have received scholarships to study at this well-known Academy. When after lectures and work these young people come out into the streets of Warsaw, one easily recognizes them among passers-by, because of their easy manners, some extravagant feature of their dress, the charm of the girls and the luxuriant beards of the boys – of course: students of the Academy!

Should anybody come to Warsaw on a certain day, around the end of winter and beginning of spring, when the carnival season is coming to its close, he would notice a rather strange thing: everybody eats doughnuts. On that day collective madness takes hold of Warsaw and people devour enormous quantities of these brown balls, filled with jam and fried on fat. . . That's what we call here "Fat Thursday" (last Thursday of the carnival). So should you happen to come to Warsaw exactly at that time, line up on Nowy Świat Street in front of A. Blikle's confectionery shop, a firm which for over a hundred years has been baking the best doughnuts in Warsaw. What celebrities have enjoyed this speciality! Proof of this are autographs by such personalities as Charles de Gaulle, Artur Rubinstein, Witold Małcużyński and Lucienne Boyer.

Next the Royal Route takes us to Łazienki, the private residence of Stanisław August Poniatowski, the last Polish king. A magnificent park and the Palace on the Island, an architectural gem, raised from ruins. A Warsaw version of the Petit Trianon? Oh no! During the period of early Neo-Classicism an exceptionally creative and subtle interpretation of this trend emerged in Poland, called the "Stanisław style". This Polish variety of Neo-Classicism was named after the Polish king – an aesthete, patron of arts and science, and Łazienki Palace is the most magnificent example of this style. Let us have a look at the interior of the Palace on the Island, The White House and the theatre in the Orangery – one of the few extant specimens of 18th-century court theatre architecture in the world. Our walk across the most beautiful park in Warsaw ends at the monument to Frederic Chopin, rebuilt in 1958, where every summer piano concerts are attracting crowds of music lovers. Leaving the park, we admire the white Neo-Classical Belvedere Palace – the residence of the President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.



The Eastern Side – Warsaw's modern shopping centre.

And now we would like to suggest a visit to Wilanów. The rural residence of King John III Sobieski – the victor at Vienna. Though the Palace had been considerably enlarged in the 18th century, it has nevertheless retained the features of a suburban royal residence.

Just like the Łazienki complex of park, palace and other buildings, Wilanów belongs to the highest category of historical monuments in the world. The splendour of its Baroque architecture, the exquisite interiors make it not only a museum but also the Warsaw residence for guests of the highest rank, visiting our country: heads of states and governments, presidents, emperors and kings. While visiting the beautiful Wilanów park and palace, we can take a look at the souvenirs of King John III and his beautiful French wife. We can also admire the Polish portrait gallery; and of course we must not miss the Poster Museum, in a modern pavilion built on the site of the former court riding-school. Polish posters have won many medals and prizes at international competitions. Events connected with the International Poster Biennale take place in the Wilanów museum every two years.



Za Żelazną Bramą – a modern housing development.

Warsaw – a Beautiful and Modern City

We leave Wilanów to return to our times: to pay a visit to Warsaw city centre. It is very easy to find one's way there. The Palace of Culture and Science, visible from everywhere, serves as a perfect "signpost" as it is the highest building in the city (234 m.). In front of the palace is the largest square in the capital (Defilad Sq.), which besides festive occasions, when military and other parades are held there as well as fairs, serves as a huge car park. Further on is what we call "the eastern side" – the already completed part of the Warsaw town centre. Its latest feature is the 30-storey-high Hotel Forum opened in February 1974. Lining Marszałkowska Street are the brightly lit-up largest department stores in Warsaw: Wars, Sawa, Junior and Sezam. . . Three silvery high-rise blocks of flats. "The tallest," "the biggest," "the most. . ." – the specific conditions of a big city centre frequently enforce such "high dimensions." But the town planners know that the constant view of "a giant cityscape" gets boring for the passer-by and therefore try to provide variety. Side by side with wide open streets, full of traffic, there have been created more intimate commercial passageways with colourful show windows. Do you know Lijnbaan in Rotterdam, or Hohestrasse in Cologne? We also have such a small street in the very centre of Warsaw at the back of the department

stores, charming, without the obtrusive car traffic, where the pedestrian is king. There we can walk slowly, at leisure, do some window-shopping, have a cup of coffee in one of the small cafés or a glass of wine in the Amfora. . . And afterwards? We come out again onto an ordinary street. Marszałkowska or Świętokrzyska streets or Jerozolimskie Avenue, and at once we are again in a hurry!

While the Palace of Culture and Science is a large scientific, recreational and cultural centre and the "eastern side" is the commercial, service and catering centre – the "western centre" now under construction (situated to the west of the Palace of Culture and Science), will provide above all services to tourists. Two railway stations are under construction there: the Central Station and the City Air Terminal as well as a number of hotels, which will enable us to receive twice as many visitors as today. This will be accompanied by a large number of facilities connected with entertainment, catering, tourist information, trade. . . Don't worry, there will be no traditional shops. Large ground-floor halls, with original roofing, will permit the introduction of a variety of interior patterns, and provide opportunities for adopting advanced technological solutions. A large building site extends today to the West of the Palace of Culture and Science. Gradually, the outlines of this part of the Warsaw downtown are emerging. We invite you to attend its inauguration in the immediate future.

For the time being we would suggest a walk across today's Warsaw. You could visit one of the 25 Warsaw museums, or perhaps you would like to see a play in one of the 23 theaters? We invite you to do so! Worth seeing is the collection of ancient art in the National Museum, or a performance at the Opera House, the majestic silhouette of which dominates Theatre Square. Our theatres have a varied repertory, from Polish classics to avant-garde plays. Museums display collections of Polish and foreign art, both ancient and the most modern. Walking through the city you see new housing developments: 16-storey blocks of flats, the housing estates Za Żelazną Bramą (for approximately 15,000 inhabitants), and the meandering block of flats, nine times bent at various angles in Gośćwów, a district of Warsaw, according to an innovatory design by Oskar and Zofia Hansen, or the Ursynów-Natolin housing development, now under construction for 150,000 inhabitants or Sady Żoliborskie (Żoliborz Orchards), surrounded by lush greenery, and designed by H. Skibniewska. Warsaw residential districts are being built further and further away from the centre of the city. This requires a simultaneous provision of efficient transportation networks, excellent through roads for rapid traffic. On July 22, 1974, the Łazienki Highway and Wisłostrada (Vistula Highway) were open to traffic.

The Vistula Highway, a 21 km-long road for rapid traffic running along the banks of the Vistula, at the edge of the crowded city centre, connects



Monument to Chopin in Łazienki Park where piano concerts take place on Sundays.



The National Philharmonic Hall – concert during Warsaw Autumn, the International Festival of Contemporary Music.

it with distant residential areas and suburban recreational centres. Twenty-one kilometres from Wilanów to where it meets the international E-81 highway at the northern edge of Żoliborz District.

Łazienki Highway is part of an inner circular road. It was built at a fairly rapid rate, in less than three years in the face of a number of difficulties caused by the fact that it cut across fully built-up areas. It was necessary to build tunnels and fly-overs when crossing existing streets, which could not be closed to traffic. It is a road with a dual-carriageway and six lanes, no crossings or traffic lights; its interchanges, fly-overs and tunnels constitute 57 per cent of the length of the whole artery now open to traffic.

Town planners see the future in a three-dimensional way. While the average Varsovian in the winter of 1945 believed in the possibility of rebuilding the city, the town planner already knew its future shape. Was it such as we see it today from the top of the thirtieth storey of the Palace of Culture and Science? Yes, with a few small amendments. The first town plan, adopted in 1945, made provisions for a structural, functional arrangement of the city, with various districts taking on various functions. According to that plan, the centre of Warsaw was where we are building it now. In it was outlined the crosslike transportation system which is so characteristic of this city. It was planned to rebuild the historical parts of the city, incorporating them into the contemporary urban programme. Industry was to be located in several industrial districts, set apart for this purpose. After all, the contemporary features of Warsaw are not exclusively made up of residential districts, new transport routes, new theatres and cinemas, but above all of modern industry: the Warszawa steelworks in Bielany, producing highgrade steel, the Car Factory in

Żerań making new models of Fiats, based on an Italian licence; ERA, a minicomputer factory, the Warsaw Television Factory. . . Let's once again look at the city. What in 1945 was a long-range plan has become a reality, the starting point for a new plan reaching out into the 21st century. What will the Warsaw of the year 2000 look like? In which direction will the development of the city proceed?

Just listen! A second centre will take shape in addition to the existing one, in the neighbourhood of the planned intercontinental airport to the north of Warsaw, on the right bank of the Vistula. Both centres will be connected by an efficient road network. Along the transportation axis a belt of housing developments with many service centres, places of work, recreation, sport and entertainment facilities. The width of the belt will be 1-1.5 km. and it will assure direct contact with the landscape: the Vistula valley, farming and forest areas. Is it easy to imagine this? Rather difficult. Probably just as difficult as it was to imagine today's shape of Warsaw in 1945. "A mermaid emerged from the waters of the Vistula and told the surprised fishermen about the rise and glory of a town. . ." There was a time during the war when the Varsovians would have been fully entitled to doubt this forecast of the mermaid. But they never had any doubts. Never.

And this is the very essence of this exceptional town.

*Welcome to Warsaw!
A beautiful city with a warm heart.*



Monument to Nicolaus Copernicus, the great Polish astronomer.

Useful information

I. Tourist information

Tourist Information Centres in Warsaw as well as in the whole country are marked "it," and are situated at frontier crossings, by international highways and national trunk roads, at railway stations, airports, in hotels, travel offices and petrol stations.

At an "it" centre you can get exhaustive information and all kinds of folders and maps in foreign languages.

In Warsaw we recommend: Tourist Information Centre – ul. Krucza 16, open on all week days.

II. Tourist offices

Polish Travel Offices organize: group and individual visits to the most attractive tourist areas • provide accommodation at their own hotels and pensions • arrange for private quarters • organize tours of Poland and visits to large towns • organize participation in international congresses and meetings held in Poland • facilitate car hire, exchange foreign currency, book railway, air or bus tickets, cinema, theatre and other events tickets.

For motorists PZM Touring Office of the Polish Motor Federation makes all the arrangements, gives technical and legal help, accepts ETI, AAI credit cards, sells for foreign currency spare parts for cars of western makes (VW, Renault, Simca, BMW, Volvo, Citroën, Fiat, Ford, Peugeot).

Tourist Offices agencies in Warsaw:

Polish Travel Office ORBIS – ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 13, tel. 26-16-67
PZM Touring Office of the Polish Motor Federation – ul. Krucza 6/14, tel. 28-62-52 , 29-36-83

PTTK Polish Tourist Association Office for Foreign Tourists – ul. Świętokrzyska 36, tel. 24-00-17, 20-82-41

SPORTS-TOURIST office – ul. Moliéra 8, tel. 27-39-65

ALMATUR Travel and Tourist Offices of the Socialist Polish Student Association – ul. Ordynacka 9, tel. 26-53-81

JUVENTUR Youth Foreign Tourist Office – Al. Jerozolimskie 32, tel. 27-40-93

TURYSTA Tourism Cooperative Bureau – ul. Żurawia 47, tel. 21-75-67

GROMADA Foreign Tourism Bureau pl. Powstańców Warszawy 2, tel. 27-16-21

III. Currency exchange

Currency exchange desks are located in Polish National Bank offices, travel offices, big hotels, at road frontier crossings, in international airports, sea harbours, international trains. Currency exchange apart from official places is forbidden and liable to punishment under Polish law.

IV. Car services

In Warsaw we recommend the following service stations: al. I Armii WP 13/15, tel. 28-96-20; ul. Boduena 2, tel. 27-00-12; ul. Chłodna 43, tel. 20-19-06; ul. Franciszkańska 14, tel. 31-28-51; ul. Nowogrodzka 51, tel.

21-82-17; ul. Omulewska 27, tel. 10-50-41; ul. Żwirki i Wigury 29, tel. 22-41-70; ul. Stawki 2, tel. 31-35-09; Road Service PZM, ul. Kaszubska 26, tel. 41-04-23 or 41-66-21.

V. Petrol stations

CPN petrol stations serve two kinds of petrol: 78-octane and 94-octane petrol; petrol and all kinds of high quality oil and lubricants. In Warsaw we recommend the following petrol stations open round the clock:

al. I Armii WP 13/15, tel. 28-96-20; ul. Emilii Plater, tel. 21-87-66; ul. Gen. Świerczewskiego, tel. 38-24-35; ul. Płowicka, tel. 21-01-27; ul. Polna, tel. 28-99-08; ul. Połczyńska, tel. 32-90-09; ul. Słowackiego, tel. 33-17-29; ul. Stalingradzka, tel. 11-28-31; ul. Stalingradzka, tel. 11-14-01.

VI. Car parks with attendant

We recommend the following car parks with attendant in the centre of the city:

ul. Bednarska; ul. Bonifraterska; pl. Defilad; ul. Hoża, (near the Grand Hotel); pl. Konstytucji; pl. Krasieńskich; ul. Oboźna (corner of Karasia); ul. Warecka (near hotel – Dom Chłopa); ul. Waryńskiego; ul. Wspólna.

VII. Hotels with restaurants and cafés

In Warsaw as well as in the whole of Poland there are classes I, II, III, IV of hotels and Lux class, depending on the standard.

In Warsaw we recommend the following hotels:

Class Lux FORUM, ul. Nowogrodzka 24/26, tel. 21-09, tlx 814704; restaurant, café, cocktail bar, ball and banquet rooms.

Class Lux ORBIS-EUROPEJSKI, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 13, tel. 26-50-51, tlx 813615; restaurant, bars, cafés, dancing, night club.

Class I ORBIS-GRAND, ul. Krucza 28, tel. 29-40-51, tlx 813422; restaurant, café, night club.

Class I METROPOL, ul. Marszałkowska 99a, tel. 29-40-01, tlx 813627; restaurant, café, bar, dancing.

Class I ORBIS-BRISTOL, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44, tel. 26-32-41, tlx 813587; restaurant, café, bars, dancing.

Class I WARSZAWA, pl. Powstańców Warszawy 9, tel. 26-94-21, tlx 813857; restaurant, dancing.

Class I MDM, pl. Konstytucji 1, tel. 21-62-11, tlx 814871; restaurant, café, bar, dancing.

Class I SOLEC, ul. Zagórna 1, tel. 25-92-41, tlx 814676; restaurant, club. NOWOTEL, ul. Żwirki i Wigury/at the corner of ul. 1 Sierpnia, to be open in 1975.

KONGRESOWY, pl. Zwycięstwa, to be open in 1976.

Note:

Central Reception for foreign visitors ORBIS-GRAND, ul. Krucza 28, tel. 29-40-51, ext. 484. Open round the clock.

VIII. Camping sites

We recommend the following camping sites in Warsaw; class I: ul. Bala-ton (Młociny), tel. 34-42-13; ul. Górczewska 69/73, tel. 36-19-34; ul. Płowicka, tel. 10-34-34; ul. Połczyńska 6a, tel. 36-67-16; ul. 17 Stycznia, tel. 46-21-84; ul. Wery Kostrzewy 15/17, tel. 23-37-48; ul. Żwirki i Wigury, tel. 25-43-91.

IX. Restaurants and cafés

Restaurants and cafés recommended by Polish tourist organizations:

Restaurants:

AMBASADOR, ul. Matejki 2 (corner of al. Ujazdowskie); restaurant, café, dancing. Open till 1 a.m.

CRISTAL-BUDAPEST, ul. Marszałkowska 21/25; restaurant (Hungarian cuisine), café, winecellar, dancing. Open till 1 a.m.

HABANA, ul. Piękną 36/42; restaurant (Cuban cuisine). Open till 1 a.m. KONGRESOWA, ul. Emilii Plater (Palace of Culture and Science); restaurant, café, dancing, Variété-Revue. Open till 3 a.m.

POD KROKODYLEM, Rynek Starego Miasta 19; restaurant (Polish cuisine), café, dancing. Open to 3 a.m.

SZANGHAJ, ul. Marszałkowska 55; restaurant (Chinese cuisine), café. Open to midnight.

POD BAZYLISZKIEM, Rynek Starego Miasta 7/9; dancing. RYCERSKA, ul. Szeroki Dunaj 9/11 (Polish cuisine); dancing. Open to 11 p.m.

TROJKA, Palace of Culture and Science (Russian cuisine); dancing. Open to midnight.

KUŹNIA KRÓLEWSKA, Wilanów, ul. Wiertnicza 2 (Polish cuisine). Open to midnight.

STAROPOLSKA, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 8 (Old-Polish cuisine). Open to 11 p.m.

Cafés:

KROKODYL, Rynek Starego Miasta 19/21
GWIAZDECZKA, Stare Miasto, ul. Piwna 40

KAMIENNE SCHODKI, Rynek Starego Miasta 4
KMICIC, Stare Miasto, ul. Piwna 27

POD HERBAMI, Stare Miasto, ul. Piwna 21/23
TELIMENA, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 27

TOKAJ, ul. Marszałkowska 76/80
TROU MADAME, Park Łazienkowski

ZAPIECEK, Stare Miasto, ul. Piwna 34

Wine cellars:

AMFORA, ul. Kniewskiego 11
FUKIER, Rynek Starego Miasta 27

HOPFER, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 53

X. Museums

NATIONAL MUSEUM, Al. Jerozolimskie 3 (closed Mondays and days following holidays).

Branches:

– Palace in Wilanów (closed Tuesdays and days following holidays).

– Palace on the Island, Stanisławowski Theatre in the Orangerie (Łazienki Park), Al. Ujazdowskie (closed Tuesdays and days following holidays).

– Królikarnia, X. Dunikowski Museum, ul. Puławska 113a (closed Mondays and days following holidays).

HISTORICAL MUSEUM of the City of Warsaw, Rynek Starego Miasta 40 (closed Mondays and days following holidays).

POLISH ARMY MUSEUM, Al. Jerozolimskie 3 (closed Tuesdays and days following holidays).

A. MICKIEWICZ MUSEUM, Rynek Starego Miasta 20 (closed Mondays and days following holidays).

MARIA SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE MUSEUM, ul. Freta 16 (closed Mondays).

FREDERIC CHOPIN SOCIETY, ul. Okólnik 1, Ostrogrskich Palace (closed Sundays and holidays).

Branches:

– Manor House in Żelazowa Wola (Sochaczew District)

– Chopin Salon, Krakowskie Przedmieście 5, building of the Academy of Fine Arts (closed Sundays).

LENIN MUSEUM, al. Gen. Świerczewskiego 62 (closed Mondays and days following holidays).

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, pl. Dzierżyńskiego 1 (closed Mondays and days following holidays).

PAWIAK PRISON MUSEUM, ul. Dzielna 24/26 (closed Saturdays and days before holidays).

MUSEUM OF STRUGGLE AND MARTYRDOM, al. I Armii Wojska Polskiego (closed Saturdays and days before holidays).

MUSEUM OF THE WARSAW CITADEL PAVILION, ul. Skazańców 25 (closed Saturdays and days before holidays).

POSTER MUSEUM, Wilanów (closed Mondays and days following holidays).

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND TOURISM MUSEUM, ul. Wawelska 5, Skra Stadium (closed Mondays and days following holidays).

XI. Galleries

ZACHĘTA, pl. Małachowskiego 3 (closed Mondays).

FOKSAL GALLERY, ul. Foksal 2 (closed Sundays and holidays).

MDM ART GALLERY, ul. Marszałkowska 34/50 (closed Mondays).

CONTEMPORARY ART GALLERY, Rynek Starego Miasta 2
SCULPTURE GALLERY, ul. Marchlewskiego 38 (closed Mondays).

STARA KORDEGARDA GALLERY, Łazienki Park, ul. Szwolężerów 9 (open every day).

KORDEGARDA GALLERY, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 15/17 (open every day).

ARTISTS HOUSE, ul. Mazowiecka 11a (closed Mondays).

XII. Theatres

TEATR WIELKI OPERY I BALETU, pl. Teatralny. Spectators Service Office, tel. 26-50-19.

OPERETKA, ul. Nowogrodzka 49, box office, tel. 28-03-60.

FILHARMONIA, ul. Sienkiewicza 12, Spectators Service office, tel. 26-57-12.

ATENEUM, ul. St. Jaracza 2, box office tel. 26-73-30.

DRAMATYCZNY, Palace of Culture and Science, box office tel. 20-02-11 ext. 28-44.

KLASYCZNY, Palace of Culture and Science, tel. 20-02-11 ext. 29-41.

MAŁY (small stage of the National Theatre), Eastern Side, Junior Department Store, box office, tel. 27-50-22.

NARODOWY, pl. Teatralny 3, box office, tel. 26-54-81, after 4 p.m. tel. 26-54-83.

POLSKI, ul. Karasia 2, box office, tel. 26-79-92.

POLSKI – SMALL STAGE, ul. Foksal 16, box office, tel. 26-49-18.

STUDIO, Palace of Culture and Science, box office, tel. 20-02-11 ext. 29-41.

SATYRYKÓW STS, ul. Świerczewskiego 76, box office, tel. 31-47-64.

STARA PROCHOWNIA, ul. Bolesć 2 (corner of Mostowa).

SYRENA, ul. Litewska 3, tel. 28-06-74.

WSPÓŁCZESNY, ul. Mokotowska 13, box office, tel. 25-07-25.

KWADRAT, ul. Czackiego 15/17, tel. 26-23-89.

XIII. Shopping

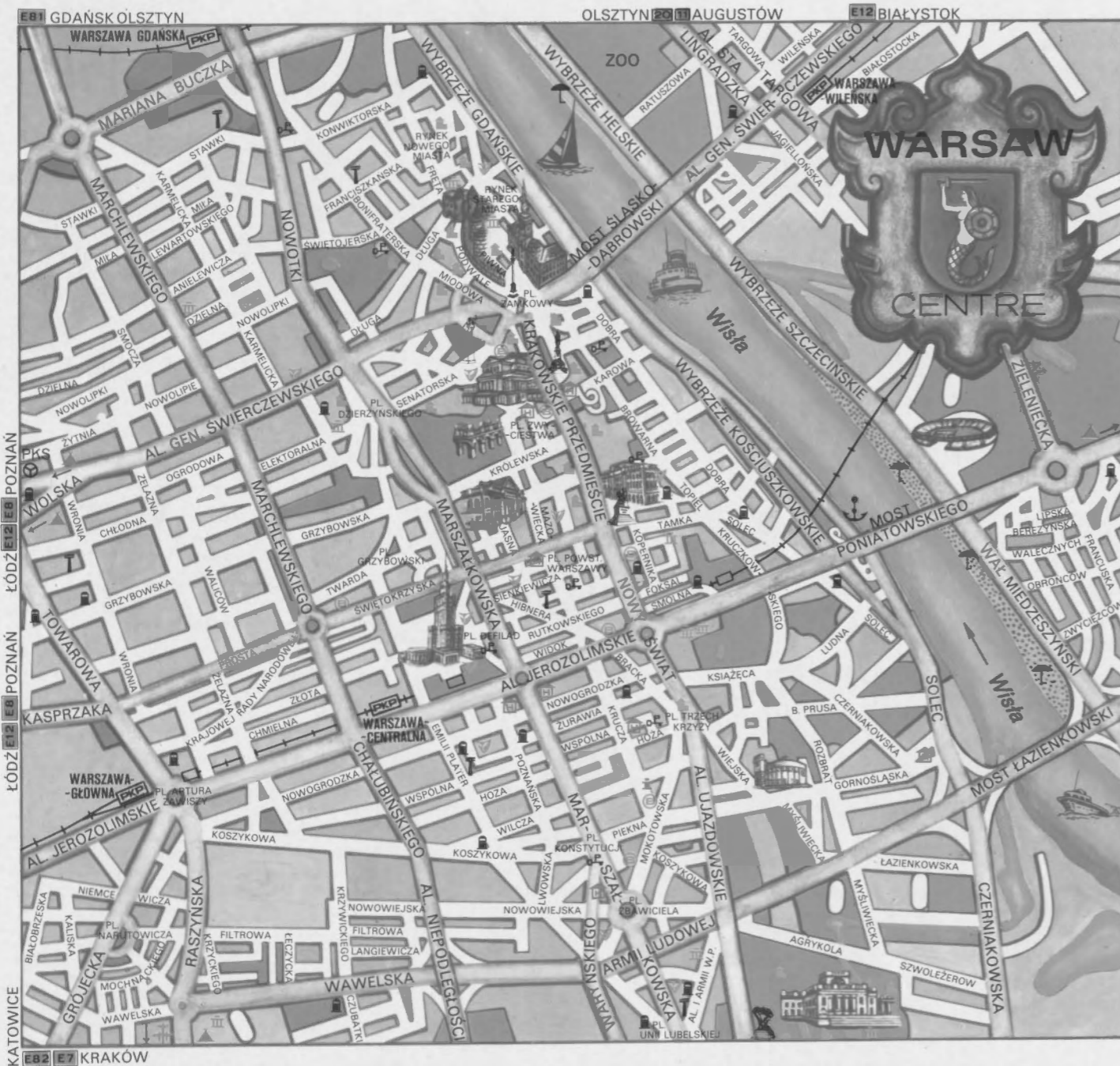
Shops in Warsaw are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. In Warsaw we recommend attractive goods in some shops, such as:

ART – stylized folk art items and contemporary art: ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 17.

CEPELIA – shops with souvenirs and folk art items: pl. Konstytucji 2; pl. Konstytucji 5; Rynek Starego Miasta 8/10 (Barss Side); ul. Francuska 49 (Rondo Waszyngtona); ul. Marszałkowska 99/101; ul. Krucza 23/31; ul. Emilii Plater 47; ul. Poznańska 11; ul. Rutkowskiego 8.

DESA – old and contemporary art: ul. Nowy Świat 51; ul. Nowy Świat 23; Rynek Starego Miasta 4/6 (Barss Side); ul. Marszałkowska 34/50; ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 17; ul. Zapiecek (Stare Miasto); Numismatic Shop, ul. Nowotki 18; ul. Gałczyńskiego 5; ul. Koszykowa 60/62.

ORNO – silversmith art (jewelry and other items): ul. Marszałkowska 83; ul. Nowy Świat 52.



- tourist information
- travel offices
- hotels
- camping sites
- museums
- historical monuments
- theatres
- beaches
- petrol stations
- car services
- car parks with attendant
- airport
- railway station
- bus station
- pier



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organizes attractive programmes for individual tourists and groups in Poland, such as horse-riding, fishing, sailing and hunting; exchanges foreign currency; buys vouchers; facilitates car hire; provides accommodation in hotels, guest houses, and runs restaurants.

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 LONDON W1R 7 PE, 313, Regent Street, tel. 580-8028
Polish national tourist office information centre
 NEW YORK N. Y. 10036, 500 Fifth Avenue
Polish travel office ORBIS New York
 Information centre in Chicago
 CHICAGO, Ill 60601, 233 North Michigan Av., tel. 236-3388
Polish travel office ORBIS
 Publicity and Information Centre
 AMSTERDAM, Leidsestraat 64, tel. 25-35-70

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 SPORTS-TOURIST – Warsaw, ul. Moliera 8, tel. 27-39-65
 ALMATUR – Warsaw, ul. Ordynacka 9, tel. 26-53-81
 JUVENTUR – Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 32, tel. 27-40-93
 TURYSTA – Warsaw, ul. Żurawia 47, tel. 21-75-67
 GROMADA – Warsaw, pl. Powstańców Warszawy 2, tel. 27-21-36



POLISH AIRLINES LOT
Booking and Reservation Office
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 Al. Jerozolimskie 44, tel. 27-13-66
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Published in 1975

The newly- built Solec Hotel overlooking the Vistula.

Łazienkowska Highway.

Silhouette of the Bristol Hotel in the art nouveau style – detail of the building in Krakowskie Przedmieście St.

The Ewa atomic reactor at the Institute of Atomic Research in Świerk near Warsaw.

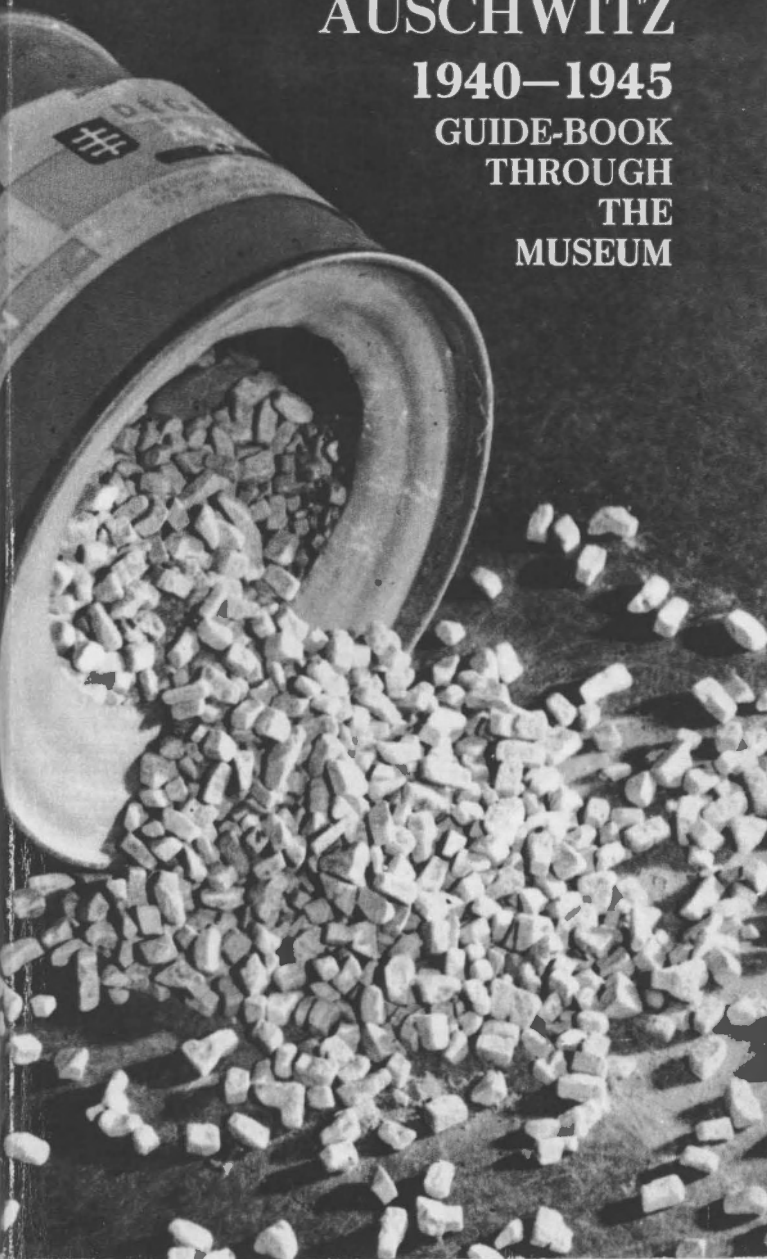
The July 22 Factory (formerly E. Wedel) makes chocolate confectionery known throughout the world.

The Polish Car Factory in Żerań produces the Polish FIAT 125.

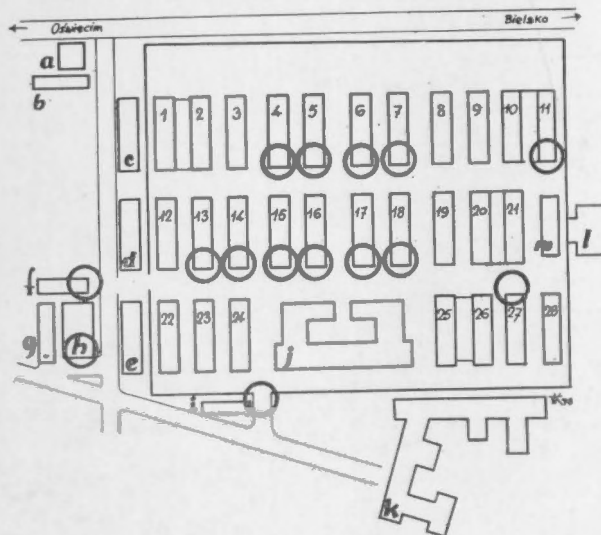
AUSCHWITZ

1940—1945

GUIDE-BOOK
THROUGH
THE
MUSEUM



PLAN OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP AUSCHWITZ
(OSWIĘCIM)



- from 1 to 28 Prisoners' Barracks.
a Commandant's House.
b Main Guard-House.
c Commandant's Office.
d Administration Office.
e SS Hospital (SS Revier).
f, g Political Section.
h Gas Chamber and Crematorium I.
i Guard-House at the Entrance Gate to the Camp ("Blockführerstube").
j Camp Kitchen.
k Building to Receive Newcomers ("Aufnahmegebäude").
l Storehouse of the Property seized from the Victims ("Theatergebäude").
m New Laundry.

Notice: ○ Objects open to visitors.

BLOCKS CONTAINING THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION

(in the order as they should be viewed)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Block 15 Historical Introduction | of the Yugoslav People's Republics (first floor). |
| Block 4 Extermination | Block 16 Pavilion of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic |
| Block 5 Looting | Block 14 Pavilion of the Union Soviet Socialist Republics |
| Block 6 Prisoner's Life | Block 13 Pavilion of the German Democratic Republic (first floor). |
| Block 7 Sanitary Conditions | Pavilion of Belgium (ground-floor) |
| Block 11 The Block of Death — Resistance Movement | Pavilion of Denmark (ground-floor) |
| Block 27 Pavilion of Martyrology of Jews | |
| Block 18 Pavilion of the Hungarian People's Republic (ground-floor). | |
| Block 17 Pavilion of the Federation | |

HAZIMETZ MOLE
AUSCHWITZ
1940-1945
GUIDE-BOOK
THROUGH
THE
MUSEUM



GUIDE-BOOK

KAZIMIERZ SMOLEŃ

AUSCHWITZ

1940—1945

GUIDE-BOOK
THROUGH
THE
MUSEUM

FIFTH EDITION
PUBLISHED BY
PAŃSTWOWE
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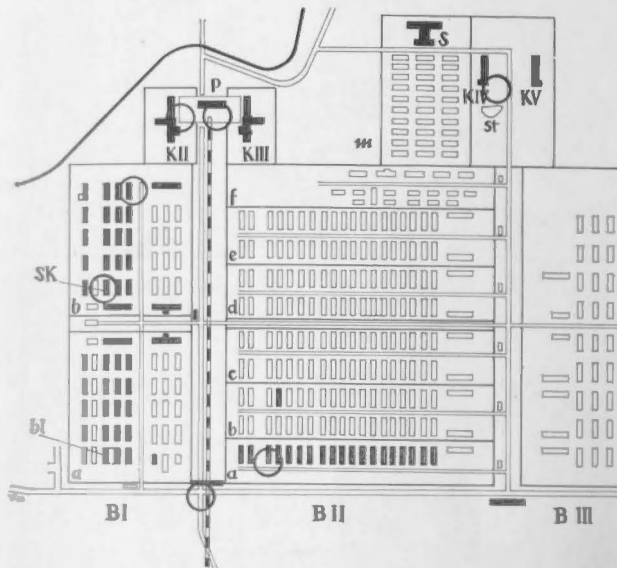
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111, Archive of Państwowe Muzeum w Oświęcimiu.

PLAN OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP BIRKENAU
(BRZEZINKA)



- w Main Guard-house — "Gate of Death".
- B I a, b Women's Camp.
- b I Block 25 (Block of Death).
- SK Penal Company.
- B II a Quarantine.
- B II b Families' Camp ("Theresienstadt").
- B II c Hungarian Camp.
- B II d Men's Camp.
- B II e Gypsy Camp ("Zigeunerlager").
- B II f Prisoners' Hospital.
- B III Farther Sector of Camp under Construction ("Mexico").
- K-II Gas Chamber and Crematorium II.
- K-III Gas Chamber and Crematorium III.
- K-IV Gas Chamber and Crematorium IV.
- K-V Gas Chamber and Crematorium V.
- m Storehouse of the Property taken from murdered Victims ("Canada").
- P International Monument commemorating the Victims of Fascism.
- S "Sauna" — Bath-house.
- st Pool into which ashes from crematoria IV and V were dumped.

EDITORS' ADDRESS:

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9

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Bemowo

Młociny

Żerań

Żerań Wsch.

Ugory

Bródno

Ż O L I B O R Z

P R A G A

Chamiczówka

Marymont

Połocka

Piaski

Powązki

Cytadela

Ogród

Praga

WYBRZEŻE GDYŃSKIE

WISLA

AL. STALINBRADKA

WŁADYSŁAWA BRONIEWSKIEGO

WYBRZEŻE GDYŃSKIE

WYBRZEŻE GDYŃSKIE

WYBRZEŻE GDYŃSKIE

OSIŃSKA

MOBLANSKA

PL. GOGOLSKA

WIELKI DEB

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Park Kultury

Rezerwat Łasek Bielanski

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Ogródki działkowe

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WARSZAWA



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| <p>Granice dzielnic
City quarter limits
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Стоянки автомашин (охраняемые)</p> <p>Stacje benzynowe
Filling stations
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Бензозаправочные станции</p> <p>Stacje obsługi samochodów
Service-stations
Stations service
Autoreparatur
Станции обслуживания автомашин</p> | <p>Hotele
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Hôtels
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Campings
Кемпинги</p> <p>Bary szybkiej obsługi
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Selbstbedienungsbars
Закусочные с самообслуживанием</p> <p>Bary mleczne
Milk bars
Stations service
Milchbars
Кафе-молочные</p> | <p>Pogotowia ratunkowe
Ambulance centres
Postes de secours
Rettungstationen
Скорая помощь</p> <p>Teatry
Theatres
Théâtres
Theater
Театры</p> <p>Kina
Cinemas
Cinemas
Kinos
Кинотеатры</p> <p>Muzea
Museums
Musées
Museen
Музеи</p> | <p>Kościóły, kościoły zabytkowe
Churches, historical churches
Églises, églises historiques
Kirchen, historische Kirchen
Костелы, старинные костелы</p> <p>Pomniki
Monuments
Monuments
Denkmäler
Памятники</p> <p>Baseny kąpielowe
Swimming pools
Piscines
Schwimmbäder
Плавательные бассейны</p> <p>WC
Szalety
W.C.</p> |
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Targówek

Rembertów

Utrata

Kawęczyn

Praga

Ogródki działkowe

SIEDLCE

Kamionek

WARSZAWA
OLSZYŃKA GROCHOWSKA

Laszek

Olszówka

Grochowska

Wygoda

Grochów

Gościłówek

Marysin Wawerski

Gościłów

PRAGA POŁUDNIE

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Odolany

Ochota

Pole Mokotowskie

Mokotów

Szczesliwice

Park Szczesliwicki

Rakowiec

Raków

Okęcie

Boisko RKS „Okęcie”

Salomea

Śluzewiec

Opacz Wielka

Zaluski

MIEDZYNARODOWY PORT LOTNICZY WARSZAWA-OKĘCIE

GorzkieWi

Teren Wyścigów Konnych

Śluzew

Góra Kalwaria

Ogródki działkowe

Łowicz

Skiernewice

Włochy

Pruszków

Milanówek

Katowice

Ogródki działkowe

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Stadion BKS „Skra”

Cmentarz Radzieckich

Stadion KS „Gwardia”

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Boisko AZS

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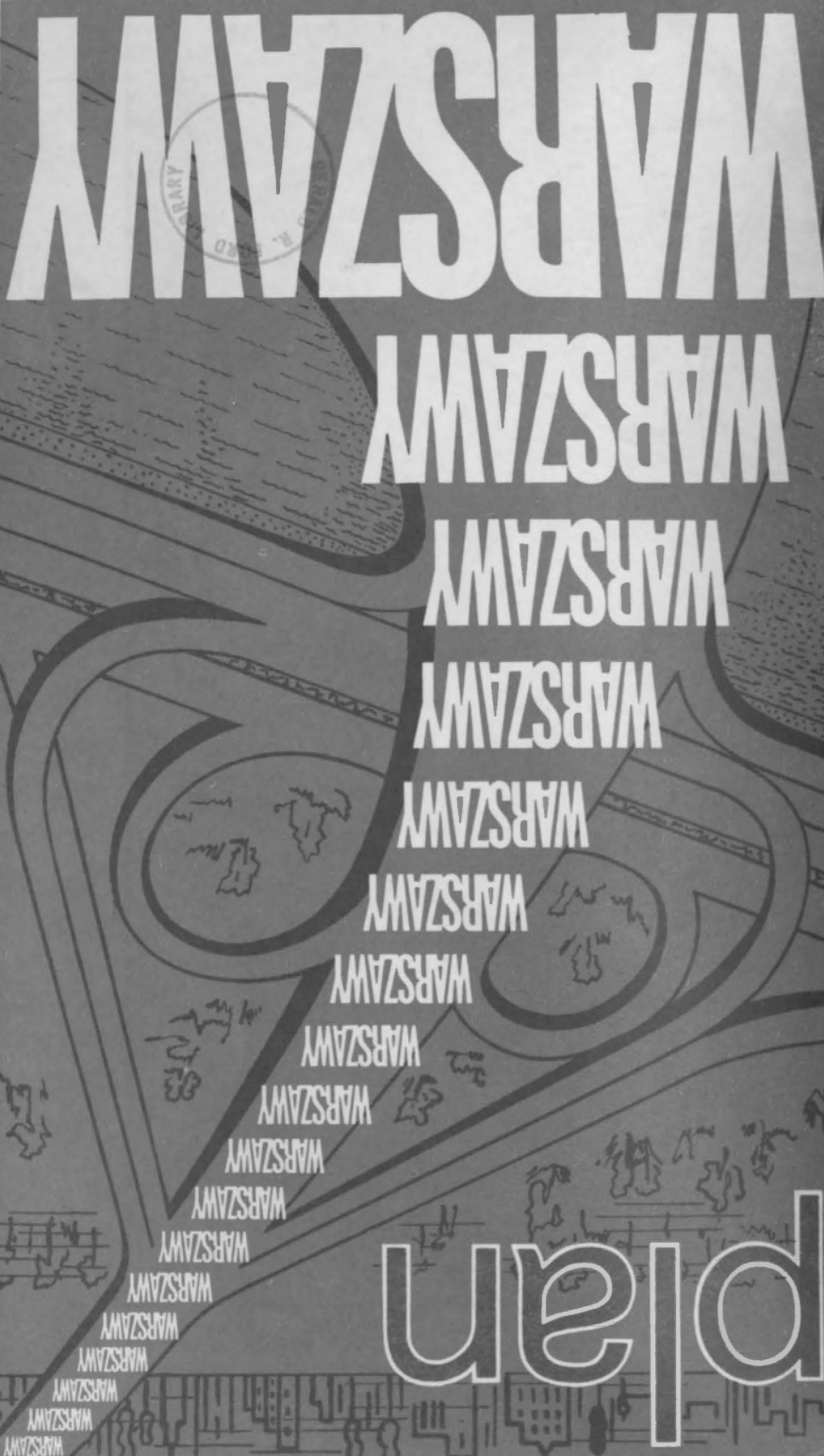
Ogródki działkowe

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Ogródki działkowe



G H I K L M N



LINIE TRAMWAJOWE

Tram routes — Lignes de tramways — Straßenbahnlinien — Трамвайные маршруты

- 1 **Żerań Wsch.** — Anopol — Rembielińska — Budowlana — Odrowąta — Starzyńskiego — most Gdański — Mariana Buczka — Okopowa — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Młynarska — Obozowa — **Kole**
- 2 **Żerań Wsch.** — Anopol — Rembielińska — Budowlana — Odrowąta — Starzyńskiego — most Gdański — Mariana Buczka — Międzyparkowa — Nowotki — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — Nowowiejska — Filtrowa — Grójecka — al. Krakowska — **Okęcie**
- 3 **Żerań Wsch.** — Anopol — Rembielińska — Budowlana — Odrowąta — 11 Listopada — Targowa — Zamoyskiego — Grochowska — **Gołławek**
- 4 **Stalowa** — 11 Listopada — Targowa — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — **Służew**
- 5 **Wiatraczna** — Waszyngtona — al. i most Poniatowskiego — Al. Jerozolimskie — Towarowa — Okopowa — Stoleczna — Słowackiego — Marymoncka — **Bielany (AWF)**
- 6 **Bielany (AWF)** — Marymoncka — Słowackiego — Mickiewicza — Nowotki — Międzyparkowa — Mariana Buczka — most Gdański — al. Stalingradzka — Ratuszowa — Targowa — Zamoyskiego — Grochowska — **Gołławek**
- 7 **Okęcie** — al. Krakowska — Grójecka — pl. Narutowicza — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — al. Zieleniecka — Targowa — Kijowska — Dw. Wschodni — **Kawęczyńska**
- 8 **Banacha** — Grójecka — pl. Narutowicza — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — al. Zieleniecka — Zamoyskiego — Grochowska — **Wiatraczna**
- 9 **Okęcie** — al. Krakowska — Grójecka — pl. Narutowicza — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — Waszyngtona — Grochowska — **Gołławek**
- 10 **Wola (cm.)** — Wolska — al. Rewolucji Październikowej — Kasprzaka — Marchlewskiego — Chałubińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Rakowiecka — Komarowa — Marynarska — **Służewiec Przemysłowy**
- 11 **al. Rewolucji Październikowej** — Kasprzaka — Prosta — Marchlewskiego — Broniewskiego — **Jarzębskiego**
- 12 **Żerań (FSO)** — al. Stalingradzka — most Gdański — Mariana Buczka — Marchlewskiego — Chałubińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Rakowiecka — Komarowa — Marynarska — **Służewiec Przemysłowy**
- 13 **Kole** — Obozowa — Młynarska — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski — Targowa — Kijowska — Dw. Wschodni — **Kawęczyńska**
- 14 **Okęcie** — al. Krakowska — Grójecka — pl. Narutowicza — Filtrowa — Krzywickiego — Nowowiejska — pl. Zbawiciela — Marszałkowska — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — **Służew**
- 15 **Huta „Warszawa”** — Pastrowskiego — Marymoncka — Słowackiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Mickiewicza — Nowotki — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — Nowowiejska — Krzywickiego — Filtrowa — **pl. Narutowicza**
- 15 bis **Potocka** — Słowackiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Mickiewicza — Nowotki — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — Nowowiejska — Filtrowa — **pl. Narutowicza**
- 17 **Huta „Warszawa”** — Pastrowskiego — Marymoncka — Słowackiego — Stoleczna — Marchlewskiego — Chałubińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Rakowiecka — Komarowa — Marynarska — **Służewiec Przemysłowy**
- 18 **Żerań (FSO)** — al. Stalingradzka — most Gdański — Mariana Buczka — Międzyparkowa — Nowotki — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — Woronicza — Komarowa — Marynarska — **Służewiec Przemysłowy**
- 19 **Służewiec (Wyścigi)** — Puławska — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — pl. Zbawiciela — Nowowiejska — Chałubińskiego — Marchlewskiego — Broniewskiego — **Jarzębskiego**
- 20 **Banacha** — Grójecka — pl. Narutowicza — Towarowa — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Młynarska — Obozowa — Dywizjonu 303 — **Lazurowa — Bemowo**
- 20 bis **pl. Narutowicza** — Grójecka — Towarowa — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Młynarska — Obozowa — **Kole**
- 21 **Wiatraczna** — Grochowska — Zamoyskiego — Targowa — Ratuszowa — al. Stalingradzka — **Żerań (FSO)**
- 21 bis **Dw. Wschodni** — Kijowska — Targowa — Ratuszowa — al. Stalingradzka — **Żerań (FSO)**

LINIE AUTOBUSOWE

Bus routes — Lignes d'autobus — Autobuslinien — Автобусные маршруты

- 22 **Jarzębskiego** — Broniewskiego — Marchlewskiego — Okopowa — Towarowa — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — Waszyngtona — **Wiatraczna**
- 24 **Kole** — Obozowa — Młynarska — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Towarowa — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — Waszyngtona — Grochowska — **Gołławek**
- 25 **Banacha** — Grójecka — pl. Narutowicza — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — al. Zieleniecka — Targowa — 11 Listopada — Odrowąta — Budowlana — Rembielińska — **Teruńska**
- 26 **Wiatraczna** — Grochowska — Zamoyskiego — Targowa — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Wolska — **Wola (cm.)**
- 27 **Huta „Warszawa”** — Pastrowskiego — Marymoncka — Słowackiego — Stoleczna — Marchlewskiego — Okopowa — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Wolska — **Wola (cm.)**
- 28 **Huta „Warszawa”** — Pastrowskiego — Marymoncka — Słowackiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Mickiewicza — Międzyparkowa — Mariana Buczka — most Gdański — al. Stalingradzka — **Żerań (FSO)**
- 28 bis **Jarzębskiego** — Broniewskiego — Marchlewskiego — Mariana Buczka — most Gdański — al. Stalingradzka — **Żerań (FSO)**
- 29 **Potocka** — Słowackiego — Stoleczna — Marchlewskiego — Chałubińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Nowowiejska — Krzywickiego — Filtrowa — pl. Narutowicza — Grójecka — **Banacha**
- 31 **Potocka** — Słowackiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Mickiewicza — Nowotki — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — Woronicza — Komarowa — Marynarska — **Służewiec Przemysłowy**
- 32 **Stalowa** — 11 Listopada — Targowa — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Towarowa — Grójecka — **pl. Narutowicza**
- 33 **Jarzębskiego** — Broniewskiego — Marchlewskiego — Chałubińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Rakowiecka — Komarowa — Woronicza — Puławska — **Służew**
- 34 **Teruńska** — Rembielińska — Budowlana — Odrowąta — 11 Listopada — Targowa — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Wolska — Skierniewicka — Kasprzaka — **al. Rewolucji Październikowej**
- 36 **Marymont** — Mickiewicza — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Mickiewicza — Nowotki — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — **Służewiec (Wyścigi)**

- 100 **pl. Unii Lubelskiej** — Marszałkowska — Koszykowa — al. Niepodległości — Nowowiejska — Polną — Waryńskiego — Srebrna — Żelazna — Nowolipie — Smocza — Nożyńskiego — Senatorska — pl. Teatralny — Wierzbowa — pl. Zwycięstwa — Królewska — Krakowskie Przedmieście — **pl. Unii Lubelskiej**
- 101 **pl. Trzech Krzyży** — Książęca — Ludna — Włodarska — al. Zieleniecka — Targowa — 11 Listopada — Inżynierski — manowski — Namysłowska (z powrotem: Szanajca — nierska — Wileńska)
- 102 **Emilii Plater (PKiN)** — Świętokrzyska — Jasna — Hilińska (z powrotem: Szpitalna — pl. Powstańców Wawotowskiego — Waszyngtona — Grenadierów (z powrotem: bińska — gen. Dwernickiego — Szaserów — Garwolińska — **Wspólna Droga** (z powrotem Szaserów))
- 103 **Huta „Warszawa”** — Kasprowicza — Przybyszewskiej — Broniewskiego — Marchlewskiego — Buczańskiego — al. Stalingradzka — pl. Leńskiego — Dąbrowska — **Wileńska** — Targowa (z powrotem 11 Listopada)
- 104 **Rakowiecka/Kielecka** — Rakowiecka — al. Niepodległości — Narbuta — Chodkiewicza — Rakowiecka — Dominikańska — Nowoursynowska — **Wolica**
- 105 **Emilii Plater (Dw. Śródmieście)** — Świętokrzyska — Wolska — Połczyńska — Szelągowska — Chranów — **Wolica**
- 106 **pl. Zwycięstwa** — Królewska — pl. Grzybowski — Żelazna — Grzybowska (z powrotem: Grzybowska — 1-grodska — Skierniewicka — Wolska — Połczyńska — os. Przyjaźń — **Górze**)
- 107 **pl. Zamkowy** — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — Książęca — Rozbrat — Mydlwica — Szwoleżerów — Czerwona — Zawrotna — Spacerowa — Klonowa — **tem: Bagatel — Belwederka**)
- 108 **pl. Trzech Krzyży** — Książęca — Rozbrat — Łazienkowska — Bartycka — Gościńiec — Polska — Antoniewska — **A Okrężna (Sadyba)**
- 109 **Emilii Plater (Dw. Śródmieście)** — Świętokrzyska — Płocka — Górczewska — Lazurowa — **Bemowo**
- 110 **pl. Komuny Paryskiej** — Słowackiego — Żeromskiego — Kasprowicza — Nocznickiego — Wólczyńska — **Arkuszowa — Wólka Węglowa**
- 111 **Anielewicz/Esperanto** — Anielewicz — Nowotki (z powrotem: Zamenhofa) — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Senatorska — Mollera — pl. Teatralny — pl. Zwycięstwa — Królewskie — Nowy Świat — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Saska — Brazylijska (z powrotem: Saska — **W Międzynarodowa — Zwycięstwo**)
- 112 **Wolność** — Nowolipki — Nowotki — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — stytucji — Waryńskiego (z powrotem: pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — Rakowiecka — al. Niepodległości — **Odyńca**)
- 113 **Wiatraczna** — Grochowska — Płowiecka — **Trakt Lubelski — Julianów — Błota**
- 114 **Krajowy Port Lotniczy** — 17 Stycznia — Żwirki i Wigury — Madalińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Nowowiejska — Al. Ujazdowskie — **pl. Trzech Krzyży** (z powrotem: al. Niepodległości)
- 115 **Dw. Wschodni** — Lubelska — Grochowska — Gołławek — Mińska — Grochowska — Lubelska — Stanisławowska — Wiatraczna — Grochowska — Płowiecka — Br. Czecha — **Zębarska — Burstynowa**
- 116 **pl. Komuny Paryskiej** — Mickiewicza — Bucza — Muranowska — Nowotki — pl. Krasieckich — Miodowa — Nowy Świat — Al. Ujazdowskie — Belwederka — **Sobieskiego — Konstancjińska**

LINIE AUTOBUSOWE

Autobus — Автобусные маршруты

Marszałkowska — Koszykowa (z powrotem: Koszykowa — Powwiejska — Polną — Waryńskiego) — pl. Zawiszy — Towarna — Nowolipie — Smocza — Nowolipki — Nowotki — pl. Dzierżka — pl. Teatralny — Wierzbowa (z powrotem: Moliera) — wska — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — pl. Trzech skie — **pl. Unii Lubelskiej**

Książęca — Ludna — Włodzka — most i al. Poniatowskiego — 11 Listopada — Inżynierska — Dąbrowszczaków — Szaśłowska (z powrotem: Szanajcy — Dąbrowszczaków — Inży-

Świętokrzyska — Jasna — Hibnera — Krucza — Al. Jerozopzpitalna — pl. Powstańców Warszawy — most i al. Poniana — Grenadierów (z powrotem: Międzyborską) — Podskarckiego — Szaserów — Garwolińska — Szklanych Domów — wrotem Szaserów)

Kasprowicza — Przybyszewskiego — Żeromskiego — Perzyńo — Marchlewskiego — Bucza — most Gdański — Staryńska — pl. Leńskiego — Dąbrowszczaków — Inżynierska — a (z powrotem 11 Listopada)

Rakowiecka — al. Niepodległości (z powrotem: al. Nie — Chodkiewicza — Rakowiecka) — Puławska — al. Wilanow — Nowoursynowska — **Wolica**

Śródmieście) — Świętokrzyska — Prosta — Kasprzaka — Szeligowska — Chrzanów — Lazurowa — **Bemowe**

Królewska — pl. Grzybowski — Świętokrzyska — Prosta — a (z powrotem: Grzybowski — Marchlewskiego) — Siedmlocka — Wolska — Polczyńska — Powstańców Śląskich —

krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — pl. Trzech Krzyży — Myśliwiecka — Szwoleżerów — Czerniakowska — Chelmska — a — Spacerowa — Klonowa — **pl. Unii Lubelskiej** (z powro- derska)

Książęca — Rozbrat — Łazienkowska — Czerniakowska — Polska — Antoniewska — Augustówka — Powsińska —

Śródmieście) — Świętokrzyska — Prosta — Kasprzaka — Lazurowa — **Bemowe**

lej — Słowackiego — Żeromskiego — Przybyszewskiego — ckiego — Wólczyńska — Arkuszowa — Radiowo — Estrady —

to — Anielewicz — Nowotki (z powrotem: Nowotki — No — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Senatorska — Wierzbowa (z powo- tralny) — pl. Zwycięstwa — Królewska — Krakowskie Przed- — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — Waszyng- ylijska (z powrotem: Saską — Walecznych — Francuską) — ycięzców

Nowotki — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — pl. Kon- o (z powrotem: pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Marszałkowską) — a — al. Niepodległości — Odyńca — **Komarowa**

wska — Płowiecka — Trakt Lubelski — Wał Miedzeszyński —

azy — 17 Stycznia — Żwirki i Wigury — Racławicka — Koma- — al. Niepodległości — Nowowiejska — pl. Konstytucji — skie — **pl. Trzech Krzyży** (z powrotem: Piękną — Koszy- ódel)

elska — Grochowska — Gocławska — Mińska (z powrotem: — Lubelską) — Stanisławowska — gen. Dworkickiego — Wa- — Płowiecka — Br. Czecha — Kajki — Potaryskiego — ewa

lej — Mickiewicza — Bucza — Bonifraterska (z powrotem: — pl. Krasieńskich — Miodowa — Krakowskie Przedmieście — dowskie — Belwederska — Sobieskiego — Limanowskiego —

116bis pl. Zwycięstwa — Baglińskiego (z powrotem: Królewską) — Krakowskie Przed- mieście — Nowy Świat — Al. Ujazdowskie — Belwederska — Sobieskiego — Bonifa- cego — **Stegny**

117 **Afrykańska** — Egipska — Ateńska — Brukselska — Paryska — Francuska — al. i most Poniatowskiego — Al. Jerozolimskie — Marszałkowska — Waryńskiego (z powrotem: pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Marszałkowską) — Puławska — Madalińskiego — Komarowa — **Odyńca**

118 **Gwiaździsta** — Potocka — Mickiewicza — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Krasieńskiego — Wybrzeże Gdynskie — Wybrzeże Gdańskie — Wybrzeże Kościuszkowskie — Karowa — Dobra — Solec — Ludna — Książęca — pl. Trzech Krzyży — Al. Ujazdowskie — Piękną — **pl. Konstytucji**

119 **Wileńska/Targowa** — Wileńska — Szwedzka — al. gen. Świerczewskiego (z powro- tem: al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Targową) — Radzyńska — Generalska — Młod- dzieńcza — Codzienna — Blokowa — Czarna Droga

120 **Wileńska/Targowa** — Wileńska — Szwedzka — al. gen. Świerczewskiego (z powro- tem: al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Targową) — Radzyńska — Generalska — Jór- skiego — Samarytanka — Gilara — Błotna — Wincentego — Kondratowicza — Labi- szyńska (z powrotem: Łojewską — Chodecką) — Toruńska — Rembielińska — Bazy- liańska — Wysockiego — **Białolecka**

121 **pl. Komuny Paryskiej** — Krasieńskiego — Broniewskiego — Jarzębkiego — Żero- mskiego — Wólczyńska — Kwitnąca — **Chemleczówka**

122 **Powązki** — Powązkowska — Duchnicka — Przasnyska — Krasieńskiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Mickiewicza — Bucza — Bonifraterska (z powrotem: Maranowską — Nowotki) — pl. Krasieńskich — Miodowa — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — Al. Ujazdowskie — Belwederska — Dolna — Konduktorska — **Plaszczyńska** (z po- wrotem: Dolną — Belwederską)

123 **pl. Leńskiego** — Dąbrowszczaków — Inżynierska — Wileńska (z powrotem 11 Li- stopada) — Targowa — Ząbkowska (z powrotem: Markowska — Białostocką) — Radzy- nińska — Naczelnikowska — Ka. Zieleniewicza — Swojska — **Jesietrowa**

124 **Okęcie** — al. Krakowska — Na Skraju — **Paluch**

125 **Rynek Nowego Miasta** — Freta (z powrotem: Kościelną) — Zakroczymska — Kon- wiktorska — Bonifraterska — pl. Krasieńskich — Długa — Kilińskiego — Podwale — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — pl. Trzech Krzyży — Al. Ujazdowskie — al. 1 Armii WP — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — **J. Dąbrowskiego/Łowicka** (z powrotem: Łowicką — Madalińskiego — al. Niepodległości — **J. Dąbrowskiego**)

126 **Żerań (FSO)** — Modlińska — Piekietko — Wiśniowa — Henryków — **Dąbrówka Szalchocka**

127 **Wiatraczna** — Grochowska — Płowiecka — Marsa — Chelmyńska — **Kawęczyn**

128 **Korotyńskiego** — Mołdawska — Racławicka (z powrotem: Żwirki i Wigury — Pruszkowską — Pawińskiego — Korotyńskiego) — Żwirki i Wigury — Rażyńska — Al. Jerozolimskie — Nowy Świat — pl. Trzech Krzyży — Ludna — Solec — Dobra — **Mariensztat** (z powrotem: Sowią — Furmańską — Karową — Dobra)

129 **Wola (em.)** — Wolska — Polczyńska — Dąwłowa — Globusowa — Chrobrego — Kleczkowa — Łopuzajska — al. Krakowska — **Okęcie**

130 **Dw. Główny** — Towarowa — Srebrna — Miedzianna — Chmielna — Żelazna (z powro- tem: Al. Jerozolimskimi — pl. Zawiszy) — Al. Jerozolimskie — Chałubińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Rakowiecka — Puławska — Dolna — Konduktorska — **Plaszc- ezyńska** (z powrotem: Dolną — Puławską)

131 **Służew** — Puławska — Grabów — Imielin — Pyry — **Dąbrówka**

132 **Świętokrzyska** — Krakowskie Przedmieście (z powrotem: Kopernika) — Miodowa — pl. Krasieńskich — Bonifraterska — Muranowska — Nowotki (z powrotem: Bucza — Bonifraterska) — Mickiewicza — pl. Inwalidów — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Słowac- kiego — Żeromskiego — al. Zjednoczenia — Kasprowicza — **Huta „Warszawa”**

133 **Żerań (FSO)** — Modlińska — Piekietko — Wiśniowa — Henryków — Mehoffera — Raci- borska — Przytulna — **Chemleczówka**

134 **Okęcie** — al. Krakowska — Hynka — Sasanki — Marynarska — Postępu — Konstruktor- ska — Racjonalizacji — Woronicza — al. Niepodległości — Odyńca — **Kazimierzowa** (z powrotem: Ursynowską — al. Niepodległości)

135 **Szwedzka** — Strzelecka — Środkowa — Ratuszowa (z powrotem: 11 Listopada — Kowieńska — Szwedzka) — Inżynierska — Wileńska — Targowa — Zamoyńskiego — Grochowska — Międzyborska — Cyranecki — Grenadierów (z powrotem: Grenadie- rów do Grochowskiej) — Ostrobramska — Zamieniecka — pl. Szembeka — Chłop- pickiego — **Dw. Olszyna Grochowska**

136 **Emilia Plater/Świętokrzyska** — Al. Jerozolimskie — pl. Zawiszy — Rażyńska — Żwirki i Wigury — Sasanki — Marynarska — Postępu — Cybernetyki — Rzymowskiego (z powrotem: Orzyką) — Gotarda — Jądźwignów (z powrotem: Gruszczyńskiego) — **Obrzeżna — Bekerska**

137 **Wiatraczna** — Grochowska — Gocławek — Płowiecka — Korkowa — **osiedle Zielona**

137bis **Wiatraczna** — Grochowska — Gocławek — Płowiecka — Korkowa — **Marysin Wa- woraki**

138 **Matuzewska** — Zabraniecka — Naczelnikowska — Radzyńska — Ząbkowska — Targowa — al. Zieleniecka — Francuska — Zwycięzców — Wał Miedzeszyński — most Łazienkowski — Koszykowa — **pl. Konstytucji** (z powrotem: Piękną — Al. Ujazdowskimi)

138bis **Gwarków** — Zabraniecka — Naczelnikowska — Radzyńska — Ząbkowska — Targowa — Kijowska — **Dw. Wschodni**

139 **Wilanów** — Przychyłkowa — Powsinek — Przekorna — Opieński — **Powisł (Obr. Wcza- sów Święteckich)**

140 **pl. Unii Lubelskiej** — Bagatela (z powrotem: Zawrotną — Spacerową — Klonow- ą) — Belwederska — Sobieskiego — al. Wilanowska — Wilanów — Przychyłkowa — **Powsinek**

140bis **pl. Unii Lubelskiej** — Bagatela (z powrotem: Zawrotną — Spacerową — Klonow- ą) — Belwederska — Sobieskiego — Bonifacego — **Stegny**

141 **Służew** — Puławska — al. Lotników — Marynarska — Postępu — Cybernetyki — Obrzeżna — Kłobucka — **Wyczerki (F-ka Domów)**

142 **pl. Komuny Paryskiej** — Słowackiego — Żeromskiego — Wólczyńska — Oplotek — **Palladowa (Placówka)**

143 **Wiatraczna** — pl. Szembeka — Grochowska — Gocławek — Płowiecka — Marsa — Cyrulików — Wierzykiewicza — **Rembertów (polygon)**

144 **pl. Zamkowy** — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — pl. Trzech Krzyży — Al. Ujazdowskie — al. 1 Armii WP — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — Malczew- skiego — Joliot-Curie (z powrotem: Pułku Baszta — Warskiego) — Woronicza — **Spartańska — Olimpijska**

145 **pl. Leńskiego** — al. Stalingradzka — Starzyńskiego — Odrowąża — Wysockiego — Bazylińska — Rembielińska — Toruńska — Białolecka — **Białolecka (kanał)**

146 **Dw. Wschodni** — Kijowska — Targowa — al. Zieleniecka — Francuska — Paryska — Wersalska — Wał Miedzeszyński — Byalska — **Falenica**

147 **Dw. Wschodni** — Kijowska — Targowa — al. Zieleniecka — Francuska — Paryska — Wersalska — Wał Miedzeszyński — osiedla: Las i Zbytki — Bronowska — Trakt Lubelski — **Zerzeń**

148 **pl. Powstańców Warszawy** — Świętokrzyska (z powrotem: Jasną — Przeskok) — Marchlewskiego — Stołeczna — Krasieńskiego — Broniewskiego — Perzyńskiego — Żeromskiego — **al. Reymonta**

149 **Galewskiego/Ordona** — Wolska — Polczyńska — Dźwigowa — Wałowicka — Potrzebna — Świerzcza — Mikowa — **Kraszewskiego (Włochy)**

150 **Szczęśliwka** — Diekensa — Białobrzaska — Niemcewicz — pl. Narutowicza (z po- wrotem: Barską — Białobrzeską) — Grójecka — pl. Zawiszy — Towarowa — Srebrna — Krajowej Rady Narodowej — Świętokrzyska (z powrotem: Marchlewskiego — Złotą) — Kopernika — Tanka — Dobra — **Mariensztat** (z powrotem: Sowią — Furmańską — Karową — Dobra)

151 **Służew** — Puławska — al. Wilanowska — **Wilanów**

152 **Żerań (FSO)** — Modlińska — Piekietko — Wiśniowa — Henryków — Klasyków — Pludy — Bohaterów — Wałusowska — Żyrardowska — Zegaryni — Ciupagi — **Białolecka Dworska**

153 **Szathowników** — Cyrulików — Wierzykiewicza — Paderewskiego — Czwartaków — **al. Sztandarów**

154 **Dw. Zachodni** — Kopińska — Białobrzaska — Sękocińska — Słupecka — pl. Naru- towicza (z powrotem: Barską — Szczęśliwicką) — Grójecka — al. Krakowska — 17 Stycznia — Wirażowa — **Geraklewi**

155 **Strakowa** — Boznańskiej (z powrotem: Stromą) — Jana Olbrachta — Górczewska — Płocka — Wolska — Skierniewicka — Siedmiogrodzka — Grzybowska — Marchlew- skiego (z powrotem: Świętokrzyską — Prosta — Żelazną — Grzybowską) — Święto- krzyska — Kopernika — Tanka — Dobra — Solec — al. 8 Maja — **Dw. Powiśle**

156 **Zerzeń** — Zwolenka — Żagańska — **Wiśniowa Góra**

- 157 **Gwiaźdźca** — Jana III — Marii Kazimierzy — Rudzka — Gdańska — Słowackiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej — Mickiewicza — Nowotki — Stawki — Smocza — Nowolipie — Żelazna — Al. Jeruzolimskie — pl. Zawiszy — Grójecka — Banacha — Pawińskiego — Korotyńskiego (z powrotem: Korotyńskiego — Moldawską — Pruszkowską — Pawińskiego)
- 158 **Emili Plater/Świętokrzyska** — Al. Jeruzolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — Waszyngtona — Kinowa — Rozłucka — Turbinowa — Spalinowa — Grenadierów — Ostrobramska — Zamienleka
- 159 **Deotymy/Brońska** — Ciołka (z powrotem: Ciołka — Ożarowską — Deotymy) — Górczewska — Jana Olbrachta — Redutowa — Wolska — Kasprzaka — Towarowa — pl. Zawiszy — Koszykowa — Piękna — Myśliwiecka — Lasienkowska
- 160 **Emili Plater (Dw. Śródmieście)** — pl. Grzybowki — Królewska — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Miodowa — Senatorska — Nowy Przejazd (z powrotem Kapucyńska) — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Szwedzka — Śtrzelecka — Środkowa — Kowieńska (z powrotem Szwedzka)
- 161 **Radość** — Zasadowa — Panny Wodnej — Izbleka (em.)
- 162 **Chełmska** — Czerniakowska — Szwoleżerów — Myśliwiecka — Rozbrat — Kruczkowskiego — Dw. Powiśle — al. 3 Maja (z powrotem Czerwonego Krzyża) — Solec — Dobra — Karowa — Wybrzeże Kościuszkowskie — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Targowa — 11 Listopada (z powrotem: Ratuszową — Inżynierską — Wileńską) — Kowieńska — Szwedzka (z powrotem 11 Listopada)
- 163 **Górcz** — os. Przyjaźń — Powstańców Śląskich — Poleczyńska — Wolska — Kasprzaka — Towarowa — pl. Zawiszy — Koszykowa — al. Niepodległości — Narbutta — Łowicka — Rakowiecka (z powrotem: Rakowiecką — al. Niepodległości)
- 164 **Wilanów** — Przechódkowa — Vogla — Syta — Metryczna — Bruzdowa — Kępa Zawadowska
- 165 **Żerań (FSO)** — Modlińska — Płochocińska — Białoleka
- 166 **Obozowa/Lumumby** (z powrotem Gostyńska) — Górczewska — Leszno — Okopowa (z powrotem Leszno) — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — pl. Dzierzynskiego — Marszałkowska — Al. Jeruzolimskie — Nowy Świat — pl. Trzech Krzyży — Książęca — Rozbrat — Lasienkowska
- 167 **Rakowiecka/Kielecka** — Rakowiecka (z powrotem: al. Niepodległości — Narbutta — Łowicka) — al. Niepodległości — Wawelska — Grójecka — Wery-Kostrzewy — Białobrzezka — Dickens — Szczyliwicka
- 168 **Rakowiecka/Kielecka** — Rakowiecka (z powrotem: al. Niepodległości — Narbutta — Łowicka) — Puławska — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Polna (z powrotem: Waryńskiego) — most Łazienkowski — Wał Miedzeszyński — Zwycięzców — Saska — Egipska — Afrykańska
- 169 **Dw. Wschodni** — Kijowska — Targowa — 11 Listopada (z powrotem: Ratuszową — Inżynierską — Wileńską) — Wincentego — Kondratowicza — Chodecka — Łojewska — Łabiszyńska — Toruńska/Annopol (z powrotem: Rembielińską — Kondratowicza)
- 170 **Powązki** — Powązkowska — Okopowa — Anielewicz — Marchlewskiego (z powrotem: Nowolipki — Smoczą) — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Targowa — Żąbkowska (z powrotem: Markowską — Białostocką) — Radzymińska
- 171 **Kazimierzowska** — Ursynowska (z powrotem Odyńca) — al. Niepodległości — Chałubińskiego — Marchlewskiego — Świętokrzyska — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Miodowa — pl. Krasieńskich — Bonifraterska — Dw. Gdański
- 172 **Sadyba (Morszyńska)** — Powsińska — Bonifacego — Sobieskiego — Dolna — Puławska — Odyńca — Raclawicka — Żwirki i Wigury — Pruszkowska — Pawińskiego — Korotyńskiego (z powrotem: Moldawską — Pruszkowską — Żwirki i Wigury)
- 173 **Al. Jeruzolimskie/pl. Zawiszy** — Al. Jeruzolimskie — Łopuszańska (z powrotem: Niemcewicza — Grójecką) — Krańcowa — Popularna — Techników — Cegielińska — Sympatyczna — Wawelska — Zdobnicza — Cienista (z powrotem: Potrzebą — Sympatyczną)
- 174 **Bokerska** — Obrzeźna — Gruszczyńskiego (z powrotem Jadwignów) — Gotarda — Orzycka — Beldan — al. Lotników — Puławska — al. Niepodległości — Chałubińskiego — Marchlewskiego — Świętokrzyska — Emili Plater
- 175 **Międzynarodowy Port Lotniczy** — Żwirki i Wigury — Raszynka — Al. Jeruzolimskie — Nowy Świat — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Królewska — pl. Zwycięstwa (z powrotem Bagidńskiego)
- 176 **pl. Leńskiego** — al. Stalingradzka — Starzyńskiego — Odrowąta — Wysockiego — Bazyliańska — Marywilska (F-ka Tworzyn Sztucznych)

178 **Żerań (FSO)** — Modlińska — Mehoffera — Tarehomin

179 **Dw. Gdański** — Bonifraterska — Miodowa — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Królewska — pl. Małachowskiego — Kredytowa — Jana — Hibnera (z powrotem: Szpitalną — pl. Powstańców Warszawy — Mazowiecką) — Krucza — Piękna — Myśliwiecka — Łazienkowska — Czerniakowska — Powsińska — Sadyba

180 **Wilanów** — Wiertnicza — Powsińska — Czerniakowska — Gagarina — Belwederska — Zawrotna — Spacerowa — Klonowa (z powrotem Bagatela) — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — pl. Konstytucji (z powrotem Waryńskiego) — Marszałkowska — pl. Dzierzynskiego — Nowotki — Nowolipki — Zamenhofs — Anielewicz — Esperanto (z powrotem: Anielewicz — Zamenhofs — Lewartowskiego — Stawki — Nowotki)

180bis **Sadyba** — Powsińska — Czerniakowska — Gagarina — Belwederska — Zawrotna — Spacerowa — Klonowa (z powrotem Bagatela) — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Marszałkowska — pl. Zbawiciela — pl. Konstytucji (z powrotem Waryńskiego) — Marszałkowska — Al. Jeruzolimskie — Emili Plater (PK IN)

181 **pl. Komuny Paryskiej** — Słowackiego — Marymonka — Pułkowa — Wodewil (Młotczy) (z powrotem: Żubrową — Dzierżoniowską)

182 **Zamienleka** — Ostrobramska — al. Stanów Zjednoczonych — most Łazienkowski — al. Armii Ludowej — al. Niepodległości — J. Dąbrowskiego — Łowicka (z powrotem Madalińskiego)

183 **Chełmska** — Czerniakowska — Łazienkowska — Myśliwiecka — Piękna — pl. Konstytucji — Koszykowa — pl. Zawiszy (z powrotem: Al. Jeruzolimskim — Starynkiewicza)

184 **pl. Narutowicza** — Grójecka — Wery-Kostrzewy — al. Rewolucji Październikowej — Górczewska — Ciołka — Ożarowska — Deotymy/Brońska (z powrotem Brońska)

185 **Stęgny** — Bonifacego — Czerniakowska — Solec — Wybrzeże Kościuszkowskie — Wybrzeże Gdynskie — Krasieńskiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej

186 **Oleka** — Włókniennicza — Michalinki — Patriotów — Walewicz — Narcyzowa — Ochocza — Bystrzycka — Walewnicza — Bysławska — Pozłi — Oleka

187 **Stęgny** — Bonifacego — Czerniakowska — wiadukt Łazienkowski — al. Armii Ludowej — Wawelska — Grójecka — Wery-Kostrzewy — Al. Jeruzolimskie — Dw. Zachodni

188 **Wiatraczna** — al. Stanów Zjednoczonych — most Łazienkowski — al. Armii Ludowej — Wawelska — Żwirki i Wigury — Pruszkowska — Pawińskiego — Korotyńskiego (z powrotem: Moldawską — Raclawicką)

LINIE AUTOBUSOWE SZCZYTOWE

307 **pl. Zamkowy** — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — Książęca — Rozbrat — Myśliwiecka — Szwoleżerów — Czerniakowska — Chełmska — Bobrowiecka — Kierbedzia

309 **Ka. Janusza** — Górczewska — Płocka — Kasprzaka — Świętokrzyska — Emili Plater (Dw. Śródmieście)

319 **Wileńska/Targowa** — Wileńska — Szwedzka — al. gen. Świerczewskiego (z powrotem: al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Targową) — Radzymińska — Generalska — Zaczle

320 **Wileńska/Targowa** — Wileńska — Szwedzka — al. gen. Świerczewskiego (z powrotem: al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Targową) — Radzymińska — Jórskiego — Samarytanka — Gilarzka — Wincentego — Kondratowicza — Łabiszyńska (z powrotem: Łojewską — Chodecką)

325 **pl. Zamkowy** — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — pl. Trzech Krzyży — Al. Ujazdowskie — al. 1 Armii WP — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — J. Dąbrowskiego — Łowicka (z powrotem: Łowicką — Madalińskiego — al. Niepodległości — J. Dąbrowskiego)

327 **Wiatraczna** — Grochowska — Płowicka — Marsa — Chelunijńska — Straziacka — Wiczkowicza — Dw. Rembertów

331 **Śluź** — Puławska — Poleczki — F-ka Domów

333 **Utrata** — Zabraniecka — Naczelnikowska — Radzymińska — Żąbkowska — Targowa — Kijowska — Dw. Wschodni

344 **pl. Zamkowy** — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — Al. Ujazdowskie — al. 1 Armii WP — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — Malczewskiego — Joliot-Curie — Pułku Baszta (z powrotem: Pułku Baszta — Warskiego — Malczewskiego)

348 **Huta „Warszawa”** — Kasprzycza — al. Zjednoczenia — Jarzębskiego — Broniewskiego — Marchlewskiego — Świętokrzyska — Emili Plater (Dw. Śródmieście)

350 **Instalatorów/al. Krakowska** — Grójecka — Dickenska — Ślupecka — pl. Narutowicza (z powrotem: Barska — Towarowa — Srebrna — Krajowej Rady Narodowej — Żelazna — Grójecka) — pl. Zawiszy — Grójecka — Banacha — Pawińskiego — Korotyńskiego (z powrotem: Korotyńskiego — Moldawską — Pruszkowską — Pawińskiego)

354 **Dw. Zachodni** — Koplińska — Białobrzezka — Szczyliwicka (z powrotem: Barska — Szczyliwicka) — Grójecka — Żwirki i Wigury — 17 Sycznia — Wiratowa — Dw. Ob.

355 **Strąkowa** — Boznańskiej (z powrotem Stroma) — Ja. Płocka — Wolska — Skierkiewicza — Siedmiogrodzkiego (z powrotem: Świętokrzyską — Żelazną — Grójecką/Kopernika)

357 **Korotyńskiego** — Moldawska — Pruszkowska — Pawińskiego — Banacha — Pawińskiego — Grójecka — pl. Zawiszy — Żelazna — Nowolipie — Smocza — Stawki — Nowotki — Paryskiej

359 **Jana Olbrachta** — Redutowa — Wolska — Kasprzaka — pl. Narutowicza — Grójecka — Wery-Kostrzewy

366 **Obozowa/Lumumby** (z powrotem: Lumumby — Gostyńska) — Okopowa (z powrotem Leszno) — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Marszałkowska — Al. Jeruzolimskie — Krzyży

369 **Wileńska/Targowa** — Targowa — 11 Listopada (z powrotem: Wileńską) — Wincentego — Kondratowicza — Łojewską — Chodecką

370 **Anielewicz/Esperanto** — Marchlewskiego — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Targowa (z powrotem: Markowską — Radzymińska — Naczelnikowska — Zabraniecka)

371 **Kazimierzowska** — Ursynowska (z powrotem Odyńca) — Chałubińskiego — Marchlewskiego — Świętokrzyska — Przedmieście — pl. Zamkowy

373 **pl. Narutowicza** — Grójecka — Wery-Kostrzewy — Płocka — Kleszczowa — Wilezycka — Popularna (z powrotem: Chrobrego — Kleszczową)

374 **Śluź** — al. Niepodległości — Chałubińskiego — Marchlewskiego

377 **Żerań (FSO)** — Modlińska — Płochocińska — Marywilska — Rembielińska — Kondratowicza — Chodecka — Łojewska (z powrotem bezpośrednio Annopol)

LINIE AUTOBUSOWE POSPIESZNE

Fast-bus routes — Lignes d'autobus rapides — Schnellbuslinien — Map

A **Kasprzycza** — Przybyszewskiego — Żeromskiego — Paryskiej — Mickiewicza — Nowotki — pl. Dzierzynskiego — Marszałkowska (z powrotem: pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Marszałkowska)

A bis **Huta „Warszawa”** — Kasprzycza — Słowackiego — Mickiewicza — Nowotki — pl. Dzierzynskiego — Marszałkowska — Wileńska (z powrotem: pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Marszałkowska)

B **Redutowa** — Jana Olbrachta — Górczewska — Płocka — Górczewska — pl. Dzierzynskiego — Marszałkowska — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — pl. Unii Lubelskiej (z powrotem: Marszałkowska — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Klonowa) — Chełmska — Wiertnicza — Wilanów

C **Falenica** — Miedzeszyn — Radość — Międzyzlesie — Anielewicz — Gocławek — Grochowska — Waszyngtona — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — pl. Narutowicza — Grójecka — al. gen. Świerczewskiego

C bis **Radość** — Międzyzlesie — Anin — Wawer — Patriotów — Grochowska — Waszyngtona — al. 1 most Poniatowski — Emili Plater

D **pl. Leńskiego** — Dąbrowszczaków — Inżynierska — gowa — 11 Listopada) — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — m. pucyńska (z powrotem: Senatorską — Nowym Przejazdem — Przedmieście — Nowy Świat — Świętokrzyska — Marszałkowska — Chałubińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Woronicza — K. Obrzeźna — Bokerska

akowska — Grójecka — Dickensa — Białobrzaska — Sekocińska — Narutowicza (z powrotem: Barska — Białobrzaska) — Grójecka — Srebrna — Krajowej Rady Narodowej — Świętokrzyska/Ko-

Marchlewskiego — Złota — Srebrna)

pińska — Białobrzaska — Sekocińska — Słupecka — pl. Narutowicza — Szczepiliwicka) — Grójecka — al. Krakowska — Hynka — Stycznia — Wirażowa — Dw. Okęce

kiej (z powrotem Stroma) — Jana Olbrachta — Górczewska — Skierniewicka — Siedmiogrodzka — Grzybowska — Marchlew-
Świętokrzyską — Żelazną — Grzybowską) — Świętokrzy-

łódzka — Pruszkowska — Pawłowskiego — Banacha (z powro-
skiego) — Grójecka — pl. Zawłazy — Al. Jerozolimskie —
Smocza — Stawki — Nowotki — Mickiewicza — pl. Komuny

Redutowa — Wolska — Kasprzaka — Towarowa — Grójecka —
Grójecka — Wery-Kostrzewy

y (z powrotem: Lumumby — Gostyńską) — Górczewska —
z powrotem Leszno) — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — pl. Dzier-
kowska — Al. Jerozolimskie — Nowy Świat — pl. Trzech

— Targowa — 11 Listopada (z powrotem: Ratuszową — Inży-
Wincentego — Kondratowicza — Łabiszyńska (z powrotem:
a)

anto — Marchlewskiego — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — most
Targowa (z powrotem: Markowską — Białostocka) — Żąbkow-
Naczelnikowska — Zabraniecka — Matuszewska

Ursynowska (z powrotem Odyńca) — al. Niepodległości —
Marchlewskiego — Świętokrzyska — Nowy Świat — Krakowskie
Łankowy

Grójecka — Wery-Kostrzewy — Al. Jerozolimskie — Łopu-
ta — Wilezycka — Popularna — Chrobrego — Dw. Włochy
go — Kleszczowa)

ległości — Chałubińskiego — Marchlewskiego — Emilii Plater
lińska — Płochocińska — Marywińska — Odlewnicza — Anopol —
ratowicza — Chodecka — Łojewska — Łabiszyńska — Toruńska
dnio Anopol)

IE AUTOBUSOWE POSPIESZNE

otobus rapides — Schnellbuslinien — Маршруты автобусов-экспресов

bybszewskiego — Żeromskiego — Słowackiego — pl. Komuny
cza — Nowotki — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — Waryń-
pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Marszałkowską) — Puławska — Służew

— Kasprzowicza — Słowackiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej —
ki — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — Waryńskiego —
(z powrotem: pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Marszałkowską)

Olbrachta — Górczewska — Płocka — Wolska — al. gen. Świer-
erżyńskiego — Marszałkowska — Waryńskiego — Boysa-Zeleń-
belskiej (z powrotem: Marszałkowską) — Bagatela — Belwe-
Spacerową — Kłonową) — Chełmska — Czarniakowska — Pow-
— Wilanów

ryn — Radość — Międzyziesie — Anin — Patriotów — Wawer — Pło-
Grochowska — Waszyngtona — al. i most Poniatowskiego —
pl. Narutowicza — Grójecka — Dickensa — Szczepiliwicka

ie — Anin — Wawer — Patriotów — Płowiecka — Gocławek —
yngtona — al. i most Poniatowskiego — Al. Jerozolimskie —

ąbrowszczaków — Inżynierska — Wileńska (z powrotem: Tar-
— al. gen. Świerczewskiego — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski — Ka-
n: Senatorską — Nowym Przejazdem) — Miodowa — Krakowskie
Świat — Świętokrzyska — Marszałkowska — Al. Jerozolimskie —
Niepodległości — Woronicza — Komarowa — Rzymowskiego —
ska

E Huta „Warszawa” — Patrowskiego — Marymoncka — Słowackiego — Stołeczna —
Marchlewskiego — Chałubińskiego — al. Niepodległości — Malczewskiego — Joliot-
-Curie — Woronicza — Spartańska — Olimpijska

F Wola (cm.) — Wolska — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski —
Targowa — Zamojskiego — Grochowska — Płowiecka — Br. Czecha — Kamki — Poła-
ryskiego — Żagańska — Burasłynowa

H Okęce — al. Krakowska — Grójecka — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatow-
skiego — al. Zielonicka — Targowa — al. gen. Świerczewskiego (z powrotem: Cyryla
i Metodego — Targowa) — al. Stalingradzka — Żerań — Modlińska — Piekietko — Wólne-
wo — Henryków — Dąbrówka Salashecka

J Marysia Wawerski — Korkowa — Płowiecka — Ostrobramska — al. Stanów Zjed-
noczonych — most Łazienkowski — Koszykowa — pl. Konstytucji — Marszałkowska
(z powrotem Waryńskiego) — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — Nowotki — Mickiewicza — pl. Kom-
muni Paryskiej — Krasiańskiego — Broniewskiego — Perzyńskiego — Żeromskiego
— al. Reymonta

K Górcz — Górczewska — al. Rewolucji Październikowej — Wery-Kostrzewy — Gró-
jecka — Wawelska — al. Armii Ludowej — most Łazienkowski — al. Stanów Zjedno-
czonych — Wiatraczna — Szaserów — Garwolińska — Szklanych Domów — Wspólna
Droga (z powrotem Szaserów)

M Toruńska/Annapol — Rembielińska — Kondratowicza (z powrotem: Łabiszyńską —
Toruńską) — Wincentego — Starzyńskiego — most Gdański — Bucza — Nowotki
(z powrotem: Muranowską — Bonifraterską) — Marszałkowska — Al. Jerozolimskie —
Emilii Plater (Dw. Śródmieście)

LINIE AUTOBUSOWE PRZYSPIESZONE

402 Emilii Plater (PKIN) — Świętokrzyska — Jaska — Hibnera — Krucza — Al. Jerozo-
limskie (z powrotem: Szpitalną — pl. Powstańców Warszawy) — most i al. Poniat-
owskiego — Waszyngtona — Grenadierów (z powrotem Międzyborską) — Podskar-
bińska — gen. Dwernickiego — Szaserów — Garwolińska — Szklanych Domów —
Wspólna Droga (z powrotem Szaserów)

432 Huta „Warszawa” — Kasprzowicza — Słowackiego — pl. Komuny Paryskiej —
Mickiewicza — Nowotki — Bucza — Bonifraterska (z powrotem Muranowską) —
Miodowa — Krakowskie Przedmieście — Kopernika/Swiętokrzyska (z powrotem
bezpłatnie Krakowskim Przedmieściem)

474 Emilii Plater (PKIN) — Świętokrzyska — Marchlewskiego — Chałubińskiego —
al. Niepodległości — Puławska — Polecki — F-ka Domów

LINIE AUTOBUSOWE SEZONOWE

Seasonal bus routes — Lignes d'autobus saisonnières — Saisonbedingte Autobuslinien —
Сезонные автобусные маршруты

„Białobrzegi” — pl. Defilad — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — most Gdański — Żerań — Płochocińska —
Rembelszczyzna — Nieporęt — Białobrzegi

„Powsin” — pl. Defilad — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Wilanów — Powsin (Ośrodek
Wesasów Świątecznych)

„Chojnów” — pl. Defilad — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — Dąbrówka — Pia-
seczno — Zabieniec — Stefanów — Chojnów

„Magdalena” — pl. Defilad — pl. Narutowicza — Okęce — Raszyn — Janki —
Sękocin — Magdalena

„Seroch” — Białobrzegi — Nieporęt — Zegrze — Zegrzynek — Jadwisin — Seroch
— pl. Defilad — pl. Dzierżyńskiego — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski —
Dw. Wileński — Zacisze — Drewnica — Marki — Pustelnik — Struga

„Świdry Wielkie” — pl. Defilad — most Poniatowskiego — Wał Międzyziesiński — Zbytki —
Błota — Nowa Wieś — Świdry Małe — Świdry Wielkie

„Wyciągi” — pl. Defilad — pl. Unii Lubelskiej — Puławska — Wyciągi (Stu-
łowice)
Wymienione linie czynne są w sezonie letnim w dni świąteczne; linia
„Wyciągi” — w dniach wycieczek konnych.

LINIE AUTOBUSOWE NOCNE (23⁰⁰—5⁰⁰)

Night bus routes — Lignes d'autobus service de nuit — Autobus-Nachtlinien — Ночные автобусные маршруты

601 Włochy (Cienista) — Globusowa (z powrotem: Zdobniczą — Cienista) — Dźwi-
gowa — Połczyńska — Wolska — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — most Śląsko-Dąbrowski —
Targowa — Grochowska — Wiatraczna — Szaserów — Wspólna Droga — Grochowska —
Płowiecka — Korkowa — Marysia Wawerski

602 Okęce — al. Krakowska — Grójecka — Al. Jerozolimskie — Emilii Plater (do Świ-
tokrzyskiej i z powrotem) — Al. Jerozolimskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego —
al. Zielonicka — Targowa — Kijowska — Dworzec Wschodni — Targowa — 11 Listopada
(z powrotem: Inżynierską — Wileńską) — Stalowa — Szwedzka — Wincentego — Kondra-
towicza — Łabiszyńska — Toruńska — Annapol (z powrotem: Rembielińską —
Kondratowicza)

603 Bemowo — Łazurowa — Górczewska — Płocka — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Towar-
owa — Al. Jerozolimskie — Emilii Plater (do Świętokrzyskiej i z powrotem) —
Al. Jerozolimskie — Nowy Świat — Książęca — Rozbrat — Łazienkowska — Czerniak-
owska — Chełmska — Sobieskiego — Bonifacego — Powiśńska — Wiertnicza —
Wilanów

604 Służew — Puławska — Marszałkowska (z powrotem Waryńskiego) — Al. Jerozo-
limskie — Emilii Plater — Świętokrzyska — Marszałkowska — Nowotki — Mickiewi-
cza — Słowackiego — Żeromskiego — Przybyszewskiego — Kasprzowicza — Patrow-
skiego

605 Włochy (Cienista) — Cienista — Potrzebna — Wałowicka (z powrotem: Zdobniczą —
Cienistą) — Globusowa — Chrobrego — Kleszczowa — Łopuszańska — al. Krakowska —
Grójecka — Dickensa — Białobrzaska — Wery-Kostrzewy — Grójecka — Al. Jerozo-
limskie — most i al. Poniatowskiego — Waszyngtona — Grochowska — Płowiecka —
Błękitna — Patriotów — Dw. Wawer

605bis Dw. Wawer — Anin — Międzyziesie — Radość — Międzyziesin — Falenica

606 Bekerska — Obrzeźna — Cybernetyki — Postępu — Konstruktorska — Racjonaliz-
acji — Woronicza — Joliot-Curie — Malczewskiego — al. Niepodległości — Chału-
bińskiego — Al. Jerozolimskie — Emilii Plater — Świętokrzyska — Marchlewskiego —
Stoleczna — Słowackiego — Marymoncka — Patrowskiego — Huta „Warszawa”

607 pl. Leśkiego — Dąbrowszczaków — Inżynierska — Wileńska (z powrotem: Tar-
gowa — 11 Listopada) — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Kapucyńska (z powrotem:
Senatorską — Nowym Przejazdem) — Miodowa — Krakowskie Przedmieście —
Świętokrzyska — Emilii Plater — Al. Jerozolimskie — Marszałkowska — Waryńskiego
(z powrotem Marszałkowską) — Puławska — Weronicza — Komarowa — Konstruk-
torska — Racjonalizacji — Weronicza/Spartańska (z powrotem Woronicza)

608 Emilii Plater/Al. Jerozolimskie — Al. Jerozolimskie — Towarowa — Okopowa —
Powązkowska — Krasiańskiego — Broniewskiego — Jarzębkiego — Żeromskiego —
al. Reymonta

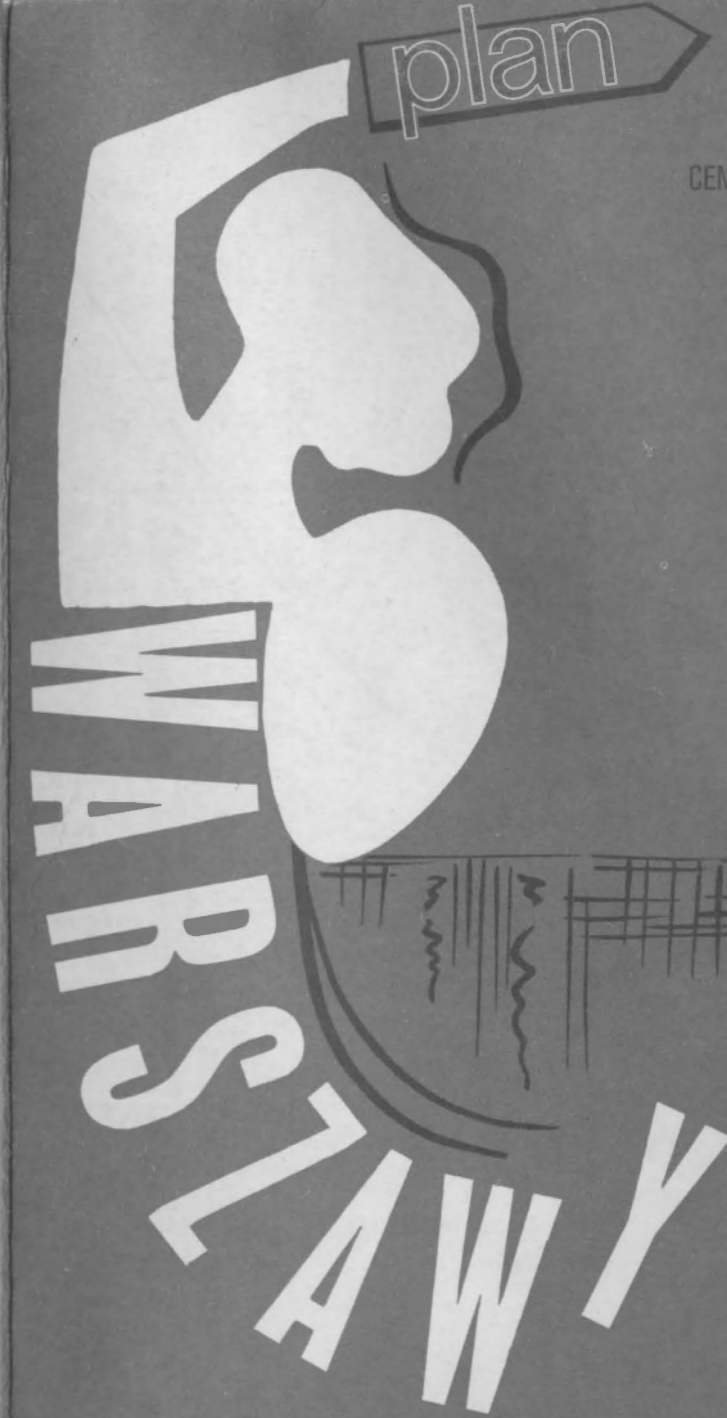
610 Afrykańska — Egipska — Ateńska — Brukselska — Paryska — Francuska — al. i most
Poniatowskiego — Al. Jerozolimskie — Emilii Plater — Świętokrzyska — Marchlew-
skiego — al. gen. Świerczewskiego — Młynarska — Obesowa/Ka. Janusza

611 Międzynarodowy Port Lotniczy — Żwirki i Wigury — Raszyn — Al. Jerozo-
limskie — Emilii Plater/Al. Jerozolimskie

612 Dąbrówka Salashecka — Modlińska — al. Stalingradzka — pl. Leśkiego —
Dąbrowszczaków — Inżynierska — Wileńska (z powrotem 11 Listopada) — Tar-
gowa — Żąbkowska — Radymińska — Generalska — Młodzieńcza (Zacisze)

plan

CENA ZŁ 12,50



SPIS ULIC

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A

Abecadło 1b, Abramowska Edwarda 11f, Adamowska 6h, Afrykańska 7, 8i, Agawy 6c, Agnieszki 2h, Agrarna 6im, Agrykola 8g, Akacjowa 9e, Akademicka 8d, Akermanńska 11h, Aksamitna 12ab, Akurat 10a, Akwarolowa 7a, Aleje Jerolimskie 7ef, 8cd, 9bc, 10ab, Aleje Ujazdowskie 7, 8f, 8g, Alszeka 7bi, Amelińska 2h, Analityczna 10e, Ananasowa 9i, Andrychowska 6b, Andrzejowska 8d, Angorska 6h, Anielewicz Mordchaja 6de, Anopol 1ef, 2f, Anny Jagiellonki 1a, Antenowa 8n, Andersena Hans Christiana 3b, Antka Rozpylacza 7a, Antoniewska 10ik, Antyczna 2b, Antyfony 2h, Anżykowa 12g, Aplikantska 8e, Apeczna 3i, Arabska 6i, Arbusowa 12h, Archeologów 12bc, Architektów 9c, Archiwalna 9d, Argentynska 7h, Armatnia 8c, Armii Ludowej, al. 8f, 1 Armii WP, al. 8f, Arrasowa 1a, Artyleryjska 1, 2f, Asfaltowa 9f, Asnyka Adama 8d, Aspekt 3a; 4a, Astronautów 11d, Astronomów 6b, Ateńska 7, 8i, Attykowa 7i, Augustówka 11i, 10ik, Azaliowa 6n

B

Bacha Jana Sebastiana 12g, Babicka 3c, Babilo 5m, Babozewska 10e, Bacciarallo Marcela 9f, Bachmaska 10e, Backiego Ewarysta 1b

* Oznaczenia skróconymi w nawiasach odnoszą się do nazw ulic w kartonie „Stare Miasto” ** Uzupełnienie spisu ulic zamieszczono na końcu wykazu

Borsucza 10c, Boruty 4, 5h, Boryny 11bc, Boryzowska 9fg, Borzymowska 9g, Bosmańska 8n, Botaniczna 7n, Botwa Natalego 5n, Boya-Zeleńskiego Tadeusza 9f, Boznanickiej Olgi 7a, Braci Piłłskich 10g, Braci Żałuskich 4c, Bracka 7f, Braclawska 7i, Bratka 3h, Bratnia 9a, Brazyljska 7h, Brązownicza 3, 4a, Brechta Bertolta 5fg, Brochowska 3c, Brodowskiego Antoniego 2h, Brodzńskiego Kazimierza 4d, Broniewskiego Władysława 4bcd, Broniwoja 11f, Bronowska 9im, Browarna 6f (12n), Brońska Jana 6b, Bródnowska 4g, Brukselska 7, 8h, Bruna Juliana 6e, Brzudowa 12i, Brwinowska 8d, Bryłowska 7, 8c, Bryty Stefana 11f, Brzeska 6g, Brzeżek 6a, Brzozowa 5, 6f (10, 11m), Bucza Marianna 6de, Budki Szczyliwickie 9b, Budowlana 3f, Budrynow 6, 7k, Budyzińskiego 8a, Budyzińskiej-Tylickiej Justyny 3ef, Bugaj 5, 6f (10m, 11m), Bukietowa 10f, Bukowa 11g, Bukowińska 3hi, 4i, Bukowińska 11fg, Bułgarska 7h, Buńczuk 11, 12b, Bużowska 11gh, Buraczana 6cd; 5d, Burdzyńskiego Wenantego 4, 6f, Burgaska 11h, Burmistrzowska 5ef (10m), Buska 11i, Busolowa 7i, Bychowska 6n, Byczyńska 6i, Bydgoska 3d, Bystra 2hi, Byszowska 2i, Bytomaska 4d, Bzowa 11g

C

Canalotta 3c, Capri 12h, Cebulowa 12gh, Cechowa 12b, Cecylia 3, 4g

Cedrova 6, 7n, Cedry 4i, Cedzyńska 7n, Cegielińska 9a, Ceglowska 3bc, Celna (11m), Centralna 11, 12b, Chabrowa 12f, Chałubińskiego Tytusa 7, 8e, Chalupnicza 2, 3i, Chelmska 9gh, Chelmyńska 8, 4i, 5, 6m, Chemiczna 4h, Chelwińska 3c, Chłodna 7de, Chłodnicza 5, 6k, Chlopickiego Józefa 4, 5i, 6ki, Chłopeka 3a, Chmielna 7e, Chmurna 2h, Chocholowska 11h, Chocimska 9f, Chodakowska 5, 6h, Chodocka 1, 2, 3g, Chodkiewicza Karola 9e, Chojnowska 3h, Chopin Fryderyka 8f, Chorągwi Pancerniej 12i, Chorzowska 8, 9n, Chotomowska 8d, Chrobrego Bolesława 9, 10a, Chroszczewska 6i, Chruszowskiego Wojciecha 5i, Chylońska 9b, Chyrowska 8g, Cienna 5, 6e (10i, 11im), Cicha 7f, Ciesielska 11hi, Cienna 4h, Cienna 9a, Cioplicka 11i, Ciopla 7e, Ciesielska 8n, Cieszkowskiego Augusta 4d, Cieszyńska 11fg, Cietrzewia 9, 10a, Ciolka Erazma 6b, Cisowa 11g, Cisowska 9a, Ciżemki 4i, Cmentarna 3, 4g, Codzienna 2, 3h, Coraziego Antoniego 6e (12i), Cudnowska 4e, Cukrownicza 6i, Cybernetyki 11e, Cyganeczki 11h, Cylichowska 10 mn, Cynowa 4gh, Cyprysowa 11b, Cyraneczki 6i, Cyranekiewicza Józefa 2h, Cyrklowa 7i, Cyrulików 4mn, Cyryla i Metodego 5g, Cytrynowa 9i, Czackiego Tadeusza 7f, Czahary 2e, Czakowa 6a, Czapeliska 6ik, Czardasza 10, 11c, Czarna Droga 3h, Czarnaćka 6c, Czarnieckiego Stefana 4, 5d, Czarnoleska 6n, Czarnomorska 11gh

D

Dablberga Eryka 6b, Daktylowa 9i, Dalanowska 3g, Daleka 8d, Dalejska 11b, Dalibora 6b, Damszowska 6b, Daniłowiczowska 6e (12im), Danilowskiego Gustawa 3, 4b, Daniszewska 1e, Dankowska 1a, Dantego 2, 3b, Dantyska Jana 8c, Danusi 1f, Dariuszowa 6ik, Darniowa 8m, Darwina Karola 4f, Daszowska 6k, Dawna (11m), Dąbrowiecka 7h, Dąbrowskiego Jarosława 10ef, 9f, Dąbrowskiego Jana Henryka, pl. 7f, Dąbrowszczaków 4f, 5g, Dąbrówki 6, 7h, Defilad, pl. 7ef, Delfina 2d, Dembińskiego Henryka 3, 4d, Deotymy 6b, Deszczowa 3h, Dewajtis 2bc, Dębicka 6a, Dębowa 5f, Dęby 6i, Dickens Karola 9ed, Długa 6e (11im, 12i), Długomila 6b, Długopolska 11, 12b, Długosza Jana 6c, Dłutowa 10ik, Dłużewska 10i, Dmochowskiego Franciszka 8g, Dobiszewskiego Antoniego 6bc, Dobosza 9c, Dobra 6f, 7g (11, 12n)

E

Echa Leśna 1g, Edisona Tomassa 7m, Egejska 11h, Egipska 7i, Ekspresowa 1d, Ełbajska 4, 5c, Elegijna 12g

Elekeyjna 7b, Elektoralna 6, 7de, Elektronowa 2e, Elektryczna 6fg, Elstorska 6, 7h, Emaliowa 12b, Emilii Plater 7e, 8ef, Encyklopedyczna 1ab, Esaj 3a, Esperanto 6d, Estońska 7h, Etludy Rewolucyjnej 10de, Ewy 2h

F

Fabryczna 8g, Fajansowa 10c, Fałęcka 9f, Fajkowska 8ab, Fałata Juliana 9e, Familijna 1d, Fantazyjna 3h, Faradaya Michała 1e, Farysa 1b, Fawory 4, 5e, Felickiego Alojzego 4, 5d, Fersta Mieczysława 3i, Figura 9i, Filarecka 4d, Filomatów 6, 7k, Flona 11f, Filtrowa 8def, Finałowa 12ab, Finlandska 7h, Fiska 6e, Fitełberga Grzegorza 10e, Flisa Marcina 11c, Floksof 8mn, Floriana 7n, Floriańska 5g, Flory 9f, Foksal 7f, Foliatowa 12b, Folwarczana 6h, Fontamidzińskiego Edwarda 5e (10i), Fontany Antoniego 3, 4b, Fornalickiej Małgorzaty 5a, Forteczna 4de, Fortowa 8ab, Fosa 12g, Fotografów 7k, Franciszkańska 5e (10i), Francuska 7h, Frascati 7g, Fredry Aleksandra 6f (12m), Freta 5e (10im), Frycza Modrzewskiego Andrzeja 5, 6h, Frygijka 2b, Fućka Juliusza 11h, Fukiarów 8b, Fundamentowa 6i, Furmańska 6f (12m)

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